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Government  
Publications















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Canada year Book

CANADA.

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STATISTICAL  
ABSTRACT AND RECORD  
FOR THE YEAR  
1886.

---

SECOND YEAR OF ISSUE.

---

Published by the Department of Agriculture.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1887.






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## INTRODUCTION.

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Considerable alterations and improvements in the Statistical Abstract have been made in this the second annual issue. All the leading tables relating to Canada have been retained and brought down to the close of either the financial or calendar year, 1886, and a large number of new tables added in every chapter.

The whole of the explanatory matter has been carefully revised, rewritten and enlarged. Two new chapters have been added, viz., on Constitution and Government and on Education, while the chapters on Inland Revenue, Militia and Banking, more especially, have been considerably enlarged. Special attention also has been given in chapters IV and IX to the Reciprocity and Washington Treaties, the questions pertaining to them being of particular interest at the present time.

Appendix A will be found to contain the tariff on which the duties for 1886 were collected, and Appendix B the new resolutions as adopted by Parliament during the last Session.

The chapters on Railways and the Fisheries have not been treated as fully as was intended, the fisheries' figures not being available until the 4th of June, and the Railway Statistics not being complete at the time of going to press, owing to the inexcusable delay on the part of some compan-





ies in making returns. As these returns are ordered by statute there should be greater punctuality.

Free use has been made of the Statistical Abstracts compiled by Mr. Giffen, Secretary of the Imperial Board of Trade, of the Victorian Year Book, by Mr. H. H. Hayter, and of the Statesmen's Year Book. Numerous other works have been referred to, all of which it is believed have been duly acknowledged.

As the liability to error, among such a mass of figures, always exists, it is again requested that any mistakes, if such exist, when detected, may be reported to this office.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

July, 1887.





# STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM 1st JULY, 1867, TO

DOMINION LANDS.	Land in Cultivation.	POSTAGE.			SHIPPING.				VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		PUBLIC ASSETS.
		No. of Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Inwards.		Outwards.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Total Value.	Value Entered for Consumption.	Total Value.	Gross Debit.	
Area Sold.	Amount Realized.				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.					\$	\$	\$	\$	
Acres.	\$																
56,800	28,586	3,638	18,100,000	18,890,000	8,038	2,104,009	7,978	2,215,312	355	87,230	539	113,692	73,459,644	71,985,206	57,567,888	98,806,005	21,137
155,660	25,987	3,755	21,920,000	18,700,000	9,654	2,459,053	9,597	2,537,482	355	96,429	526	125,408	70,415,165	67,402,170	60,474,781	112,361,968	36,550
324,694	25,161	3,820	24,500,000	20,150,000	9,667	2,608,519	8,948	2,476,354	329	93,166	495	110,852	74,814,339	71,227,693	73,573,400	115,993,706	37,750
156,702	8,724	3,943	127,050,000	22,250,000	10,353	2,521,573	9,575	2,504,460	389	106,101	540	121,724	96,092,971	86,947,482	74,173,618	115,192,682	37,786
132,928	8,724	4,135	130,000,000	21,400,000	10,358	2,989,793	9,898	2,956,911	414	114,065	563	127,371	111,430,627	107,709,116	82,639,663	122,400,179	40,215
128,984	143,645	4,518	134,575,000	25,480,000	11,089	3,032,746	10,508	3,052,789	416	140,370	506	152,226	128,011,281	127,514,594	89,759,922	129,743,432	26,891
709,260	256,119	4,706	136,358,500	29,000,000	9,382	3,077,987	8,471	2,973,374	486	174,404	580	163,016	128,213,582	127,404,169	89,351,928	141,163,551	32,836
1096,817	155,812	4,892	142,000,000	31,300,000	7,881	2,521,134	7,724	2,808,074	489	188,098	632	204,002	123,070,283	119,618,657	77,886,979	151,694,401	55,650
682,227	164,451	5,015	41,800,000	38,549,000	8,414	2,972,459	8,349	2,938,305	578	165,041	651	144,422	93,210,346	94,733,218	80,906,435	161,204,087	36,691
507,520	1,727,280	5,161	41,510,000	39,000,000	8,808	3,295,987	8,952	3,348,835	508	127,297	572	125,160	99,327,962	96,300,483	75,875,393	174,675,854	41,490
899,145	925,962	5,378	44,000,000	39,736,412	8,836	3,341,465	8,080	3,342,919	382	106,976	452	100,089	93,081,787	91,199,577	79,323,667	174,657,268	34,565
831,982	788,136	5,698	43,900,000	42,379,086	8,576	3,049,521	8,425	3,039,039	303	103,551	400	94,882	81,964,427	80,341,008	71,491,255	179,480,871	36,400
110,512	288,394	5,773	45,800,000	45,120,062	9,307	3,487,735	9,053	3,298,979	297	68,756	363	64,962	86,489,747	71,782,349	87,911,458	194,654,440	42,192
481,814	876,141	5,835	48,170,000	48,880,068	10,442	4,032,946	10,220	4,071,391	314	79,364	373	70,210	105,330,840	91,611,604	98,290,823	199,861,537	44,456
821,379	821,379	6,171	56,200,000	50,845,000	10,658	3,933,152	10,590	4,003,410	311	68,240	402	78,076	119,419,500	112,646,921	102,137,203	205,365,251	51,703
		6,395	62,800,000	53,139,266	10,781	4,094,367	10,727	3,908,420	366	73,576	432	78,229	132,254,022	123,137,919	98,085,804	202,159,104	43,692
		6,837	66,100,000	55,980,532	11,160	4,250,965	11,183	4,223,636	358	70,287	463	80,822	116,397,043	108,180,644	91,406,496	242,482,416	69,376
		7,094	69,400,000	58,581,798	10,639	3,800,664	10,553	3,843,951	287	57,486	353	65,982	108,941,466	102,710,919	89,238,361	264,703,007	68,296
		7,295	71,000,000	61,064,064	10,603	4,026,415	10,768	4,018,156	208	37,531	275	40,872	104,424,561	99,602,694	86,251,314	273,164,341	60,005



1867, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1886.

Public Debt.			GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON				RAILWAYS.			CHARTERED BANKS.				POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.		
Grants.	Assets.	Net Debt.	Railways.	Canals.	Other Public Works.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Paid up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Number of Depositors.	Balances, 30th June.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$			\$		
1,150,431	75,767,135	483,353	128,965	200,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,289,018	77,874,257	43,722,647	481	2,102	204,588		
36,502,679	75,869,319	282,616	126,953	173,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,481,074	83,565,027	48,380,967	213	7,212	856,814		
37,563,364	78,209,742	1,729,381	105,588	257,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,050,597	102,147,293	66,530,393	236	12,178	1,588,818		
77,700,517	2,916,000	133,872	659,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,415,310	121,014,395	77,480,706	230	17,153	2,407,259		
82,187,072	5,620,569	290,073	1,199,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,134,709	151,772,876	94,224,644	235	21,059	3,006,500		
99,848,462	5,763,268	383,916	1,253,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,102,939	168,619,746	98,296,677	239	22,336	3,207,651		
108,324,965	3,925,123	1,240,628	1,663,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,443,445	188,417,005	117,656,218	266	24,988	3,204,965		
116,008,378	5,018,427	1,745,309	1,715,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,367,887	184,441,108	101,371,845	268	24,294	2,925,090		
124,551,514	4,497,434	2,389,541	2,003,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,199,051	184,421,514	101,686,717	279	24,415	2,740,932		
133,235,309	3,209,502	2,463,741	1,277,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,923,156	174,375,603	95,004,254	287	24,074	2,639,937		
140,362,069	2,463,741	3,843,338	882,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,387,034	175,475,086	95,641,008	295	25,965	2,754,484		
142,890,188	2,407,053	3,004,098	752,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,159,427	170,446,074	93,375,749	297	27,445	3,105,190		
152,401,588	6,109,599	2,123,306	740,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,584,789	181,741,074	108,833,271	297	31,365	3,945,669		
165,805,780	5,577,236	2,100,242	1,071,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,381,987	198,867,278	125,003,546	304	39,605	6,386,228		
163,661,650	5,176,832	1,670,268	1,086,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,739,980	229,271,064	153,001,994	308	51,403	9,473,661		
169,406,715	11,707,619	1,857,545	1,552,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,404,554	226,803,491	145,296,836	330	61,059	11,976,237		
182,161,861	14,134,833	1,695,350	2,604,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,413,397	223,855,601	140,972,233	343	66,682	13,245,552		
196,407,692	11,241,975	1,572,918	2,239,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,821,168	217,264,655	138,510,360	355	73,332	15,090,540		
223,159,107	4,490,833	1,332,422	569,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,841,395	228,422,355	147,547,082	392	80,870	17,159,372		





Year.	POPULATION ON 4TH APRIL.			Immigra- tion.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	DOMINION LANDS.		Land in Cultivation.	POSTAGE.			Shipping.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.				Area Sold.	Amount Realized.		No of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Inlands. Tons.	Vessels.	V.
1868.....					13,687,928	13,486,092		\$		3,638	18,100,000	18,800,000	8,038	2,104,009	1
1869.....					14,379,174	14,038,084				3,756	21,920,000	18,700,000	9,654	2,459,063	9
1870.....					15,512,225	14,345,509				3,820	24,500,000	20,130,000	9,567	2,608,519	8
1871.....	3,485,761	1,764,311	1,721,450		19,335,560	15,623,081			17,325,818	3,943	127,050,000	22,250,000	10,353	2,521,573	9
1872.....					20,714,813	17,589,468	56,800			4,135	130,600,000	24,400,000	10,358	2,989,703	9
1873.....				50,050	20,813,469	19,174,647	155,660	28,586		4,318	134,579,000	25,480,000	11,089	3,022,746	10
1874.....				39,373	24,205,092	23,316,316	334,694	25,987		4,706	139,358,500	29,000,000	9,282	3,077,987	8
1875.....				27,382	24,648,715	23,713,071	156,702	25,101		4,892	142,600,000	31,300,000	7,881	2,521,134	1
1876.....				25,633	22,687,587	24,488,372	132,928	8,724		5,015	41,800,000	38,549,000	8,414	2,972,459	8
1877.....				27,082	22,659,274	23,519,301	128,984	143,645		5,161	41,510,000	39,000,000	8,808	3,205,987	8
1878.....				29,807	22,375,011	23,503,158	709,260	138,211		5,378	44,000,000	39,736,412	8,836	3,341,465	8
1879.....				40,492	22,517,382	24,455,381	1,096,817	255,119		5,606	43,900,000	42,370,086	8,576	3,049,521	8
1880.....				38,506	23,307,406	24,850,034	682,227	155,812		5,773	45,800,000	45,120,062	9,307	3,487,735	9
1881.....	4,324,810	2,188,778	2,136,032	47,991	29,035,297	25,502,554	1,057,520	164,451	21,869,181	5,935	48,170,000	48,689,068	10,442	4,022,846	10
1882.....				112,458	33,383,455	27,067,103	2,699,145	1,727,280		6,171	56,200,000	50,845,000	10,638	3,933,152	10
1883.....				133,624	35,704,649	28,730,157	1,831,982	935,962		6,305	62,800,000	53,139,566	10,781	4,001,557	10
1884.....				103,824	31,861,961	31,107,706	1,110,512	788,136		6,837	66,100,000	55,980,532	11,100	4,256,065	11
1885.....				79,169	32,797,001	35,037,060	481,814	288,594		7,084	68,400,000	58,681,796	10,639	3,800,664	10
1886.....				69,152	33,177,040	39,011,612	575,141	821,279		7,295	71,000,000	61,064,064	10,603	4,036,415	10

\* Census. † Including post cards. ‡ Three months, to 30th June, 1886.





## CANADA.

### STATISTICAL ABSTRACT AND RECORD.

1887.

#### PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. In the year 1840 the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united under the name of the Province of Canada; called respectively, Canada West and Canada East. Twenty-seven years later, viz., in 1867, the British North America Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing for the consolidation of the whole of British North America into one political confederation, under the name of the Dominion of Canada. Union and Confederation.

2. The Dominion, as at first constituted, was composed of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, (originally Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. By the Rupert's Land Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, 31st July, 1868, provision was made for the acquisition by Canada of the whole of the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir George Cartier and Hon. Wm. McDougall went to England to arrange the terms of the transfer with the Company, which were finally settled on 29th March, 1869. On the 19th November, 1869, the deed of surrender from the Company to Her Majesty was signed, by which it was provided that in consideration of the surrender the Company should receive the sum of £300,000 from the Dominion of Canada, that it should retain all its trading posts and privileges, as well as certain quantities of land around the trading posts, amounting altogether to 45,160 acres, and that at any time during fifty years from the date of the surrender it should be entitled to claim one- Addition of the North-West Territories.



twentieth of all land in each district or township, within the fertile belt, set out for settlement during that period. The fertile belt was defined to be bounded on the south by the United States boundary, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the North Branch of the Saskatchewan, and on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them. By an Imperial Order in Council, dated the 23rd June, 1870, to take effect on the 15th July following, the North-West Territories were added to the Dominion. By an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic., Chap. 3, passed on the 12th May, 1870, provision was made for the erection of the Province of Manitoba out of part of the new territory, and for its admission into the Confederation simultaneously with the acquisition of the North-West Territories, both of which events took place accordingly on the 15th July, 1870.

Admission of  
British  
Columbia.

3. By an Imperial Order in Council, dated the 16th May, 1871, passed upon Addresses from the Canadian Parliament and the British Columbia Legislature, that Province was admitted into the Confederation from the 20th July, 1871.

Admission of  
Prince Edward  
Island.

4. The Province of Prince Edward Island was also, by an Imperial Order in Council, dated the 26th June, 1873, and obtained in a similar manner, admitted a Province of the Dominion from the 1st July, 1873.

Districts  
in the  
North-  
West.

5. In 1876 the District of Keewatin, and in 1882 the Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca were set apart out of the North-West Territories.

New-  
found-  
land.

6. Provision is made by the British North America Act for the admission of the Island of Newfoundland.

Bound-  
aries.

7. The Dominion of Canada, therefore, now comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on





district or township, within  
ment during that period.  
bounded on the south by  
the west by the Rocky  
North Branch of the Sas-  
lake Winnipeg, the Lake of  
ting them. By an Imperial  
June, 1870, to take effect  
the North-West Territories  
an Act of the Canadian  
sed on the 12th May, 1870,  
ection of the Province of  
territory, and for its admis-  
ltaneously with the acqui-  
ies, both of which events  
th July, 1870.

uncil, dated the 16th May,  
the Canadian Parliament  
ature, that Province was  
from the 20th July, 1871.  
ard Island was also, by an  
the 26th June, 1873, and  
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atchewan and Athabasca  
est Territories.

British North America Act  
Newfoundland.

erefore, now comprises the  
North America, with the  
territory of Alaska on the  
er the control of the Gov-  
ne east. It is bounded on

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Terri-  
tory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the  
United States, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

8. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the <sup>Origin of</sup>  
derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian <sup>"Can-  
ada."</sup>  
word "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts,  
and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word  
used by the Indians with reference to their settlements,  
mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

9. Canada has an area of about 3,470,257 square miles, <sup>Area.</sup>  
or including its water surface, 3,610,000 square miles, and  
is about 3,500 miles from east to west, and 1,400 miles from  
north to south.

10. Among its principal physical features are its inland <sup>The great</sup>  
lakes, which are remarkable for their size and number, and <sup>lakes.</sup>  
contain more than half the fresh water of the globe. The  
largest of these, generally known as the great lakes, separ-  
ate Canada from the United States, and consist of Lakes  
Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the  
following table gives their length, breadth, area and height  
above the sea:—

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior.....	420	160	32,000	630
Huron—with Georgian Bay.....	280	190	24,000	578
St. Clair.....	26	25	320	570
Erie.....	240	80	10,000	565
Ontario.....	180	65	7,300	232
Michigan.....	320	80	25,600	578

11. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is con- <sup>Lake</sup>  
nected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw. <sup>Michigan.</sup>

12. These lakes form a complete system of navigation from Lakes



the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2 384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system.

#### Lakes.

13. The other principal lakes in Ontario are the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes, Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec are Lake Temiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba are Lakes Great Bear (10,000 square miles), Great Slave (12,000 square miles), Athabasca (3,000 square miles), Winnipeg, 280 miles long, 57 miles broad, 650 feet above the sea and an area of 8,500 square miles; Winnipegosis, 120 miles long, 17 broad, 700 feet above the sea, and an area of 1,986 square miles, and Manitoba, length 120 miles, breadth 16 miles, elevation above sea 670 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

#### Mountains.

14. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and





Atlantic Ocean, a distance connected with Lake the Sault Ste. Marie St. Clair by the St. Lake Erie by the Lake Ontario by the mouth of which are in height. The two of navigation by the River, flowing out of ence, forms the outlet

Ontario are the Lake of s-Nepigon, Nipissing, Muskoka, Rosseau, Quebec are Lake Temis-Ontario and Quebec, Mistassini; and in s Great Bear (10,000 are miles), Athabasca miles long, 57 miles area of 8,500 square, 17 broad, 700 feet are miles, and Mani-les, elevation above es.

Rocky Mountains in c Ocean to the United ts in the Dominion, r, 16,760 feet, Mount son, 15,700 feet, while e same height. The is range through the 5,300 feet above the nd between them and

the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are the Wotschish and Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

15. The principal rivers are the Mackenzie River, over Rivers. 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. These are all in The Territories and Manitoba. In Ontario and Quebec the chief river is the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia, the Peace River which rises in that Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

16. The coast line of Canada is very much broken and Inlets. contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long, and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

17. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver, which Islands. contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, and Queen Charlotte Island; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the Province of that name, Cape Breton,



which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Gut of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little is known of the interior of this Island, but the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations on its shores. A great network of islands extends along the entire north coast of Canada, but their limits have not been well defined. They are known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.

Physical  
features.

18. Canada has been described as "a land of huge lakes and broad rivers, of vast grass covered plains and dense forests, of rich mineral wealth and great agricultural capabilities." Its eastern and western portions are still very extensively wooded, and timber in various forms is one of the principal exports of the country. In the centre of the Dominion is a vast tract of prairie land, covered with soil of great richness, and admirably adapted for the raising of cereals and roots of all kinds, while for grazing purposes it is unsurpassed, the pasturage being excellent and almost unlimited; and also a vast area of forest land.

Climate.

19. The climate is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months, and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the





Nova Scotia, being separated from Canso, and Anticosti, little is known of the Dominion Government have stations on its shores. A line along the entire north coast has not been well defined. The Arctic Archipelago.

as "a land of huge lakes and covered plains and dense and great agricultural capacity portions are still very fertile in various forms is one of the best. In the centre of the continent, covered with soil of all kinds, adapted for the raising of stock, suitable for grazing purposes it is of excellent and almost all of forest land.

and invigorating, and healthy, extending over 20 degrees of latitude of Constantinople. The climate, however, makes both the readings of the thermometer. In the Maritime Provinces that of the British Columbia the summers are the cold is pleasant and generally covers the ground at least benefit alike to the merchant. In the Northwest all through the winter west of the Rocky Mountains in any other part of the

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Dominion. The following figures give the mean summer and annual temperatures at the principal cities in the Dominion, the figures in most cases being founded on the observations of ten years:—

CITIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
	Summer.	Year.
Charlottetown .....	62·2	40·7
Fredericton .....	62·1	39·7
St. John .....	58·4	40·3
Halifax .....	61·5	42·5
Quebec .....	62·3	38·6
Montreal .....	65·5	42·1
Ottawa .....	65·2	40·5
Toronto .....	65·1	44·5
Hamilton .....	68·2	47·0
Winnipeg .....	60·8	32·9
Regina .....	56·5	27·6
Victoria .....	56·6	47·4

20. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist, and their development in the future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former Province there are fifty-eight mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from this Province, since its admission into Confederation, to 30th June, 1886, has reached the large sum of \$14,589,356.

Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these Provinces.

21. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the Provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible; the



iron of Nova Scotia is particularly fine, and brings in the market nearly double the price of English iron.

Coal, silver, copper, &c.

22. Large fields of coal have been found in various parts, particularly in Nova Scotia, where coal mining is one of the principal industries, in the North-West Territories, and in Vancouver Island, where the coal is superior to any on the Pacific Coast, and notwithstanding the United States duty, commands the highest price in the market at San Francisco. Silver mines have been extensively worked in Ontario, that at Silver Islet, Thunder Bay, being the richest yet discovered on the continent. Copper has been mined to a considerable extent in Ontario and Quebec. The recent discovery of copper ore at Sudbury, in Ontario, is said to be the largest known deposit in the world. Phosphate of lime is found in large deposits in the Ottawa Valley; the demand for this for agricultural purposes is steadily increasing, the exports for the last three years having been 21,471 tons, 18,984 tons, and 25,974 tons respectively.

Marble, &c.

23. Marbles, building stone, granite, &c., are widely distributed in large quantities all over the Dominion, and there are extensive salt works in several places.

Natural Industries.

24. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are:—In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and shipbuilding; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this Province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, shipbuilding, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising; coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Moun-





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is found in various parts, coal mining is one of the West Territories, and in is superior to any on the United States duty, market at San Francisco. worked in Ontario, that the richest yet discovered has been mined to a considerable extent in Ontario, is said to be the I. Phosphate of lime is found in the Huron Valley; the demand is steadily increasing, the quantity having been 21,471 tons, respectively.

limestone, &c., are widely distributed in the Dominion, and there are many places.

Principal industries of the Dominion are, agriculture, fishing, coal and gold mining, logging and fishing, the fishery is the most valuable and productive in New Brunswick, ship-building, and the value of the fisheries in Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture and mining; in Manitoba, agriculture and stock-raising; coal mining is the most important industry in the Dominion, at present there are about 65,000 tons of coal in the Rocky Moun-

tains; and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

25. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stave, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal.

Manufacturing industries.

26. According to what may be rather called tradition than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions as early as the tenth century by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores, is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland, and as Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499, Cabot is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed at Gaspé on the 24th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

Discovery of Canada.

27. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country:—

Principal events.



1534. July 24. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé.  
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.  
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
1540. Third visit of Cartier.
- 1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cape Rouge.
1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement in Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kébec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirk. 117 persons wintered there.
1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1635. December 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded.
- 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1667. Population of New France, 3,918.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1689. August. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the Fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1696. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1720. Population of New France 24,434, and of St. John Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
1739. Population of New France, 45,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.





# ABSTRACT.

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## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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1749. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.

1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.

1755. Expulsion of Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.

1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.

1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.

June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.

September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham, and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.

September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.

September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.

1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.

September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.

1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies."

General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.

1764. June 21. Issue of the *Quebec Gazette*.\*

In this year Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for the simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.

1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.

1770. Prince Edward Island made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.

1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which Gen. Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.

1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.

\* This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the *Halifax Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.



1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, and the St. Croix River.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)

British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000, (about 11,000 Acadians not included).

Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new province of New Brunswick, population, 11,427.

About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists as they were called, that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

1785. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.

Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.

1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara) under Lieut. Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.

December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.

1806. November. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.

Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.

October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.





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# PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1812. November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.

1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.

September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian chief Tecumseth.

Battle of Chateauguay—Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton, by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.

September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.

1814. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.

1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the Militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent Union of the Provinces was mainly due.

1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people, and 20 appointed by the Crown.

Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.

June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.

1842. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, by the Ashburton Treaty.

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.

1848. The St. Lawrence canals opened for navigation.

1849. Riots in Toronto and Montreal over the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.

1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin at Newmarket.

1851. Transfer of the control of the Postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz, three pence per ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.

Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800; and of Nova Scotia, 276,354.

1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.



1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being sixty-five from each Province.  
January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.
1854. Abolition of Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.  
June 5. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for the free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.
1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.
1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is sixty feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.  
September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost up to 30th June, 1885, of \$4,360,873.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver's Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.
1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty in consequence of notice given by the United States.  
June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.  
June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.  
June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the Confederation of the Provinces were passed.
1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.  
July 1. Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.  
Lord Monck, was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.
1868. April 9. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.  
July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-West Territories.
1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-West Territories.





Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 100 members.  
Province.

Western Railway opened for traffic.  
Lower Canada, and settlement of the

United States, signed at Washington.  
Shipping in certain Canadian and American ports.  
of the products of the sea, the soil, and the minerals of the St. Lawrence.  
on the same terms as British subjects, and to navigate Lake Michigan. This

elective chamber.

Prerogative. Selection by the Queen of the Governor-General and permanent seat of

Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, is the longest tubular bridge in the world, is nearly two miles in length.

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General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament. Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

murdered at Ottawa.  
by the Imperial Government provided for the Dominion of the North-West Territories.

the Government of the North-West

# PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1869. October 29. Hon. Wm. Macdougall, appointed Lieutenant Governor.  
Red River rebellion.

November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.

1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.

August. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This Province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired Territory.

1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.

July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.

Population of the Dominion, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,024.

1872. Abolition of dual representation.

1873. May 2. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.

July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.

1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

November 23. Award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.

1879. Adoption of a Protective Tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.

October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).

1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.

May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.

August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territories received the name of Regina.

1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-West; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.

April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.

April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.

April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.

May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.

May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.

July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, by the United States.

July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the Militia and Volunteers under fire, killed 38, wounded 115.

The rebel loss could not be ascertained. Estimated at about 140 killed.

November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1886. June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.



## CHAPTER I.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

**Constitution.** 28. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada is similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom.

**Executive authority.** 29. By the British North America Act, the Executive Government and authority of and over Canada, as well as the command in chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces of and in Canada, were declared to be vested in the Queen.

**Parliament.** 30. The Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Queen is represented by the Governor General, who is assisted by a Privy Council, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown, the acting portion of the Council, however, consists only of the Ministry of the day.

**The Governor General.** 31. The Governor General is appointed by the Queen, and holds office for five years. He takes no part in legislation, but assents in the Queen's name to all measures which have passed both the Senate and the Commons. He may, however, refuse such assent, or may reserve bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He may also disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures, within one year of their having been passed in the Province.

**The Senate.** 32. The Senate is composed of members appointed for life by the Crown under the Great Seal of Canada. A Senator is entitled to be styled Honourable. He must be a British subject, born or naturalized, have passed the age of thirty years, be a resident in the Province for which he is appointed, and hold property to the value of \$4,000 above all liabilities. His seat becomes vacant if he fails to attend two consecutive sessions of Parliament, if he becomes bankrupt,





R I.

GOVERNMENT.

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The Queen, the Senate and  
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nt if he fails to attend two  
nt, if he becomes bankrupt,

or takes advantage of any insolvent law, or is attainted of  
treason or convicted of felony. The Speaker, who must be  
a Senator, is appointed by the Governor General, and fifteen  
members, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each  
Senator receives \$1,000 per annum as an indemnity. The  
number of Senators cannot exceed 78, until the admission  
of Newfoundland, when it may be increased to 82. There  
are at present 78 members, representing the several provinces  
as follow: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New  
Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; Prince  
Edward Island, 4. Bills of all kinds, except money bills,  
can be originated in the Senate. A Senator cannot be  
elected a member of the House of Commons.

33. The members of the House of Commons must also be  
British subjects, but require no other qualification. They  
are elected by the people for five years, unless the House is  
sooner dissolved, under a uniform franchise for the whole  
Dominion. The Speaker is elected by the members them-  
selves, twenty of whom (including the Speaker) constitute  
a quorum. Members are paid at the rate of \$10 a day, if the  
session is less than thirty days, and \$1,000 for the session,  
if over thirty days. All bills for appropriating any part of  
the Public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must  
originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recom-  
mended by message of the Governor-General. The House  
shall be called together from time to time by the Governor  
General in the name of the Queen, under the Great Seal of  
Canada, but there must be a session of Parliament once at  
least in every year, and twelve months must not intervene  
between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting  
of the next.

34. The original number of members was 181, but in  
accordance with the provisions of the British North America  
Act, described below, and in consequence of the admission

The House  
of Com-  
mons.

Number  
of mem-  
bers.



of new Provinces, this number has been increased to 211, distributed among the several Provinces as follows: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; and Prince Edward Island.

6. By legislation during the session of 1886 the representation of the North-West Territories by four members was provided for, and the Act came into effect on the 18th February, 1887, thereby raising the number of members to 215. By section 51 of the British North America Act it was provided that the number of representatives for Quebec should always be 65, and that the other Provinces should be represented in such proportion to their population, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 would bear to the population of Quebec so ascertained.

Represent-  
tation.

35. The following table gives the proportionate representation of each Province according to the Re-distribution Act of 1882:—

Ontario .....	One member to	20,908	of the population.
Quebec .....	"	20,904	"
Nova Scotia .....	"	20,979	"
New Brunswick .....	"	20,077	"
Manitoba .....	"	13,190	"
British Columbia .....	"	8,243	"
Prince Edward Island .....	"	18,148	"
The Territories .....	"	12,090	"
Canada .....	"	20,496	"

The original numbers of representatives from Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the Acts admitting these Provinces into the Confederation. Subsequent readjustment will be in accordance with the above mentioned section of the British North America Act.

Adminis-  
tration.

36. The administration of public affairs is divided into thirteen departments, each presided over by a Minister, who may be a member either of the Senate or the House of Commons, and these Ministers form the Cabinet for the





has been increased to 211, provinces as follows: Ontario, 21; New Brunswick, 16; and Prince Edward Island, 14. At the session of 1886 the representation by four members was put into effect on the 18th February, number of members to 215. The British North America Act it was provided that representatives for Quebec should be four. The other Provinces should be represented in proportion to their population, as ascertained in 1871. The number 65 would bear to be determined.

the proportionate representation to the Re-distribution Act

to 20,908 of the population.

20,904	"
20,979	"
20,077	"
13,190	"
8,243	"
18,148	"
12,090	"
20,496	"

representatives from Manitoba, Prince Edward Island were specially provided for. These Provinces into the representation will be in accordance with the section of the British North

public affairs is divided into two parts, the one being divided over by a Minister, the other by the Senate or the House of Commons. The form the Cabinet for the

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

19

time being. At the present time one member of the Cabinet holds his seat without a portfolio.

37. The following are the several Departments, viz.:—  
Finance, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs, and Department of the Secretary of State.

38. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate, and House of Commons, is necessary before any measure can become law.

39. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters connected with the following subjects:—

Public Debt.	Currency and Coinage.
Trade and Commerce.	Banking.
Taxation.	Savings Banks.
Borrowing Money on public credit.	Weights and Measures.
Postal Service.	Bills of Exchange.
Census and Statistics.	Interest.
Militia and Defence.	Legal Tender.
Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
	Penitentiaries.

40. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Dominion Parliament, are as follow:—A vote is given to every male subject of the full age of 21 years, being the owner, tenant or occupier of real property of the actual value in cities of \$300, in towns of \$200, or elsewhere of \$150, or of the yearly value wherever situate of not less than \$2 per month, or \$6 per quarter, or \$12 half-yearly, or \$20 per annum, or who is a resident in any electoral district with an income from earnings or investments of not less than \$300 per annum, or is the son of a farmer, or any other owner of

Qualifications for voters.



real property which is of sufficient value to qualify both father and son, or is a fisherman and owner of real property, which with boats, nets and fishing tackle amounts to \$150 actual value. Voting is by ballot.

Persons  
disquali-  
fied for  
voting.

41. The following persons are disqualified for voting at elections for the Dominion Parliament :—The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justices and Judges of the Superior Courts, and the Judges of all other Courts in the Dominion, Revising Officers, Returning Officers and Election Clerks, all Counsel, Agents, Attorneys and Clerks of Candidates who have been or may be paid for their services, and certain Indians.

New elec-  
tions.

42. Writs for new elections are dated and made returnable as the Governor General shall determine, and the date of nomination, which shall be named in the writ, is also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the Returning Officer shall post up at each polling place in the district a proclamation setting forth the dates of the days for nomination and polling, which is everywhere on one day (except in the Territories, Algoma, and Chicoutimi and Saguenay) and of the official declaration of the result of the poll, and a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted up at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided.

Oath of al-  
legiance.

43. Every member of the Senate and the House of Commons must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat.

Natural-  
ization.

44. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman, when married to a British subject, becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.





value to qualify both owner of real property, and the amount to \$150

qualified for voting at the election:—The Chief Justice and the Chief Justices and the Judges of all other Courts, Returning Officers, Agents, Attorneys and others may be paid for their

and made returnable to the Court, and the date of the writ, is also fixed by the receipt of the writ at each polling place in the Province, and the dates of the election are fixed by the law which is everywhere on the same day, and the declaration of the result of the election in the polling places, such proclamation is to be made seven days before the day of the election, and is to be the seventh day as specially provided.

and the House of Commons before taking his seat. The Governor has resided for three years in the Province, and has taken the oath of residence and has been sworn as a Justice of the Peace, and has a certificate of naturalization, and is a British subject, and is a British subject, and is a British subject.

45. The Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different Provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each has two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry; in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant Governor. The following are the numbers of the Members of the Provincial Legislatures:—

Legislatures.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island .....	13	30
Nova Scotia .....	17	38
New Brunswick .....	17	41
Quebec .....	24	65
Ontario .....		90
Manitoba .....		35
British Columbia .....		25

46. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant Governor and a Council partly elected by the people and partly appointed by the Privy Council of the Dominion. The North West Territories.

47. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate upon such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, management and sale of provincial lands, establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the Province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province. Authority of Provincial Legislatures.



Qualifications for voters at Provincial elections.

Governors General and Governors.

48. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures and vary accordingly.

49. The following is a complete list of all the Governors General and Governors of the several Provinces previous to their entering into the Confederation, together with the dates of appointment :—

#### GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

1540. Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.	1765. Gen. James Murray.
1598. Marquis de la Roche.	1766 and 1785. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester).
1612. Samuel de Champlain.	1773. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
1635. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort.	1797. Major General Prescott.
1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.	1808. Sir James Craig.
1648 and 1657. Chevalier d'Aillebont de Coulange.	1811. Sir George Prevost.
1651. Jean de Lauzon.	1813. Sir Gordon Drummond.
1656. Charles de Lauson Charny.	1816. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.	1818. Duke of Richmond.
1661. Baron du Bois d'Avaugour.	1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
1663. Chevalier de Safray Méty.	1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
1663. Alex. de Provill Tracy.	1828. Sir James Kempt.
1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.	1830. Lord Aylmer.
1672 and 1689. Count de Frontenac.	1835. Lord Gosford.
1682. Sieur de la Barre.	1838. Earl of Durham.
1685. Marquis de Denonville.	1838. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
1699. Chevalier de Callières.	1839. Hon. Chas. Poulett Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.	1842. Sir Chas. Bagot.
1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.	1843. Sir Chas. Metcalfe.
1747. Count de Galissonnière.	1845. Earl Cathcart.
1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.	1847. Earl of Elgin.
1752. Marquis du Quesne de Menneville.	1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.
1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil Cavagnal.	1861. Lord Monck.

#### GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

At Port Royal.	1766. M. Franklin.
1694. Baron de Ponthineourt.	1773. F. Legge.
1693. Isaac de Razillai.	1776. M. Arbutnot.
1647. Chas. de Charnizay.	1778. R. Hughes.
1652. Chas. de la Tour.	1781. Sir A. S. Hammond.
	1782. J. Parr.





## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1685. M. Manival.         | 1783. P. Fanning.              |
| 1687. M. de Villebon.     | 1791. R. Bulkeley.             |
| 1700. M. de Brouillon.    | 1792. J. Wentworth.            |
| 1706. M. de Subercase.    | 1808. Sir G. Prevost.          |
| 1710. Baron St. Castine.  | 1811. Sir J. Sherbrooke.       |
| 1710. Colonel Vetch.      | 1811. Gen. Darroch.            |
| 1714. Francis Nicholson.  | 1816. Gen. Smyth.              |
| 1719. Richard Philips.    | 1819. Earl of Dalhousie.       |
| 1725. Lawrence Armstrong. | 1820. Sir J. Kempt.            |
| 1740. Paul Mascarene.     | 1826. M. Wallace.              |
|                           | 1836. Sir C. Campbell.         |
|                           | 1840. Lord Falkland.           |
|                           | 1846. Sir J. Harvey.           |
|                           | 1852. Sir G. L. Marchant.      |
|                           | 1858. Earl of Mulgrave.        |
|                           | 1864. Sir Rich. G. MacDonnell. |
|                           | 1865. Gen. Sir W. F. Williams. |

## AT HALIFAX.

1749. Hon. E. Cornwallis.  
 1752. V. Hopson.  
 1754. C. Lawrence.  
 1756. A. Moulton.  
 1760. J. Belcher.  
 1764. M. Wilmot.

## GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1786. Guy Carleton.            | 1831. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.                    |
| 1787. E. Winslow.              | 1837. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.                      |
| 1788. Lt. Col. Johnston.       | 1841. Col. Sir W. Colbrooke.                   |
| 1809. General M. Hunter.       | 1848. Sir Edmund Head.                         |
| 1811. General W. Balfour.      | 1854. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.            |
| 1812. Gen. Geo. Stracey Smyth. | 1861. Major. A. H. Gordon.                     |
| 1823. Ward Chipman.            | 1866. Major Gen. Hastings Doyle (act-<br>ing). |
| 1824. J. M. Bliss.             |  |
| 1825. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.     |  |

## GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1770. Walter Paterson.         | 1841. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.  |
| 1786. Lt. Gen. Edmund Fanning. | 1847. Sir Donald Campbell.     |
| 1805. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.  | 1851. Sir Alexander Bannerman. |
| 1813. Chas. Douglas Smith.     | 1854. Sir Dominick Daly.       |
| 1822. Colonel John Ready.      | 1859. George Dundas.           |
| 1831. Sir Aretes W. Young.     | 1868. Sir R. Hodgson.          |
| 1836. Sir John Harvey.         | 1870. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.  |
| 1837. Sir Chas. A. Fitzroy.    |                                |

50. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments:—

Governors  
General  
since Con-  
federation.

elections for the Pro-  
by the several Legisla-

ist of all the Governors  
l Provinces previous to  
ion, together with the

## CANADA.

Gen. James Murray.  
 and 1785. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton  
 (Lord Dorchester).  
 Gen. Frederick Haldimand.  
 Major General Prescott.  
 Sir James Craig.  
 Sir George Prevost.  
 Sir Gordon Drummond.  
 Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.  
 Duke of Richmond.  
 Sir Peregrine Maitland.  
 Earl of Dalhousie.  
 Sir James Kempt.  
 Lord Aylmer.  
 Lord Gosford.  
 Earl of Durham.  
 Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).  
 Hon. Chas. Poulett Thompson  
 (Lord Sydenham).  
 Sir Chas. Bagot.  
 Sir Chas. Metcalfe.  
 Earl Cathcart.  
 Earl of Elgin.  
 Sir Edmund Walker Head.  
 Lord Monck.

## SCOTIA.

M. Franklin.  
 F. Legge.  
 M. Arbuthnot.  
 R. Hughes.  
 Sir A. S. Hammond.  
 J. Parr.



## GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G. ....	June 1, 1867.	July 1, 1867.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young) .....	Dec. 29, 1868.	Feb. 2, 1869.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. ....	May 22, 1872.	June 25, 1872.
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P. C., &c. ....	Oct. 5, 1878.	Nov. 25, 1878.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c. ....	Aug. 18, 1883.	Oct. 23, 1883.

Dominion  
Govern-  
ment and  
Parlia-  
ments.

51. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government; and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c.

## PRIVY COUNCIL,

1887.

Premier, President Privy Council, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.....	Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Minister of Finance .....	Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper.
Postmaster-General .....	" A. W. McLelan.
Minister of Public Works .....	" Sir H. L. Langevin.
" Railways and Canals .....	" J. H. Pope.
" Customs .....	" Mackenzie Bowell.
" Militia .....	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron.
" Marine and Fisheries .....	" G. E. Foster.
" Agriculture .....	" John Carling.
" Inland Revenue .....	" John Costigan.
" Interior .....	" Thomas White.
" Justice .....	" J. S. D. Thompson.
Secretary of State .....	" J. A. Chapleau.
Without office .....	" Frank Smith.





	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
.....	June 1, 1867.	July 1, 1867.
Sir John K.C.B.	Dec. 29, 1868.	Feb. 2, 1869.
C.M.G.	May 22, 1872.	June 25, 1872.
C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878.	Nov. 25, 1878.
C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883.	Oct. 23, 1883.

names of the present mem-  
berment; and the dates of the  
session composing the different

## F. CANADA.

## ENT—OTTAWA.

ARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c.

## UNCIL;

Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, G.C.B.

Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper.

" A. W. McLelan.

" Sir H. L. Langevin.

" J. H. Pope.

" Mackenzie Bowell.

" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron.

" G. E. Foster.

" John Carling.

" John Costigan.

" Thomas White.

" J. S. D. Thompson.

" J. A. Chapleau.

" Frank Smith.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of Parliaments.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament .....	1st .....	Nov. 6, 1867.	May 22, 1868.	} July 8, 1872.
	2nd .....	April 15, 1869.	June 22, 1869.	
	3rd .....	Feb. 15, 1870.	May 12, 1870.	
	4th .....	" 15, 1871.	April 14, 1871.	
	5th .....	April 11, 1872.	June 14, 1872.	
2nd Parliament .....	1st .....	March 5, 1873.	Aug. 13, 1873.	} Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd .....	Oct. 23, 1873.	Nov. 7, 1873.	
3rd Parliament .....	1st .....	Mar. 26, 1874.	May 26, 1874.	} Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd .....	Feb. 4, 1875.	April 8, 1875.	
	3rd .....	" 10, 1876.	" 12, 1876.	
	4th .....	" 8, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	5th .....	" 7, 1878.	May 10, 1878.	
4th Parliament .....	1st .....	Feb. 13, 1879.	May 15, 1879.	} May 18, 1882.
	2nd .....	" 12, 1880.	" 7, 1880.	
	3rd .....	Dec. 9, 1880.	Mar. 21, 1881.	
	4th .....	Feb. 9, 1882.	May 17, 1882.	
5th Parliament .....	1st .....	Feb. 8, 1883.	May 25, 1883.	} Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd .....	Jan. 17, 1884.	April 19, 1884.	
	3rd .....	" 29, 1885.	July 20, 1885.	
	4th .....	Feb. 25, 1886.	June 2, 1886.	

\* Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet.

† Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

52. It will be seen that there have been five complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 88 days, or about 12 weeks, the longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks, 4 days, and the next longest was in 1867-68, viz., 16 weeks, 4 days. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Duration  
of Parlia-  
ment.

53. The next table gives the names of the holders of the different Cabinet offices since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments. There have only been two changes of Government and three Ministries, and with

Cabinet  
Ministers.



the exception of from 7th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald has been in power during the whole period.

Depart-  
mental  
changes.

54. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works; the new Department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals, and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished.

## CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	
Premiers .....	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	July	1, 1867
	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct.	17, 1878
Ministers of Justice and Attorneys-General..	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	July	1, 1867
	Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	" Téléphone Fournier.....	July	8, 1874
	" Edward Blake.....	May	19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme.....	June	8, 1877
	" James McDonald.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.....	May	30, 1881
	" John Sparrow David Thompson.....	Sept.	25, 1885
Ministers of Militia and Defence .....	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.....	July	1, 1867
	" Hugh McDonald.....	July	1, 1873
	" William Ross.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	" William B. Vail.....	Sept.	30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones.....	Jan.	21, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson.....	Oct.	19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.....	Jan.	16, 1880
	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron.....	Nov.	8, 1880
Ministers of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Peter Mitchell.....	July	1, 1867
	" Albert J. Smith.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	" J. C. Pope.....	Oct.	19, 1878
	" A. W. McLellan.....	July	10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster.....	Dec.	10, 1885
Ministers of Public Works.....	Hon. W. McDougall.....	July	1, 1867
	" Sir Hector Langevin.....	Dec.	9, 1869
	" Alexander Mackenzie.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	" Sir H. L. Langevin.....	May	20, 1879
Ministers of Customs...	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.....	July	1, 1867
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	Feb.	22, 1873
	" Isaac Burpee.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	" Mackenzie Bowell.....	Oct.	19, 1878





# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

27

## CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

1873, to 17th October,  
in power during the

ding the office of the  
Department assuming  
anal, and in the same  
was abolished.

CA SINCE 1867.

	Date of Appointment.	Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
		Ministers of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. C. Chapais.....	July 1, 1867
			" C. Dunkin.....	Nov. 16, 1869
			" J. H. Pope.....	Oct. 25, 1871
			" L. Letellier de St. Just.....	Nov. 7, 1873
			" C. A. P. Pelletier.....	Jan. 26, 1877
			" J. H. Pope.....	Oct. 17, 1878
			" John Carling.....	Sept. 25, 1885
		Ministers of Finance....	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt.....	July 1, 1867
			" John Rose.....	Nov. 30, 1867
			" Sir Francis Hincks.....	Oct. 9, 1869
			" Sir S. L. Tilley.....	Feb. 22, 1873
			" Sir Richard Cartwright.....	Nov. 7, 1873
			" Sir S. L. Tilley.....	Oct. 17, 1878
			" A. W. McLelan.....	Dec. 10, 1885
			" Sir Chas. Tupper.....	Jan. 27, 1887
		Ministers of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. W. P. Howland.....	July 1, 1867
			" A. Morris.....	Nov. 16, 1869
			" Sir Charles Tupper.....	July 2, 1872
			" John O'Connor.....	March 4, 1873
			" T. M. Gibbs.....	July 1, 1873
			" Téléphore Fournier.....	Nov. 7, 1873
			" Félix Geoffron.....	July 8, 1874
			" Rodolphe Laflamme.....	Nov. 9, 1876
			" Joseph Cauchon.....	June 8, 1877
			" Wilfrid Laurier.....	Oct. 8, 1877
			" L. F. G. Barry.....	Oct. 26, 1878
			" J. C. Aikins.....	Nov. 8, 1880
			" John Costigan.....	May 23, 1882
		Ministers of Interior....	Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell.....	July 1, 1873
			" David Laird.....	Nov. 7, 1873
			" David Mills.....	Oct. 24, 1876
			Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1878
			Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson.....	Oct. 17, 1883
			" Thomas White.....	Aug. 5, 1885
		Ministers of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.....	May 20, 1879
			" John Henry Pope.....	Sept. 25, 1885
		Postmasters-General...	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.....	July 1, 1867
			" John O'Connor.....	July 1, 1873
			" Donald A. Macdonald.....	Nov. 7, 1873
			" Téléphore Fournier.....	May 19, 1875
			" Lucius S. Huntingdon.....	Oct. 9, 1875
			" Sir H. L. Langevin.....	Oct. 19, 1878
			" Sir A. Campbell.....	May 20, 1879
			" John O'Connor.....	Jan. 16, 1880
			" Sir A. Campbell.....	Nov. 8, 1880
			" John O'Connor.....	May 20, 1881
			" John Carling.....	May 23, 1882
			" Sir A. Campbell.....	Sept. 25, 1885
			" A. W. McLelan.....	Jan. 27, 1887



## CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Presidents of Council.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867
	Joseph Howe .....	Jan. 30, 1869
	Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	John O'Connor .....	July 2, 1872
	Hugh McDonald .....	June 14, 1873
	L. S. Huntington .....	Jan. 20, 1874
	J. E. Cauchon .....	Dec. 7, 1875
	Edward Blake .....	June 8, 1877
	John O'Connor .....	Oct. 17, 1878
	L. F. R. Masson .....	Jan. 16, 1880
	Joseph E. Mousseau .....	Nov. 8, 1880
	A. W. McLelan .....	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1883
Receivers-General .....	Hon. Ed. Kenny .....	July 1, 1867
	J. C. Chapais .....	Nov. 16, 1869
	Théodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
	Thomas Coffin .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	Sir Alex. Campbell .....	" 8, 1873
Secretaries of State for the Provinces .....	Hon. A. G. Archibald .....	July 1, 1867
	Joseph Howe .....	Nov. 16, 1869
	T. M. Gibbs .....	June 14, 1873
Secretaries of State for Canada .....	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin.....	July 1, 1867
	J. C. Aikins.....	Dec. 9, 1869
	David Christie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	R. W. Scott .....	Jan. 9, 1874
	J. C. Aikins.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	John O'Connor .....	Nov. 8, 1880
	Joseph Mousseau .....	May 20, 1881
	J. A. Chapleau .....	July 29, 1882
Ministers without Office..	Hon. J. C. Aikins.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	Edward Blake.....	" 7, 1873
	R. W. Scott .....	" 7, 1873
	R. D. Wilmot .....	" 8, 1878
	Sir D. L. Macpherson .....	Feb. 11, 1880
	Frank Smith .....	July 29, 1882

Provin-  
cial Lieut-  
enant  
Governors  
and Legis-  
latures.

55. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors, and a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each Province respectively entered Confederation, as well as the names of the present members of the Government in each Province:—





Name.	Date of Appointment.
.....	July 1, 1867
.....	Jan. 30, 1869
.....	Nov. 16, 1869
.....	June 21, 1870
.....	July 2, 1872
.....	June 14, 1873
.....	Jan. 20, 1874
.....	Dec. 7, 1875
.....	June 8, 1877
.....	Oct. 17, 1878
.....	Jan. 16, 1880
.....	Nov. 8, 1880
.....	May 20, 1881
.....	Oct. 17, 1883
.....	July 1, 1867
.....	Nov. 16, 1869
.....	Jan. 30, 1873
.....	Nov. 7, 1873
.....	" 8, 1878
.....	July 1, 1867
.....	Nov. 16, 1869
.....	June 14, 1873
.....	July 1, 1867
.....	Dec. 9, 1869
.....	Nov. 7, 1873
.....	Jan. 9, 1874
.....	Oct. 19, 1878
.....	Nov. 8, 1880
.....	May 20, 1881
.....	July 29, 1882
.....	Nov. 16, 1869
.....	" 7, 1873
.....	" 7, 1873
.....	" 8, 1878
.....	Feb. 11, 1880
.....	July 29, 1882

The names of the Lieutenant-Governors of each Legislative Session, and closing, from the time they entered Confederation, as members of the Govern-

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario.....	Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.....	July 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford.....	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.....	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson.....	June 30, 1880
Quebec.....	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.....	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.....	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron.....	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.....	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.....	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson.....	Nov. 7, 1884
Nova Scotia.....	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams.....	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.....	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.....	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting).....	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe.....	May 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.....	July 4, 1873
	" Mathew Henry Richey.....	July 4, 1883
New Brunswick.....	Major-General C. H. Doyle.....	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding.....	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.....	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.....	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.....	July 15, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot.....	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley.....	Oct. 31, 1885
Prince Edward Island....	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.....	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.....	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884
British Columbia.....	Hon. J. W. Trutch.....	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards.....	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall.....	June 21, 1881
Manitoba.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.....	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschild Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.....	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins.....	Sept. 22, 1882
The Territories.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.....	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschild Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C.....	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881



## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation. 1st July. 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1867.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	" T. B. Pardee.
" Public Works .....	" C. F. Fraser.
Secretary and Registrar.....	" A. S. Hardy.
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture.....	" A. M. Ross.
Minister of Education.....	" G. W. Ross.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature .....	1st .....	Dec. 27, 1867.	Mar. 4, 1868.	} Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd .....	Nov. 3, 1868.	Jan. 23, 1869.	
	3rd .....	" 3, 1869.	Dec. 24, 1869.	
	4th .....	Dec. 7, 1870.	Feb. 15, 1871.	
2nd Legislature .....	1st .....	Dec. 7, 1871.	Mar. 2, 1872.	} Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd .....	Jan. 8, 1873.	" 29, 1873.	
	3rd .....	" 8, 1874.	" 24, 1874.	
	4th .....	Nov. 12, 1874.	Dec. 21, 1874.	
3rd Legislature .....	1st .....	Nov. 25, 1875.	Feb. 10, 1876.	} April 25, 1879.
	2nd .....	Jan. 3, 1877.	Mar. 2, 1877.	
	3rd .....	" 9, 1878.	" 7, 1878.	
	4th .....	" 9, 1879.	" 11, 1879.	
4th Legislature .....	1st .....	Jan. 8, 1880.	Mar. 5, 1880.	} Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd .....	" 13, 1881.	" 4, 1881.	
	3rd .....	" 12, 1882.	" 10, 1882.	
	4th .....	Dec. 13, 1882.	Feb. 1, 1883.	
5th Legislature .....	1st .....	Jan. 23, 1884.	Mar. 25, 1884.	} Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd .....	" 28, 1885.	" 30, 1885.	
	3rd .....	" 28, 1886.	" 25, 1886.	









## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General .....	" J. W. Loughley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines .....	" Charles E. Church.
Members without Office.....	" Thomas Johnson.
" .....	" Angus Macgillivray.
" .....	" Daniel McNeil.

Three vacancies.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	*1st .....	Jan. 30, 1868.	Sept. 21, 1868.	} April 17, 1871.
	2nd .....	April 29, 1869.	June 14, 1869.	
	3rd .....	Feb. 17, 1870.	April 18, 1870.	
	4th .....	" 2, 1871.	" 4, 1871.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st .....	Feb. 22, 1872.	April 18, 1872.	} Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd .....	" 27, 1873.	" 30, 1873.	
	3rd .....	Mar. 12, 1874.	May 7, 1874.	
3rd Legislature .....	1st .....	Mar. 11, 1875.	May 6, 1875.	} Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd .....	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 4, 1876.	
	3rd .....	" 15, 1877.	" 12, 1877.	
	4th .....	" 21, 1878.	" 4, 1878.	
4th Legislature .....	1st .....	Mar. 6, 1879.	April 17, 1879.	} May 23, 1882.
	2nd .....	Feb. 26, 1880.	" 10, 1880.	
	3rd .....	Mar. 3, 1881.	" 14, 1881.	
	4th .....	Jan. 19, 1882.	Mar. 10, 1882.	
5th Legislature.....	1st .....	Feb. 8, 1883.	April 19, 1883.	} May 20, 1886.
	2nd .....	" 14, 1884.	" 19, 1884.	
	3rd .....	" 19, 1885.	" 24, 1885.	
	4th .....	" 25, 1886.	May 11, 1886.	

\* Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.





## NOVA SCOTIA.

(1st July, 1867.)

HALIFAX.

THOMAS HENRY RICHEY.

COUNCIL,

Secretary.....	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
.....	" J. W. Longley.
.....	" Charles E. Church.
.....	" Thomas Johnson.
.....	" Angus Macgillivray.
.....	" Daniel McNeil.

SINCE 1867.

Date of	
Prorogation.	Dissolution.
Sept. 21, 1868.	April 17, 1871.
June 14, 1869.	
April 18, 1870.	
" 4, 1871.	Nov. 23, 1874.
April 18, 1872.	
" 30, 1873.	
May 7, 1874.	Aug. 21, 1878.
May 6, 1875.	
April 4, 1876.	
" 12, 1877.	May 23, 1882.
" 4, 1878.	
April 17, 1879.	
" 10, 1880.	May 20, 1886.
" 14, 1881.	
Mar. 10, 1882.	
April 19, 1883.	May 20, 1886.
" 19, 1884.	
" 24, 1885.	
May 11, 1886.	

1868.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary.....	" David McLellan.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.....	" P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor-General.....	" James Mitchell.
Solicitor-General.....	" R. J. Ritchie.
Members without Office.....	" A. Harrison.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" Gaius S. Turner.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of General Assemblies.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1868.	Mar. 23, 1868.	June 3, 1870.
	2nd.....	Mar. 4, 1869.	April 21, 1869.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 10, 1870.	" 7, 1870.	
2nd General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 16, 1871.	Feb. 22, 1871.	May 15, 1874.
	2nd.....	April 5, 1871.	May 17, 1871.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 29, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	
	4th.....	" 27, 1873.	" 14, 1873.	
	5th.....	" 12, 1874.	" 8, 1874.	
3rd General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 18, 1875.	April 10, 1875.	May 14, 1878.
	2nd.....	" 17, 1876.	" 13, 1876.	
	3rd.....	" 8, 1877.	Mar. 16, 1877.	
	4th.....	Aug. 28, 1877.	Sept. 5, 1877.	
	5th.....	Feb. 26, 1878.	April 18, 1878.	
4th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 27, 1879.	April 15, 1879.	May 25, 1882.
	2nd.....	Mar. 9, 1880.	" 23, 1880.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 8, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	" 16, 1882.	April 6, 1882.	
5th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1883.	Mar. 3, 1883.	April 2, 1886.
	2nd.....	April 12, 1883.	May 3, 1883.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 28, 1884.	April 1, 1884.	
	4th.....	" 26, 1885.	" 6, 1885.	
	5th.....	" 25, 1886.	" 2, 1886.	

3



# PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JAMES COX AIKINS.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1887.

Premier and President of Council.....	Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General .....	" C. E. Hamilton.
Minister of Public Works.....	" D. H. Wilson.
Provincial Secretary.....	" C. P. Brown.
Minister of Agriculture.....	" D. H. Harrison.
Provincial Treasurer.....	" A. A. C. Lallivièr.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. of Legislatures.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature .....	1st .....	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd .....	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd .....	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	4th .....	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st .....	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd .....	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd .....	" 30, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	4th .....	" 10, 1878.	" 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature .....	1st .....	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature .....	1st .....	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd .....	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd .....	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th .....	April 27, 1882.	" 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature .....	1st .....	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd .....	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd .....	" 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th .....	" 4, 1886.	" 28, 1886.	

\* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879.





I.  
MANITOBA.

5th July, 1870.)

T—WINNIPEG.

JAMES COX ATKINS.

COUNCIL,

Hon. J. Norquay.  
" C. E. Hamilton.  
" D. H. Wilson.  
" C. P. Brown.  
" D. H. Harrison.  
" A. A. C. LaRivière.

ANCE 1870.

Date of	
Prorogation.	Dissolution.
May 3, 1871.	Dec. 16, 1874.
Feb. 21, 1872.	
Mar. 8, 1873.	
July 22, 1874.	
May 14, 1875.	Nov. 11, 1878.
Feb. 4, 1876.	
" 28, 1877.	
" 2, 1878.	
June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
Feb. 14, 1880.	Nov. 13, 1882.
Dec. 23, 1880.	
May 25, 1881.	
" 30, 1882.	
July 7, 1883.	Nov. 11, 1886.
June 3, 1884.	
May 2, 1885.	
" 28, 1886.	

January, 1874; adjourned from 5th

April, 1879; adjourned from 8th

# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. C. F. CORNWALL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

Premier, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and  
President of the Council.....Hon. Wm. Smithe.  
Attorney-General....." A. E. B. Davie.  
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Finance and  
Agriculture....." John Robson.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

No. of Legislatures.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 15, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd.....	Dec. 17, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1873.	
	3rd.....	" 18, 1873.	Mar. 2, 1874.	
	4th.....	Mar. 1, 1875.	April 22, 1875.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 10, 1876.	May 19, 1876.	April 12, 1878.
	2nd.....	Feb. 21, 1877.	April 18, 1877.	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1878.	" 10, 1878.	
3rd Legislature.....	1st.....	July 29, 1878.	Sept. 2, 1878.	June 13, 1882.
	2nd.....	Jan. 29, 1879.	April 29, 1879.	
	3rd.....	April 5, 1880.	May 8, 1880.	
	4th.....	Jan. 24, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	5th.....	Feb. 23, 1882.	April 21, 1882.	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 25, 1883.	May 12, 1883.	June 3, 1886.
	2nd.....	Dec. 3, 1883.	Feb. 18, 1884.	
	3rd.....	Jan. 12, 1885.	Mar. 9, 1885.	
	4th.....	" 25, 1886.	April 6, 1886.	



# PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

President and Attorney-General .....	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works .....	Vacant.
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands .....	" Donald Ferguson.
Member without office .....	" Samuel Prowse.
" .....	" John Lefurgey.
" .....	" A. J. Macdonald.
" .....	" Neil McLeod.
" .....	" J. O. Arsenault.
" .....	Vacant.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

Number of General Assemblies.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly ....	1st .....	Mar. 5, 1874.	April 28, 1874.	} July 1, 1876.
	2nd .....	" 18, 1875.	" 27, 1875.	
	3rd .....	" 16, 1876.	" 29, 1876.	
2nd General Assembly ...	1st .....	Mar. 14, 1877.	April 18, 1877.	} Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd .....	" 14, 1878.	" 18, 1878.	
	3rd .....	Feb. 27, 1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
3rd General Assembly ...	1st .....	April 24, 1879.	June 7, 1879.	} April 15, 1882.
	2nd .....	Mar. 4, 1880.	April 26, 1880.	
	3rd .....	" 1, 1881.	" 5, 1881.	
	4th .....	" 8, 1882.	" 8, 1882.	
4th General Assembly ...	1st .....	Mar. 20, 1883.	April 27, 1883.	} June 5, 1886.
	2nd .....	" 6, 1884.	" 17, 1884.	
	3rd .....	" 11, 1885.	" 11, 1885.	
	4th .....	April 8, 1886.	May 14, 1886.	





## EDWARD ISLAND.

(1st July, 1873.)

CHARLOTTETOWN.

NEW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

COUNCIL,

.....Hon. W. W. Sullivan.  
 .....Vacant.

.....Commissioner of  
 .....“ Donald Ferguson.  
 .....“ Samuel Prowse.  
 .....“ John Lefurgey.  
 .....“ A. J. Macdonald.  
 .....“ Neil McLeod.  
 .....“ J. O. Arsenaault.  
 .....Vacant.

SINCE 1873.

	Date of	
g.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1874.	April 28, 1874.	} July 1, 1876.
1875.	“ 27, 1875.	
1876.	“ 29, 1876.	
1877.	April 18, 1877.	} Mar. 12, 1879.
1878.	“ 18, 1878.	
1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
1879.	June 7, 1879.	} April 15, 1882.
1880.	April 26, 1880.	
1881.	“ 5, 1881.	
1882.	“ 8, 1882.	
1883.	April 27, 1883.	} June 5, 1886.
1884.	“ 17, 1884.	
1885.	“ 11, 1885.	
1886.	May 14, 1886.	

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

1887.

Lt.-Col. Hugh Richardson, *ex-officio*.  
 Lt.-Col. J. Farquharson Macleod, C.M.G., *ex officio*.  
 Chas. B. Rouleau, *ex-officio*.

## Nominated Members.

Lt.-Col. Acheson Gosford Irvine, | Hayter Reid.  
 Paschal Breland,

## Elected Members.

Owen E. Hughes,	Jas. Hamilton Ross,
Dr. H. C. Wilson,	John D. Turriff,
Chas. Marshallsay,	J. D. Lauder,
Robt. Crawford,	H. S. Cayley,
William Dell Perley,	Spencer A. Bedford,
David F. Jelly,	Viscount Boyle,
John Secord,	Samuel Cunningham.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.....	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B.....	May 30, 1883.

56. In order that there might be an official, resident in England, to watch over Canadian interests, the above office was created, by an Act passed 43 Vic., c. 11, intituled: “An Act for the appointment of a representative agent for Canada in the United Kingdom.”

High  
 Commis-  
 sioner in  
 London.



Sovereigns and rulers in principal countries.

57. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles, and dates of assumption of office.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES. 1887.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of accession or assumption of office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria .....	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
Afganistan .....	Abdurrahman Khan .....	.....	Empress of India .....	1877
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I. ....	1830	Ameer of Afganistan .....	1880
	" .....	.....	Emperor of Austria .....	1848
	" .....	.....	King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867
Belgium .....	Leopold II. ....	1835	King of the Belgians .....	1865
Brazil .....	Dom Pedro II. ....	1825	Emperor of Brazil .....	1831
Bulgaria .....	Kuang Hsu .....	1871	Prince .....	.....
China .....	Christian IX. ....	1818	Emperor of China .....	1875
Denmark .....	Mohammed Tewfik .....	1853	King of Denmark .....	1863
Egypt .....	Pasha.	.....	Khedive of Egypt .....	1879
France .....	François Paul Jules Grévy .....	1813	President of the French Republic.	1879
German Empire....	William I. ....	1797	German Emperor .....	1871
	" .....	.....	King of Prussia .....	1861
Greece .....	George I. ....	1845	King of the Hellenes .....	1864
Holland .....	William III. ....	1817	King of the Netherlands.	1849
Italy .....	Humbert .....	1844	King of Italy .....	1878
Japan .....	Mutsuhito .....	1852	Mikado of Japan .....	1867
Mexico .....	Porfirio Diaz .....	.....	President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	1884
Montenegro .....	Nicholas .....	1841	Prince of Montenegro .....	1860
Morocco .....	Mulai Hassan .....	1831	Sultan of Morocco .....	1873
Persia .....	Nasser-ed-Deen .....	1829	Shah of Persia .....	1848
Peru .....	General Caceres .....	.....	President of the Republic of Peru.	1886
Portugal .....	Dom Luis I. ....	1838	King of Portugal .....	1861
Roumania .....	Charles I. ....	1839	Prince of Roumania .....	1866
	" .....	.....	King .....	1881
Russia .....	Alexander III. ....	1845	Czar of Russia .....	1881
Servia .....	Milan (Obrenovitch) I .....	1854	Prince of Servia .....	1868
	" .....	.....	King .....	1892
Spain .....	Alfonso XIII. ....	1886	King of Spain .....	1886
	Maria Christina. ....	1858	Queen Regent .....	1885
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II. ....	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland .....	Dr. A. Deuchar .....	.....	President of Swiss Confederation.*	1885

\* Elected annually.





the sovereigns and rulers  
world, with dates of birth,  
f office.

INCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1887.

Title.	Year of accession or assumption of office.
Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
Empress of India .....	1877
Ameer of Afghanistan.....	1890
Emperor of Austria .....	1848
King of Hungary and Bo- hemia.	1867
King of the Belgians .....	1865
Emperor of Brazil .....	1831
Prince.....	
Emperor of China.....	1875
King of Denmark .....	1863
Khedive of Egypt.....	1879
President of the French Republic.	1879
German Emperor .....	1871
King of Prussia.....	1861
King of the Hellenes.....	1864
King of the Netherlands..	1849
King of Italy .....	1878
Mikado of Japan .....	1867
President of the Confeder- ate Republic of Mexico.	1884
Prince of Montenegro.....	1860
Sultan of Morocco.....	1873
Shah of Persia.....	1848
President of the Republic of Peru.	1886
King of Portugal .....	1861
Prince of Roumania.....	1866
King .....	1881
Czar of Russia.....	1881
Prince of Servia .....	1868
King .....	1882
King of Spain .....	1886
Queen Regent.....	1885
King of Sweden and Nor- way.	1872
President of Swiss Con- federation.*	1885

# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

## SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1887—Con.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of accession or assumption of office.
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali Pashi.....	1817	Bey of Tunis.....	1882
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	1844	Sultan of Turkey .....	1876
United States.....	Grover Cleveland.....	1837	President of the United States.	1885
Zanzibar .....	Sayyid Burghash bin Saeed.		Sultan of Zanzibar.....	1870

58. It will be noticed that the Emperor of Brazil has reigned longer than any other Monarch, having succeeded to the throne in 1831, at the age of six years. Queen Victoira comes next, succeeding in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. The German Emperor is the oldest Sovereign, and the only one born in the last century. The King of Spain is probably the youngest Sovereign in the world. He succeeded to the throne on his birth, and is not yet one year old.

Oldest,  
youngest  
and long-  
est reign-  
ing sove-  
reigns.



## CHAPTER II.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

## PART I.—POPULATION.

- Census of 1871.** 59. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871.
- Population, 1871.** 60. The total population of the four Provinces was found to be 3,485,761, viz., males 1,764,311 and females 1,721,450, an excess of males of 42,861.
- Census of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.** 61. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent Province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This Province was also at that time independent.
- Census of Manitoba.** 62. The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870, was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.
- Population of Canada, 1871.** 63. The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-West Territories, may be set down to have been in 1871, 3,685,024, viz., males 1,842,174 and females 1,792,850, being an excess of males of 31,324. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.
- Census, 1881.** 64. The next census of Canada was taken on the 4th April, 1881, under authority of the Act 42 Victoria, Chapter 21. Since 1871 additions had been made to the Confederation (see paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 *ante*), and the Dominion at this date comprised the following Provinces and Territories,





## II. VITAL STATISTICS.

### POPULATION.

Union of Canada was taken  
rised the four Provinces of  
d New Brunswick. The  
mitted into the Confedera-  
a census of it was taken.  
the census of 1871.

four Provinces was found  
311 and females 1,721,450,

t-Island, then an indepen-  
he same year, giving a  
s of British Columbia was  
on was ascertained to be  
Province was also at that

at the taking of the census  
67 Indians.

of what at present con-  
of the North-West Terri-  
been in 1871, 3,635,024,  
792,850, being an excess  
ion of the Territories was  
0,000.

a was taken on the 4th  
e Act 42 Victoria, Chapter  
a made to the Confedera-  
e), and the Dominion at  
Provinces and Territories,

viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Mani-  
toba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the  
North-West Territories, of which the population was found  
to be 4,324,810, viz., males 2,188,778 and females 2,136,032,  
being an excess of males of 52,747.

65. The following table is a comparative statement of the  
populations in 1871 and 1881 respectively, showing the  
numerical and centesimal increase in each Province and in  
the Dominion :—

Popula-  
tion, 1871  
and 1881.

POPULATION—1871 AND 1881.

PROVINCE.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	47,121	46,900	94,021	54,728	54,163	108,891
Nova Scotia .....	193,792	194,008	387,800	220,538	220,034	440,572
New Brunswick .....	145,888	139,706	285,594	164,119	157,114	321,233
Quebec .....	596,041	595,475	1,191,516	678,109	690,918	1,359,027
Ontario .....	828,590	792,261	1,620,851	976,461	946,767	1,923,228
Manitoba .....	9,837	9,158	18,995	37,207	28,747	65,954
British Columbia .....	20,905	15,342	36,247	29,503	19,556	49,459
The Territories .....				28,113	28,333	56,446
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,842,174</b>	<b>1,792,850</b>	<b>3,635,024</b>	<b>2,188,778</b>	<b>2,136,032</b>	<b>4,324,810</b>

PROVINCE.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.					
	Numerical.			Centesimal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	7,607	7,263	14,870	16.1	15.4	15.8
Nova Scotia .....	26,746	26,026	52,772	13.7	13.4	13.6
New Brunswick .....	18,231	17,408	35,639	12.4	12.4	12.4
Quebec .....	82,068	85,443	167,511	13.7	14.3	14.0
Ontario .....	147,871	154,506	302,377	17.8	19.5	18.6
Manitoba .....	27,370	19,589	46,959	278.2	213.9	247.2
British Columbia .....	8,598	4,614	13,212	41.1	30.0	36.4
The Territories .....						
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>346,604</b>	<b>343,182</b>	<b>689,786</b>	<b>18.81</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.97</b>



Excess of  
males.

66. The excess of males over females in 1881 was numerically larger than in 1871, but the proportion of females per 100 males was almost the same, being 97·32 in 1871, and 97·59 in 1881. In 1871 males predominated in every Province except Nova Scotia, where there was a majority of females of 216; in 1881 this was reversed, but females were found in an excess of 2,809 in Quebec and 220 in the Territories.

Increase.

67. Among the older Provinces, the largest percentages of increase were in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, that in Ontario, 18·6 per cent., being the highest. In British Columbia, however, the increase was 36·4 per cent., while in Manitoba it was no less than 247·2 per cent.

Popula-  
tion of  
electoral  
districts.

68. The following table gives the population of the several Electoral Districts in the Dominion, according to the census of 1881 and the Re-distribution Act of 1882:—

Electoral Districts.	Popula- tion.	Electoral Districts.	Popula- tion.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Concluded.</i>	
1. Prince .....	34,347	20. Antigonish .....	18,060
2. Queen's .....	48,111	21. Cumberland .....	27,368
3. King's .....	26,433		
Total, Prince Ed. Island	108,891	Total, Nova Scotia.....	410,572
NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
4. Inverness .....	25,651	22. Albert .....	12,329
5. Victoria .....	12,470	23. St. John City .....	26,127
6. Cape Breton .....	31,258	24. St. John County .....	26,839
7. Richmond .....	15,121	25. Charlotte .....	26,387
8. Guysborough .....	17,808	26. King's .....	25,617
9. Halifax (city and county).	67,917	27. Queen's .....	14,017
10. Lunenburg .....	28,583	28. Sunbury .....	6,651
11. Queen's .....	10,577	29. York .....	30,397
12. Shelburne .....	14,913	30. Carleton .....	23,365
13. Yarmouth .....	21,284	31. Victoria .....	15,686
14. Digby .....	19,881	32. Westmoreland .....	37,719
15. Annapolis .....	20,598	33. Kent .....	22,618
16. King's .....	23,469	34. Northumberland .....	25,109
17. Hants .....	23,359	35. Gloucester .....	21,614
18. Colchester .....	26,720	36. Restigouche .....	7,058
19. Pictou .....	35,535		
		Total, New Brunswick	321,233





er females in 1881 was 1, but the proportion of t the same, being 97·32 in 1 males predominated in otia, where there was a 1881 this was reversed, but f 2,809 in Quebec and 220

, the largest percentages rince Edward Island, that the highest. In British was 36·4 per cent., while 17·2 per cent.

e population of the several t, according to the census t of 1882:—

Electoral Districts.	Popula- tion.
<i>NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.</i>	
Antigonish.....	18,060
Northumberland.....	27,368
Total, Nova Scotia.....	440,572
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK.</i>	
Albert.....	12,329
John City.....	26,127
John County.....	26,839
Charlotte.....	26,987
King's.....	25,617
Queen's.....	14,017
St. John's.....	6,651
St. John's.....	30,397
St. John's.....	23,365
St. John's.....	15,686
St. John's.....	37,719
St. John's.....	22,618
St. John's.....	25,109
St. John's.....	21,614
St. John's.....	7,058
Total, New Brunswick.....	321,233

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Electoral Districts.	Popula- tion.	Electoral Districts.	Popula- tion.
<i>QUEBEC.</i>		<i>QUEBEC—Concluded.</i>	
37. Bonaventure.....	18,060	99. L'Assomption.....	15,282
38. Gaspé.....	25,061	100. Montreal.....	12,966
39. Rimouski.....	25,151	101. Montreal, Centre.....	25,078
40. Témiscouata.....	25,444	102. Montreal, East.....	67,506
41. Kamouraska.....	22,111	103. Montreal, West.....	48,163
42. L'Islet.....	14,217	104. Berthelaz.....	40,079
43. Lévis.....	27,944	105. Jacques Cartier.....	12,345
44. Bellechasse.....	16,814	106. Laval.....	9,462
45. Montmagny.....	16,422	107. Terrebonne.....	22,969
46. Dorchester.....	18,714	108. Deux Montagnes.....	15,894
47. Beauce.....	32,600	109. Argenteuil.....	14,947
48. Lotbinière.....	20,817	110. Ottawa.....	49,432
49. Mégantic.....	19,656	111. Pontiac.....	19,939
50. Nicolet.....	26,511	Total, Quebec.....	1,359,027
51. Drummond and Artha- baska.....	37,306	<i>ONTARIO.</i>	
52. Richmond and Wolfe.....	26,320	102. Glengarry.....	22,221
53. Compton.....	19,541	103. Cornwall and Stormont.....	23,198
54. Sherbrooke.....	12,221	104. Dundas.....	20,598
55. Stanstead.....	15,556	105. Prescott.....	22,857
56. Yamaska.....	17,061	106. Russell.....	25,082
57. Bagot.....	21,120	107. Ottawa City.....	27,412
58. Shefford.....	23,220	108. Grenville, South.....	13,526
59. Brome.....	15,827	109. Leeds & Grenville, North.....	12,423
60. Richelieu.....	20,214	110. Carleton.....	18,777
61. St. Hyacinthe.....	20,631	111. Brockville.....	15,107
62. Rouville.....	18,547	112. Leeds, South.....	22,206
63. Iberville.....	14,459	113. Lanark, South.....	17,945
64. Missisquoi.....	17,784	114. Lanark, North.....	19,855
65. Vercheres.....	12,440	115. Renfrew, South.....	19,160
66. Chambly.....	10,858	116. Renfrew, North.....	20,965
67. St. Jean.....	12,265	117. Frontenac.....	14,993
68. Laprairie.....	11,426	118. Kingston City.....	14,091
69. Napierville.....	14,593	119. Lennox.....	16,314
70. Châteauguay.....	15,495	120. Addington.....	23,470
71. Huntingdon.....	16,065	121. Prince Edward.....	21,044
72. Beauharnois.....	10,220	122. Hastings, East.....	17,313
73. Soulanges.....	11,485	123. Hastings, West.....	17,400
74. Vaudreuil.....	32,409	124. Hastings, North.....	20,479
75. Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	17,561	125. Northumberland, East.....	22,991
76. Charlevoix.....	12,322	126. Northumberland, West.....	16,984
77. Montmorency.....	31,900	127. Peterborough, East.....	20,492
78. Quebec, East.....	17,898	128. Peterborough, West.....	13,310
79. Quebec, Centre.....	12,648	129. Durham, East.....	18,710
80. Quebec, West.....	20,278	130. Durham, West.....	17,555
81. Quebec, County.....	25,175	131. Victoria, South.....	20,813
82. Portneuf.....	26,818	132. Victoria, North.....	16,661
83. Champlain.....	9,296	133. Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	17,636
84. Trois Rivières.....	12,985	134. Ontario, South.....	20,244
85. St. Maurice.....	17,493	135. Ontario, North.....	21,281
86. Maskinongé.....	21,828	136. Ontario, West.....	20,189
87. Berthier.....	21,988		
88. Joliette.....			



Electoral Districts.	Population.	Electoral Districts.	Population.
<i>ONTARIO—Continued.</i>		<i>ONTARIO—Conclude!</i>	
137. Toronto, Centre.....	22,983	178. Perth, North.....	26,556
138. Toronto, East.....	24,867	179. Huron, South.....	21,991
139. Toronto, West.....	38,565	180. Huron, East.....	21,720
140. York, East.....	22,853	181. Huron, West.....	23,512
141. York, West.....	18,884	182. Bruce, North.....	18,645
142. York, North.....	21,730	183. Bruce, East.....	22,355
143. Simcoe, South.....	22,721	184. Bruce, West.....	24,218
144. Simcoe, North.....	26,120	185. Bothwell.....	22,477
145. Simcoe, East.....	27,185	186. Lambton, East.....	21,725
146. Peel.....	16,387	187. Lambton, West.....	20,891
147. Cardwell.....	16,770	188. Kent.....	29,194
148. Welland.....	26,152	189. Essex, South.....	21,393
149. Lincoln and Niagara.....	23,300	190. Essex, North.....	25,659
150. Monck.....	15,940	191. Algoma.....	20,320
151. Haldimand.....	17,609		
152. Wentworth, South.....	15,539	Total, Ontario.....	1,923,228
153. Wentworth, North.....	15,908		
154. Hamilton City.....	35,961		
155. Halton.....	21,919	<i>MANITOBA.</i>	
156. Wellington, South.....	25,400		
157. Wellington, Centre.....	26,816	192. Selkirk.....	6,648
158. Wellington, North.....	26,024	193. Provencher.....	14,726
159. Grey, South.....	27,703	194. Lisgar.....	11,679
160. Grey, East.....	25,334	195. Marquette.....	8,464
161. Grey, North.....	23,334	196. Winnipeg.....	7,985
162. Norfolk, South.....	19,019	197. Extension.....	16,452
163. Norfolk, North.....	20,933		
164. Brant, South.....	20,482	Total, Manitoba.....	65,954
165. Brant, North.....	17,645		
166. Waterloo, South.....	21,754		
167. Waterloo, North.....	30,986	<i>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</i>	
168. Elgin, East.....	25,748		
169. Elgin, West.....	23,480	198. New Westminster.....	15,417
170. Oxford, South.....	24,778	199. Cariboo.....	7,550
171. Oxford, North.....	24,390	200. Yale.....	9,300
172. Middlesex, East.....	25,107	201. Victoria.....	7,701
173. Middlesex, West.....	19,491	202. Vancouver.....	9,991
174. Middlesex, North.....	21,268		
175. Middlesex, South.....	18,888	Total, British Columbia.....	49,459
176. London City.....	19,746		
177. Perth, South.....	21,608		





69. The following table gives the numbers of the principal religious denominations in each Province in 1881:—

## RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

Electoral Districts.	Population.
<b>ONTARIO—Concluded</b>	
Perth, North.....	26,538
Huron, South.....	21,991
Huron, East.....	21,720
Huron, West.....	23,512
Bruce, North.....	18,645
Bruce, East.....	22,355
Bruce, West.....	24,218
Bothwell.....	22,477
Lambton, East.....	21,725
Lambton, West.....	20,891
Kent.....	29,194
Essex, South.....	21,303
Essex, North.....	25,659
Algoma.....	20,320
Total, Ontario.....	1,923,228
<b>MANITOBA.</b>	
Selkirk.....	6,648
Provencher.....	14,726
Lisgar.....	11,679
Marquette.....	8,464
Winnipeg.....	7,985
Extension.....	16,452
Total, Manitoba.....	65,954
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>	
New Westminster.....	15,417
Cariboo.....	7,550
Yale.....	9,200
Victoria.....	7,301
Vancouver.....	9,991
Total, British Columbia.....	49,459

RELIGION.	PROVINCE.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
Roman Catholic.....	47,115	117,487	109,091	1,170,718	320,839	12,246	10,043	4,443
Methodist.....	13,485	50,811	34,514	39,221	591,503	9,450	3,516	461
Presbyterian.....	33,835	112,488	42,888	50,287	417,749	14,292	1,095	531
Church of England.....	7,192	60,255	46,768	68,797	366,539	14,297	7,804	3,166
Baptist.....	6,236	83,761	81,092	8,853	105,080	9,449	434	20
Lutheran.....	4	5,639	324	1,003	37,001	984	491	40
Congregational.....	20	3,506	1,372	5,244	16,340	343	75	.....
Disciples.....	594	1,826	1,476	121	16,051	102	23	.....
Brethren.....	17	218	164	682	7,714	29	7	.....
Adventists.....	13	1,536	738	4,210	6,996	8	10	.....
Quakers.....	5	77	21	86	6,307	43	13	1
Protestants.....	15	15	50	2,432	2,978	45	292	692
Universalists.....	78	673	375	2,021	1,333	8	29	.....
Pagan.....	.....	.....	2	6	1,499	2,173	437	361
No Religion.....	14	121	114	432	1,756	16	180	1
Reformed Episcopal.....	13	99	478	423	989	1	593	.....
Jewish.....	.....	19	55	989	1,193	33	104	.....
Unitarian.....	16	68	140	610	1,213	29	54	5
Other Denominations.....	139	355	311	234	10,983	68	2,128	1
Not given.....	100	1,618	1,260	2,008	12,965	2,327	19,131	46,700

70. Roman Catholics, it will be seen, were in a majority in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and, exclusive of Indians, in the Territories. Methodists were most numerous in Ontario, and Church of England and Presbyterians in Manitoba. The total increase among the four principal denominations in the period between 1871 and 1881 (exclusive of British Columbia and the Territories, for which particulars of religions in 1871 are not available), was as follows: Methodists, 24.30 per cent.; Presbyterians, 16.56 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 15.57 per cent., and Church of England, 11.89 per cent. Just one-half of the

Proportions of different sects.



total number of Jews in the Dominion were to be found in the Province of Ontario.

Birth-places, 1881

71. The following table gives the birth-places of the inhabitants of each Province in 1881 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

BIRTHPLACE.	PROVINCE.						
	Prince Ed- ward Island	Nova Scotia.	New Brun- swick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Brit- ish Col- umbia.
P. E. Island.....	95,234	1,639	2,719	586	686	154	23
Nova Scotia.....	2,507	405,687	6,169	813	3,706	820	379
New Brunswick.....	1,346	4,482	277,643	1,272	2,801	341	374
Quebec.....	177	441	3,127	1,269,075	50,407	4,085	396
Ontario.....	105	333	310	10,397	1,435,647	19,125	1,572
Manitoba.....			1	33	62	18,026	24
British Columbia.....			3	19	42	25	32,175
The Territories.....		6	2	48	158	6,442	14
England and Wales.....	1,728	4,813	4,174	12,969	139,031	3,457	3,294
Scotland.....	3,425	10,851	4,168	10,337	82,173	2,868	1,204
Ireland.....	2,915	5,690	16,355	27,379	130,094	1,836	1,285
United States.....	609	3,904	5,198	19,415	45,434	1,752	2,295
Germany.....	14	254	203	1,023	23,270	220	344
Other British Pos- sessions.....	746	2,575	436	1,490	2,606	72	211
Russia and Poland.....	2	10	6	231	444	5,651	32
France.....	15	222	63	2,239	1,549	81	193
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	11	114	444	358	852	121	170
Italy.....	9	36	22	231	378	23	78
At Sea.....	8	45	23	30	256	7	11
Spain and Portugal.....	1	23	14	50	103	1	23
Other Countries.....	11	166	52	545	1,298	771	4,611
Not given.....	28	270	200	665	1,570	102	751
							2,107

Natives of  
Ontario  
and Que-  
bec.

72. Of those born in the various Provinces the largest number were born in Ontario, viz., 1,468,006, being 33·94 per cent. of the entire population of the Dominion, and the next largest number were born in Quebec, viz., 1,327,809, or 30·70 per cent. of the whole population, so that 64 per cent. of the population of Canada were born in the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.





II.  
 Dominion were to be found

the birth-places of the  
 1881 :—

BY PROVINCES—1881.

Province.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Brit- ish Col- umbia	The Terri- tories.
586	686	154	23	6	
813	3,706	820	379	16	
272	2,801	341	374	6	
1,075	50,407	4,085	396	101	
1,397	1,435,647	19,125	1,572	517	
33	62	18,020	24	1,450	
19	42	25	32,175	5	
48	158	6,442	14	51,785	
909	139,031	3,457	3,294	98	
237	82,173	2,868	1,204	136	
379	130,094	1,836	1,285	62	
415	45,454	1,752	2,295	116	
923	23,270	220	344	.....	
490	2,606	72	211	7	
231	444	5,651	32	.....	
239	1,549	81	193	27	
358	852	121	170	6	
231	378	23	78	.....	
30	256	7	11	.....	
50	103	1	23	.....	
545	1,298	771	4,611	1	
965	1,570	102	751	2,107	

Provinces the largest  
 1,468,006, being 33·94  
 the Dominion, and the  
 Quebec, viz., 1,327,809,  
 ulation, so that 64 per  
 ere born in the two Pro-

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

47

73. The largest number of resident natives were found in the Province of Quebec, yet, at the same time, a greater number of natives of that Province were residing in other parts of Canada than were the natives of any other of the Provinces, the total number being 58,734. The natives of Ontario were found in the next largest number outside of their own Province, viz., 32,359. These positions may be altered when the next census is taken, as there has been a very steady movement from Ontario into Manitoba and the North-West Territories since 1881.

Natives of  
 Ontario  
 and Que-  
 bec in  
 other Pro-  
 vinces.

74. The natives of England and Wales, of Ireland, and of the United States, were most numerous in Ontario and Quebec, and those of Scotland in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Natives of  
 Great Bri-  
 tain and  
 United  
 States

75. From the following summary it will be seen that 85·91 per cent. of the whole population were born in the Dominion, and that 96·96 per cent. were born under the British flag :—

Summary  
 of birth-  
 places.

## SUMMARY.

### BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE—1881.

BIRTHPLACES.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the popula- tion of the Dominion.	BIRTHPLACES.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the popula- tion of the Dominion.
Canada .....	3,715,492	85·91	Sweden, Norway and Denmark...	2,076	·04
British Isles.....	470,092	10·91	Italy .....	777	·01
United States .....	77,753	1·74	At Sea .....	380	.....
Germany .....	25,328	·62	Spain and Portu- gal .....	215	.....
Other British Pos- sessions.....	8,143	·18	Other Countries...	7,455	·17
Russia and Poland	6,376	·14	France.....	6,334	·14
France.....	4,389	·10	Not given .....		



Summary  
of origins.

76. The following is a summary of the origins of the people in 1881:

ORIGINS.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the popula- tion of the Dominion.	ORIGINS.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the popula- tion of the Dominion.
French.....	1,298,929	30.04	Scandinavian.....	4,214	.09
Irish.....	957,403	22.18	Italians.....	1,849	.04
English.....	881,301	20.35	Russian and Polish	1,227	.02
Scotch.....	699,863	16.23	Spanish and Por- tuguese.....	1,172	.02
German.....	254,319	5.88	Icelandic.....	1,099	.02
Indian.....	108,547	2.50	Jewish.....	667	.01
Dutch.....	30,412	.70	Various other ori- gins.....	2,780	.06
African.....	21,394	.49	Not given.....	40,806	.94
Welsh.....	9,947	.23			
Swiss.....	4,588	.10			
Chinese.....	4,383	.10			

Origins,  
1881.

77. And the next table gives the principal origins of the people in the several Provinces in the same year:—

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

ORIGIN.	PROVINCE.							
	Prince Ed- ward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brun- swick.	Quebec.	On- tario.	Mani- toba.	Brit- ish Col- umbia	The Terri- tories.
French.....	10,751	40,141	56,635	1,075,130	102,743	9,949	916	2,896
Irish.....	25,415	66,067	101,284	123,479	627,262	10,173	3,172	281
English.....	21,404	136,225	93,387	81,515	535,835	11,857	7,297	1,374
Scotch.....	48,933	146,027	49,829	54,923	378,536	16,506	3,892	1,217
German.....	1,076	39,904	6,310	7,633	188,394	8,652	858	21
Indian.....	281	2,125	1,401	7,515	15,325	6,767	25,661	49,472
Dutch.....	292	2,197	4,373	776	22,163	152	94	11
African.....	155	7,062	1,638	141	12,097	25	274	2
Welsh.....	164	1,158	1,474	351	6,397	102	299	1
Swiss.....	1	1,860	41	254	2,382	10	40	
Chinese.....				7	22	4	4,350	
Scandinavian.....	38	556	932	648	1,521	250	236	33
Italian.....	21	153	59	745	687	41	143	
Russian and Polish..	12	30	26	309	787	24	48	
Spanish & Portuguese	1	350	203	175	285	14	144	
Icelandic.....		179				57	11	
Jewish.....		32	22	330	254	18		
Various other origins	40	165	94	730	1,213	6	342	190
Not given.....	207	2,341	3,525	4,105	27,268	630	1,682	948





Summary of the origins of the

ORIGINS.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the population of the Dominion.
Scandinavian.....	4,214	·09
Italians.....	1,849	·04
Russian and Polish.....	1,227	·02
Spanish and Portuguese.....	1,172	·02
Irelandic.....	1,009	·02
Jewish.....	667	·01
Various other origins.....	2,780	·06
Not given.....	40,806	·94

the principal origins of the in the same year :—

BY PROVINCES—1881.

PROVINCE.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
1,075,130	102,743	9,949	916	2,896
123,479	627,262	10,173	3,172	281
81,515	535,835	11,857	7,297	1,374
54,923	378,536	16,506	3,892	1,217
7,633	188,394	8,652	858	21
7,515	15,325	6,767	25,661	49,472
776	22,163	152	94	11
141	12,097	25	274	2
351	6,397	102	299	1
254	2,382	10	40	
7	22	4	4,350	
648	1,521	250	236	33
745	687	41	143	
300	787	24	48	
175	285	14	144	
	57	773		
330	254	18	11	
730	1,213	6	342	190
4,105	27,268	630	1,682	948

78. From the first of the foregoing tables it will be seen that 58·69 per cent. of the inhabitants of Canada came originally from the United Kingdom, and 30·04 per cent. from France, so that those countries have furnished 88·73 per cent. of the population. The second table gives the origins of the people in each Province in 1881, and from it it will be found that, as was to be expected, French were the most numerous in Quebec, and formed 79 per cent. of the population of that Province, while those that came originally from the United Kingdom formed the same proportion of the inhabitants of Ontario. Those of Scotch origin were in the greatest numbers in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and those of Irish origin in Ontario.

Proportions of different origins.

79. The following table gives the ages of the male population of the several Provinces when the census was taken in 1881 :—

Ages of males, 1881.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

MALES.

AGES.	PROVINCE.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
Under 5 years...	7,428	29,298	22,288	104,477	128,204	4,928	2,501	898
5 to 10 "...	7,136	28,639	21,257	92,234	124,531	4,079	2,545	795
10 to 15 "...	6,840	27,186	20,201	79,701	118,821	3,669	2,034	702
15 to 20 "...	6,254	24,124	18,828	72,415	110,183	3,246	1,746	521
20 to 25 "...	5,377	20,501	15,343	64,493	98,482	4,697	2,074	667
25 to 30 "...	4,173	15,864	11,910	50,256	75,485	4,324	2,696	631
30 to 35 "...	3,184	12,806	9,675	40,711	58,692	3,003	2,448	532
35 to 40 "...	2,806	12,111	8,505	35,549	51,176	2,103	2,413	366
40 to 45 "...	2,357	10,450	7,653	28,187	44,831	1,622	2,387	320
45 to 50 "...	2,144	9,155	6,580	25,492	40,193	1,196	1,818	206
50 to 55 "...	1,550	7,229	5,556	21,168	33,894	942	1,543	164
55 to 60 "...	1,469	5,671	4,174	17,921	26,535	587	927	95
60 to 65 "...	1,449	6,099	4,324	14,840	24,076	456	681	81
65 to 70 "...	978	4,222	3,005	11,460	16,295	245	299	40
70 to 75 "...	654	3,054	2,162	8,606	11,317	148	189	28
75 to 80 "...	475	2,082	1,265	5,535	6,845	67	74	18
80 to 85 "...	281	1,187	799	3,019	3,862	44	47	12
85 to 90 "...	107	459	287	1,205	1,253	22	5	6
90 and over.....	50	187	122	467	569	8	7	6
Not given.....	17	214	185	373	1,217	1,321	3,669	22,025
Total .....	54,729	220,538	164,119	678,109	976,461	37,207	29,503	28,113



Proportions at various ages.

80. In all the Provinces, with the exception of British Columbia, the largest number of males were under five years of age. In British Columbia, however, the largest number were found in the period from 25 to 30. Manitoba had the largest proportion from 20 to 30, viz., 24.24 per cent. of her population. Those under 20 years of age were most numerous in Quebec, the Provinces standing in this respect in the following order:—

Quebec .....	51.44 per cent.	Ontario.....	49.33 per cent.
P. E. Island.....	50.53 "	Manitoba.....	42.79 "
New Brunswick.....	50.31 "	British Columbia.	29.91 "
Nova Scotia.....	49.53 "		

Ages of females, 1881.

81. The next table gives the ages of the female population in 1881:—

#### AGES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

##### FEMALES.

AGES.	PROVINCE.							The Territories.
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	
Under 5 years...	7,159	28,169	21,159	102,002	123,849	4,889	2,356	846
5 to 10 " ...	6,833	27,741	20,305	90,784	120,902	3,802	2,264	815
10 to 15 " ...	6,390	25,693	18,801	77,220	114,109	3,169	1,754	592
15 to 20 " ...	6,133	24,056	17,958	74,311	111,926	2,945	1,455	497
20 to 25 " ...	5,516	21,073	15,892	68,123	102,419	2,870	1,436	442
25 to 30 " ...	4,488	16,518	12,094	53,213	75,646	2,381	1,550	346
30 to 35 " ...	3,201	13,626	9,536	41,952	57,871	1,738	1,275	339
35 to 40 " ...	2,981	12,507	8,382	36,515	50,259	1,425	1,214	232
40 to 45 " ...	2,397	10,547	7,271	29,669	43,369	1,079	1,004	201
45 to 50 " ...	2,201	9,185	6,253	26,221	36,785	822	769	128
50 to 55 " ...	1,754	7,726	5,403	21,267	31,143	653	702	114
55 to 60 " ...	1,458	6,101	3,967	17,291	23,233	468	440	69
60 to 65 " ...	1,299	5,840	3,538	14,101	19,808	316	387	65
65 to 70 " ...	855	4,091	2,511	10,820	13,366	167	211	31
70 to 75 " ...	648	2,992	1,828	7,784	9,920	127	127	27
75 to 80 " ...	384	1,995	1,101	5,025	6,015	61	54	14
80 to 85 " ...	283	1,223	639	2,754	3,310	49	38	11
85 to 90 " ...	105	511	251	1,052	1,212	12	5	3
90 and over.....	57	286	129	517	580	11	3	.....
Not given .....	20	154	96	297	1,045	1,763	2,912	23,561
Total .....	54,162	220,034	157,114	680,918	946,767	28,747	19,956	28,333





with the exception of British Columbia, however, the largest proportion of males were under five years of age, the largest proportion from 25 to 30. Manitoba from 20 to 30, viz., 24.24 per cent. under 20 years of age were in the following order:—

Ontario.....	49.33 per cent.
Manitoba.....	42.79 “
British Columbia.	29.91 “

ages of the female popula-

PROVINCES—1881.

is.

PROVINCE.				
Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
102,002	123,849	4,889	2,356	846
90,784	120,902	3,802	2,264	815
77,220	114,109	3,169	1,754	592
74,311	111,926	2,945	1,455	497
68,123	102,419	2,870	1,436	442
53,213	75,646	2,381	1,550	346
41,952	57,871	1,738	1,275	339
36,515	50,259	1,435	1,214	232
29,669	43,369	1,079	1,004	201
26,221	36,785	822	769	128
21,267	31,143	653	702	114
17,291	23,233	468	440	69
14,101	19,808	316	387	65
10,820	13,366	167	211	31
7,784	9,920	127	127	27
5,025	6,015	61	54	14
2,754	3,310	49	38	11
1,052	1,212	12	5	3
517	580	11	3	.....
297	1,045	1,763	2,912	23,561
80,918	946,767	28,747	19,956	28,333

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

82. Manitoba had the largest proportion of females under 20 years of age, the Provinces standing in the following order:—

Manitoba.....	51.50 per cent.	P. E. Island.....	49.50 per cent.
Quebec.....	50.56 “	Nova Scotia.....	48.01 “
New Brunswick.....	49.78 “	British Columbia	39.23 “
Ontario.....	49.72 “		

83. In proportion to their respective populations, females between the ages of 15 and 45 were most numerous in the several Provinces in this order: Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec.

84. The following is a classified summary of the occupations of the people according to the census of 1881:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—1881.

OCCUPATIONS.	PROVINCE.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
Employés of general Government.....	60	518	316	1023	2428	67	61	46
“ of municipal Government, including policemen.....	21	138	182	531	866	27	35	271
Militia officials.....	1	17	2	52	47	4	.....	.....
Clergymen, and all ministering to religion.....	143	694	550	6286	3877	151	111	147
Lawyers, judges, law court officers, students, &c. ....	134	495	408	2852	3298	91	90	2
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c. ....	130	629	476	1973	4344	88	103	12
Persons engaged in art and literary pursuits.....	7	30	28	170	359	2	5	.....
Architects, surveyors and professional men, &c. ....	167	602	575	2227	3551	194	143	10
Teachers.....	543	2391	1715	5273	9022	147	116	23
Musicians.....	2	21	22	171	245	3	15	.....
Merchants.....	271	1816	1252	5782	7725	277	188	38
Commercial employés.....	461	2572	2358	11736	14653	419	41	6
Auctioneers, brokers, &c. ....	41	202	145	964	3455	149	41	6
Bankers and money brokers.....	32	86	64	150	891	22	12	.....
Railway, telegraph and express employés.....	160	961	865	1916	6585	121	99	8
Messengers and porters.....	4	116	40	245	917	33	20	1



OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—1881—*Continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	PROVINCES.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
Manufacturers .....	10	134	138	667	1422	7	12	.....
Factory operatives .....	20	232	257	2230	3108	.....	1	.....
Persons engaged in lumbering, including mill hands .....	31	1063	1787	5214	3990	119	324	42
Artisans and mechanics .....	1857	8063	5094	22399	36950	1133	818	102
Persons engaged in navigation, ship and boat building, &c. ....	1053	9659	3473	5504	4249	47	403	63
Fishermen .....	791	13631	1844	3935	766	44	1856	44
Persons engaged in books .....	126	382	334	1595	3839	80	50	2
“ musical instruments, engraving, &c. ....	1	29	18	209	426	.....	.....	.....
“ watches, jewellery, &c. ....	26	171	103	677	1258	21	25	3
“ carriages, harness and implements .....	281	728	479	2632	6062	96	41	4
“ houses, buildings and building material .....	263	899	692	3569	9228	207	134	10
“ furniture and decorating .....	104	213	221	1551	3056	40	26	1
“ food .....	302	1175	918	6392	11048	193	225	16
“ drinks and stimulants, including hotel-keepers .....	83	529	481	2096	5950	218	261	5
“ stone, glass, &c. ....	103	846	828	2590	4446	96	47	1
“ dress, clothing, &c. ....	1170	3468	2843	14676	23931	199	162	4
“ livery and stage, teamsters, &c. ....	122	768	695	4337	4001	186	159	8
“ mining .....	4	2728	121	391	493	6	2792	6
“ metals, other than gold and silver .....	126	424	431	1789	3012	58	53	2
Boot and shoemakers .....	426	1707	1173	6973	6961	75	104	4
Engaged in various other industries .....	495	2355	1072	5828	12791	139	485	18
“ agricultural pursuits .....	20500	63440	54491	200866	300935	13508	2498	1049
“ domestic operations .....	1914	7011	4468	21262	27232	701	686	157
Dealers, traders and shopkeepers .....	166	1107	759	3654	3649	181	271	76
Contractors .....	6	39	49	465	612	105	40	1
Hunters .....	5	112	94	1124	914	1179	856	1311
Labourers .....	1592	8523	12769	57792	78113	2537	4075	314
Pensioners (military) .....	2	18	15	42	220	2	2	.....
Of independent means .....	5	60	76	6814	4062	80	32	11
Engaged in various undefined occupations .....	251	834	594	5079	5090	209	282	66
Not stated .....	1957	10276	14288	72635	94412	4313	5630	1717

Proportions of different occupations.

85. It will be observed that there were 613 more persons ministering to religion in Quebec than there were in the





OPLE—1881—Continued.

## PROVINCES.

	New Brun- swick	Que- bec.	Onta- rio.	Mani- to- ba.	Brit- ish Col- um- bia.	The Ter- ri- to- ries.
138	667	1422	7	12	.....	
257	2230	3108	.....	1	.....	
1787	5214	3990	119	324	42	
5094	22399	36950	1133	818	102	
3473	5504	4249	47	403	63	
1844	3935	766	44	1850	44	
334	1595	3839	80	50	2	
18	209	426	.....	.....	.....	
103	577	1258	21	25	3	
479	2632	6062	96	41	4	
692	3569	9228	207	134	10	
221	1551	3056	40	26	1	
918	6392	11048	193	225	16	
481	2096	5950	218	261	5	
828	2590	4446	96	47	1	
2843	14676	23931	199	162	4	
695	4337	4001	186	159	8	
121	391	493	6	2792	6	
431	1789	3012	58	53	2	
1173	6973	6961	75	104	4	
1072	5828	12791	139	485	18	
54491	200866	300935	13508	2498	1049	
4468	21262	27232	701	686	157	
759	3654	3649	181	271	76	
49	465	612	105	40	1	
94	1124	914	1179	856	1311	
12769	57792	78143	2537	4075	314	
15	42	220	2	2	.....	
76	6814	4062	80	32	11	
594	5079	5690	209	282	66	
4288	72635	94412	4313	5630	1717	

e were 613 more persons  
than there were in the

whole of the rest of the Dominion, while the number of those ministering to health in Ontario exceeded the total number similarly engaged in all the other Provinces by 931. Those engaged in navigation and ship and boat building were most numerous in Nova Scotia and Quebec, more persons being engaged under this head in Nova Scotia than in any other Province. The total number of fishermen was 22,905, of whom 13,631 or 59 per cent. were in Nova Scotia. This number probably represents those only engaged in fishing and in no other occupation, as the number of persons who earn at least part of their livelihood in connection with the fisheries is more than double these figures. The percentage of teachers was higher in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, than in either Ontario or Quebec. The number of pensioners by no means represents the total number living in the Dominion, but only those who had no other occupation or means of livelihood. Except in British Columbia, those engaged in agricultural pursuits formed the largest proportion of the population in each Province, the numbers per every 1,000 inhabitants being as follow :—

Manitoba.....	205.7 per cent.	Quebec.....	148.6 per cent.
P. E. Island.....	188.5	Nova Scotia.....	144.5
New Brunswick...	170.0	British Columbia.	52.9
Ontario.....	158.4	The Territories...	18.6

86. According to a table in Mulhall's Dictionary of Agricultural Statistics (page 5), in which, under the head of agriculture, are included tillage, pasture and forestry, Canada stands seventh among the countries of the world, both with regard to the amount of agricultural capital, and of agricultural income, per head of population.

87. Males between the ages of 18 and 45 are generally the first called upon, when needed by a country for the purposes of war, and the period between those ages has therefore been called "the soldier's age."

Males at  
"the sol-  
diers age."



Males at  
ages 18 to  
20.

88. By the provisions of the Militia and Defence Act, 31 Victoria, Chapter 40, the period during which men in Canada are liable to be called on for service, extends from 18 to 60. The first call would probably comprise those only between 18 and 30, and the following table shows that in 1881 Canada could have raised an army of 503,877 males of that period. Manitoba could have furnished the highest proportion of such males per 10,000 of both sexes living, British Columbia the next highest, and Ontario the third. In proportion to their population, the numbers in Quebec and Nova Scotia were small.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (18 TO 30 YEARS) IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA—1881.

PROVINCES.	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both sexes living.
Prince Edward Island.....	12,788	1,174
Nova Scotia.....	48,545	1,102
New Brunswick.....	36,962	1,156
Quebec.....	152,406	1,125
Ontario.....	231,710	1,205
Manitoba.....	11,787	1,787
British Columbia.....	6,783	1,371
The Territories.....	2,896	513
Canada.....	503,877	1,165

Males at  
ages 18 to  
45.

89. In the event of a second call being made, and the age extended from 30 to 45, we find that Canada could have increased her army by 336,902, making a total of 840,779 men. It will be seen that British Columbia could have contributed the highest proportion, Manitoba the next and Ontario the third. A marked deficiency in the number of males of these ages is again to be noticed in Quebec and Nova Scotia. In Quebec, in particular, males at the soldier's age (18 to 45 years) are, in proportion to the population, fewer than in any other of the Provinces. This is accounted





## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

II.  
Militia and Defence Act, 31  
od during which men in  
for service, extends from  
probably comprise those  
he following table shows  
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could have furnished the  
s per 10,000 of both sexes  
t highest, and Ontario the  
opulation, the numbers in  
all.

0 30 YEARS) IN THE DOMINION  
-1881.

	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both sexes living.
.....	12,788	1,174
.....	48,545	1,102
.....	36,962	1,156
.....	152,406	1,125
.....	231,710	1,205
.....	11,787	1,787
.....	6,783	1,371
.....	2,896	513
.....	503,877	1,165

being made, and the age  
that Canada could have  
making a total of 840,779  
h Columbia could have  
n, Manitoba the next and  
iciency in the number of  
noticed in Quebec and  
alar, males at the soldier's  
rtion to the population,  
vinces. This is accounted

for by the very large number of children in that Province,  
more than half of the male population being 19 and under.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (18 TO 45 YEARS) IN THE DOMINION  
OF CANADA—1881.

PROVINCES.	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both sexes living.
Prince Edward Island.....	20,881	1,918
Nova Scotia.....	83,352	1,892
New Brunswick.....	62,292	1,939
Quebec.....	253,643	1,866
Ontario.....	382,582	1,988
Manitoba.....	18,374	2,785
British Columbia.....	14,669	2,965
The Territories.....	4,986	883
Canada.....	840,779	1,944

90. If still further forces were required, and a call made on those at ages between 45 and 60, the number would have been increased by 229,485, as shown by the next table. The total number of men, therefore, in Canada in 1881, liable to be called on for active service, was 1,070,264, subject of course to reductions for those physically incapacitated and specially exempt.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (45 TO 60 YEARS) IN THE DOMINION  
OF CANADA—1881.

PROVINCES.	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both sexes living.
Prince Edward Island.....	5,479	503
Nova Scotia.....	23,550	534
New Brunswick.....	17,386	541
Quebec.....	68,303	502
Ontario.....	106,871	555
Manitoba.....	2,873	435
British Columbia.....	4,542	918
The Territories.....	481	85
Canada.....	229,485	530

Males at  
ages 18 to  
60.



## ANIMALS AND ANIMAL

PROVINCES.	WORKING ANIMALS.			FARM	
	Horses.	Colts and Fillies.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Other Horned Cattle.
1871.					
Ontario.....	368,585	120,416	47,941	638,759	716,474
Quebec .....	196,339	57,038	48,348	406,542	328,572
New Brunswick.....	36,322	8,464	11,132	83,220	69,335
Nova Scotia.....	41,925	7,654	32,214	122,688	119,065
Totals.....	643,171	193,572	139,635	1,251,209	1,233,446
1881.					
Prince Edward Island.....	25,182	6,153	84	45,895	44,743
Nova Scotia .....	46,044	11,123	33,275	137,639	154,689
New Brunswick.....	43,957	9,018	8,812	103,965	99,783
Quebec .....	225,006	48,846	49,237	490,977	409,911
Ontario.....	473,906	116,392	23,263	782,243	896,661
Manitoba .....	14,504	2,235	12,269	20,355	27,657
British Columbia.....	20,172	5,950	2,319	10,878	67,254
The Territories.....	9,084	1,786	3,334	3,848	5,690
Totals .....	857,855	201,503	132,593	1,595,800	1,705,596





## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

## ANIMALS AND ANIMAL

## PRODUCTS—1871 AND 1881.

ANIMALS.	FARM		
	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Other Horned Cattle.
16	47,941	638,759	716,474
18	48,348	406,542	328,572
14	11,132	83,220	69,335
14	32,214	122,688	119,065
12	139,635	1,251,209	1,232,446
3	84	45,895	44,743
	33,275	137,639	154,689
8	8,812	103,965	99,783
6	49,237	490,977	409,911
2	23,263	782,243	896,661
5	12,269	20,355	27,657
0	2,319	10,878	67,254
6	3,334	3,848	5,690
3	132,593	1,595,800	1,705,596

STOCK.		ANIMALS KILLED OR SOLD, AND PRODUCTS.				
Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle killed or sold.	Sheep killed or sold.	Swine killed or sold.	Pounds of Wool.	Pounds of Honey.
1,514,914	874,664	277,986	853,618	777,131	6,411,305	1,239,612
1,007,800	371,452	155,373	464,119	325,609	2,763,304	648,310
234,418	65,805	31,551	100,062	60,569	716,168	90,004
398,377	54,162	42,815	139,631	52,788	1,132,703	21,374
3,155,509	1,336,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480	1,999,300
166,496	40,181	15,200	58,872	26,836	522,083	14,945
377,801	47,256	63,389	151,215	56,259	1,142,440	24,500
221,163	53,087	35,414	88,743	59,904	760,531	78,203
889,833	329,199	160,207	436,336	333,159	2,730,546	559,024
1,359,178	700,922	363,043	718,972	796,548	6,013,216	1,197,628
6,073	17,358	4,936	1,382	18,674	16,452	1,080
27,788	16,841	13,696	10,683	10,411	85,148	365
346	2,775	1,796	232	712	320	.....
3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736	1,875,745



## FIELD PRODUCTS—

PROVINCES.	WHEAT.		
	Acres.	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.
1871.			
Ontario .....	1,365,872	7,891,989	6,341,400
Quebec .....	242,726	2,035,921	22,155
New Brunswick .....	18,884	203,592	1,319
Nova Scotia .....	19,299	224,410	3,087
Totals .....	1,646,781	10,355,912	6,367,961
1881.			
Prince Edward Island .....	41,942	546,872	114
Nova Scotia .....	41,855	522,602	6,649
New Brunswick .....	40,336	517,997	3,939
Quebec .....	223,176	1,999,815	19,189
Ontario .....	1,930,123	7,213,024	20,193,067
Manitoba .....	51,293	1,029,378	4,295
British Columbia .....	7,952	153,485	20,168
The Territories .....	5,678	119,644	11
Totals .....	2,342,355	12,102,817	20,247,452

PROVINCES.	Bushels of Corn.	POTATOES.	
		Acres.	Bushels.
1871.			
Ontario .....	3,148,467	174,640	17,138,534
Quebec .....	603,356	128,185	18,068,322
New Brunswick .....	27,658	47,688	6,562,355
Nova Scotia .....	23,349	52,588	5,560,975
Total .....	3,802,830	403,101	47,330,187
1881.			
Prince Edward Island .....	2,603	39,083	6,042,191
Nova Scotia .....	13,532	60,192	7,378,387
New Brunswick .....	18,150	51,362	6,961,016
Quebec .....	888,169	123,082	14,873,287
Ontario .....	8,096,782	181,394	18,904,559
Manitoba .....	2,516	4,306	556,393
British Columbia .....	1,433	3,272	473,831
The Territories .....	1,948	811	89,326
Totals .....	9,025,142	463,502	55,368,790





## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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## FIELD PRODUCTS—

1871 AND 1881.

## WHEAT.

## Spring Wheat. Winter Wheat.

7,891,989	6,341,400
2,035,921	22,155
203,592	1,319
224,410	3,087
10,355,912	6,367,961
546,872	114
522,602	6,649
517,997	3,959
1,999,815	19,189
7,213,024	20,193,067
1,029,378	4,295
153,485	20,168
119,644	11
12,102,817	20,247,452

## POTATOES.

## Acres. Bushels.

174,640	17,138,534
128,185	18,068,323
47,688	6,562,355
52,588	5,560,975
403,101	47,330,187
39,082	6,042,191
60,192	7,378,387
51,362	6,961,016
123,082	14,873,287
181,394	18,994,559
4,306	556,303
3,272	473,831
811	89,326
463,502	55,368,790

Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels of Peas and Beans.	Bushels of Buckwheat.
9,461,233	22,138,958	547,609	7,761,470	585,158
1,668,208	15,116,262	458,970	2,284,433	1,676,078
70,547	3,044,134	23,792	45,066	1,251,091
296,050	2,190,099	33,987	35,203	231,157
11,496,038	42,489,453	1,064,358	10,126,364	3,726,484
119,368	3,538,219	307	3,169	90,458
228,748	1,873,113	47,567	37,220	339,718
84,183	3,297,534	18,268	43,121	1,587,223
1,751,539	19,990,205	430,242	4,170,456	2,041,670
14,279,841	40,209,929	1,598,871	9,434,872	841,649
253,604	1,270,268	1,203	8,991	320
79,140	253,911	482	50,542	59
48,445	59,952	240	1,291	50
16,844,868	70,493,131	2,097,180	13,749,662	4,901,147

Bushels of Turnips.	Bushels of other Roots.	HAY CROP.		Bushels of Grass and Clover Seed.
		Acres.	Tons.	
22,455,543	2,706,903	1,690,508	1,804,476	189,716
812,073	597,160	1,211,953	1,225,640	142,535
603,721	98,358	334,997	344,793	8,233
468,139	150,839	412,961	443,732	8,121
24,339,476	3,553,260	3,650,419	3,818,641	348,605
1,198,407	42,572	119,936	143,791	15,247
1,006,711	326,143	519,856	597,731	8,128
990,336	159,043	389,721	414,046	7,257
1,572,476	2,050,904	1,495,494	1,612,104	119,306
33,856,721	6,470,222	1,795,965	2,038,659	173,219
149,025	49,096	100,591	185,279	303
270,625	82,249	26,449	43,898	857
14,893	3,091	8,337	17,500	.....
39,059,094	9,192,320	4,458,349	5,053,008	324,317



## VARIOUS PRODUCTS AND

PROVINCES.	Pounds of home made Butter.	Pounds of home made Cheese.	Busbels of Flax Seed.	Pounds of Flax and Hemp.	Yards of home made Cloth and Flannel.
1871.					
Ontario.....	37,623,643	3,432,797	20,542	1,165,117	25,502
Quebec .....	24,289,127	512,435	91,545	1,270,215	1,559,410
New Brunswick.....	5,115,947	154,758	3,127	37,843	74,241
Nova Scotia.....	7,161,867	884,853	2,830	111,588	111,987
Totals .....	74,190,584	4,984,843	118,044	2,584,765	1,771,140
1881.					
Prince Edward Island.....	1,688,690	196,273	919	25,175	514,682
Nova Scotia.....	7,465,285	501,855	1,793	63,750	1,329,817
New Brunswick.....	6,527,176	172,144	1,745	26,713	808,462
Quebec .....	30,630,397	559,278	65,995	865,340	2,958,180
Ontario.....	54,862,365	1,701,721	38,208	1,073,197	1,426,556
Manitoba .....	957,152	19,613	.....	2,148	1,875
British Columbia.....	343,387	33,252	34	30	308
The Territories.....	70,717	1,060	.....	.....	377
Totals .....	102,545,169	3,184,006	108,694	2,056,353	7,040,259





VARIOUS PRODUCTS AND

	Bushels of Flax Seed.	Pounds of Flax and Hemp.	Yards of home made Cloth and Flannel.
97	20,542	1,165,117	25,502
35	91,545	1,270,215	1,559,410
58	3,127	37,845	74,241
53	2,830	111,588	111,987
43	118,044	2,584,765	1,771,140
73	919	25,175	514,682
55	1,793	63,750	1,329,817
	1,745	26,713	808,462
8	65,995	865,340	2,958,180
1	38,208	1,073,197	1,426,556
3	.....	2,148	1,875
2	34	30	308
0	.....	.....	377
5	108,694	2,056,353	7,040,259

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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FURS—1871 AND 1881.

Yards of home made Linen.	FRUITS.			Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Pounds of Tobacco.	Pounds of Hops.	Value in \$ of all Furs.
	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Grapes.	Bushels of other Fruits.				
•							
1,775,320	5,486,504	1,028,431	242,878	6,247,442	399,870	1,188,940	344,882
3,339,766	409,903	88,099	100,878	10,497,418	1,195,345	499,568	323,437
1,050,828	126,395	1,705	2,471	380,000	454	10,901	26,006
1,476,003	342,513	8,167	12,736	151,190	263	12,380	42,713
7,641,917	6,365,315	1,126,402	358,963	17,276,054	1,595,932	1,711,789	738,038
30,088	31,501	795	2,547	25,098	1,367	10,209	1,525
68,038	908,519	35,015	18,485	217,481	1,216	18,677	17,177
51,466	231,096	2,108	6,122	453,124	6,414	15,006	13,895
1,130,301	777,557	158,031	155,543	15,687,835	2,356,581	218,542	163,310
13,641	11,400,517	3,697,555	644,707	4,169,706	160,251	615,967	129,578
68	190	13	1,443	2,796	2,037	1,835	80,452
191	28,100	2,961	12,347	9	96	24,899	153,442
9	175	30	25	.....	.....	72	428,177
1,293,802	13,377,655	3,896,508	841,219	20,556,049	2,527,962	905,207	987,555





## PRODUCTS OF THE

PROVINCES.	CUBIC FEET OF SQUARE PINE.		Cubic feet of square Oak.
	White.	Red.	
1871.			
Ontario .....	14,791,203	1,524,698	3,144,554
Quebec.....	8,876,060	347,515	53,645
New Brunswick.....	330,920	60,139	7,360
Nova Scotia.....	238,638	22,020	96,494
Totals .....	24,236,821	1,954,372	3,302,043
1881.			
Prince Edward Island .....	1,524	342	180
Nova Scotia.....	124,451	35,726	22,876
New Brunswick.....	130,762	31,954	3,316
Quebec.....	4,840,462	654,721	59,587
Ontario .....	12,262,570	1,848,927	5,448,263
Manitoba .....	2,168		138,672
British Columbia.....	1,945,708	19,382	
The Territories.....	18,610	11,500	
Totals.....	19,326,255	2,602,552	5,672,894

PROVINCES.	Cubic feet of all other Timber.	Pine Logs.	Other Logs.
1871.			
Ontario .....	10,594,943	5,713,204	1,255,090
Quebec.....	10,414,710	5,011,532	3,628,720
New Brunswick.....	2,192,608	1,214,485	3,533,152
Nova Scotia.....	3,088,003	477,187	897,595
Totals .....	26,290,264	12,416,408	9,314,557
1881.			
Prince Edward Island.....	797,851	5,260	192,083
Nova Scotia.....	4,091,517	497,785	2,250,593
New Brunswick.....	2,371,061	637,400	5,001,069
Quebec.....	14,382,814	5,400,273	8,182,434
Ontario .....	26,200,058	14,945,670	7,621,610
Manitoba .....	622,059	14,742	240,033
British Columbia.....	436,792	798,119	2,483,024
The Territories.....	54,806	5,158	54,738
Totals .....	48,956,958	22,324,407	26,925,584

According to the standard adopted for census purposes, a log contains 100 feet, B.M.



## PRODUCTS OF THE

FEET OF SQUARE PINE.		Cubic feet of square Oak.
e.	Red.	
203	1,524,698	3,144,554
060	347,515	53,635
920	60,139	7,360
338	22,020	96,494
321	1,954,372	3,302,043
24	342	180
51	35,726	22,876
62	31,954	3,316
62	654,721	39,587
70	1,848,927	5,448,263
68	19,382	138,672
08	11,500	
10		
55	2,602,552	5,672,894

	Pine Logs.	Other Logs.
3	5,713,204	1,255,090
0	5,011,532	3,628,720
8	1,214,485	3,533,152
3	477,187	897,595
4	12,416,408	9,314,557
1	5,260	192,083
7	497,785	2,250,593
	657,400	5,001,069
	5,400,273	8,182,434
	14,945,670	7,621,610
	14,742	240,033
	798,119	2,483,024
	5,158	54,738
	22,324,407	26,025,584

uses, a log contains 100 feet, B.M.

## FOREST—1871 AND 1881.

Cubic feet of Tamarac.	Cubic feet of Birch and Maple.	Cubic feet of Elm.	CUBIC FEET OF WALNUT.		Cubic feet of Hickory.
			Black.	Soft	
1,223,444	92,290	1,777,905	117,589	72,214	157,975
3,991,878	500,995	53,299		28,382	39,612
360,825	827,345	1,250		120	
116,816	518,727	200		2,265	240
5,695,963	1,939,357	1,832,654	117,589	102,981	197,827
11,270	93,742	290		5,001	
106,069	549,330	1,393		13	630
256,389	348,441	2,400			
2,707,745	2,784,395	163,049			
1,515,360	612,760	2,925,382	59,032	682,399	377,811
32,792		99,454			300
	26,000				880
23,950	127				
4,653,575	4,414,795	3,191,968	59,032	754,219	387,619

Masts - Spars, &c.	Thousands of Staves.	Cords of Lath Wood.	Cords of Tan Bark.	Cords of Firewood.
4,876	20,964	15,095	30,854	4,519,320
94,822	1,184	7,148	91,051	3,121,612
11,356	747	2,490	28,228	545,679
10,631	11,811	924	12,388	526,472
121,685	34,706	25,657	162,521	8,713,083
196	1,177	874	629	159,619
8,703	13,147	5,585	10,843	637,084
54,406	955	3,434	55,535	781,729
104,248	3,585	31,881	285,940	3,638,928
23,721	22,857	50,265	45,921	5,435,414
	10	279		219,784
900	148	6,953	1,550	82,277
67	2			38,399
192,241	41,881	98,311	400,418	10,993,234





## FISHERIES—

PROVINCES.	VESSELS, BOATS.			
	Vessels.	Men.	Boats.	Men.
1871.				
ONTARIO.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....	20	73	1,154	2,307
QUEBEC.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....	44	259	221	368
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	66	542	4,558	6,561
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Above Tidal Waters.....	1	1	142	141
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	138	536	2,861	4,632
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	722	5,573	7,940	11,855
Totals.....	991	6,984	16,876	25,867
1881.				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	25	127	2,704	5,226
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	755	6,854	13,214	17,782
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Above Tidal Waters.....			33	39
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	205	743	4,251	5,917
QUEBEC.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....	22	39	312	502
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	120	638	6,449	9,472
ONTARIO.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....	5	14	1,129	2,101
MANITOBA.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....	1	4	1,009	1,322
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Above Tidal Waters.....			69	3
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	10	21	1,057	1,021
THE TERRITORIES.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....			200	236
Totals.....	1,147	8,440	30,427	43,621



## FISHERIES—

VESSELS, BOATS,			
Vessels.	Men.	Boats.	Men.
20	73	1,154	2,307
44	259	221	368
66	542	4,558	6,561
1	1	142	144
138	536	2,861	4,632
722	5,573	7,940	11,855
991	6,984	16,876	25,867
25	127	2,704	5,226
755	6,854	13,214	17,782
205	743	33 4,251	39 5,917
22	39	312	502
120	638	6,449	9,472
5	14	1,129	2,101
1	4	1,009	1,322
10	21	69 1,057	3 1,021
		200	236
1,147	8,440	30,427	43,621

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1871 AND 1881.

MEN, NETS, &C.			Cod, quintal.	Haddock, Hake and Pollock, quintal.	Herring, brls.	Gasp- reaux, brls.
Shore- men.	Fathoms of Nets.	Fascine Fisheries.				
.....	129,958	14	.....	.....	9,814	.....
94	124,143	498	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,049	224,561	871	264,742	1,881	90,428	225
.....	15,149	5	.....	.....	.....	1,416
726	409,960	164	37,581	17,290	181,792	17,118
778	975,674	771	380,398	101,042	135,266	10,358
4,647	1,879,445	2,323	682,631	120,213	417,500	29,117
439	59,793	13	18,736	7,656	21,501	956
2,291	1,171,394	793	587,203	128,378	140,831	11,348
.....	10,659	.....	.....	.....	42	1,026
616	325,430	333	62,444	49,716	263,790	15,149
143	163,397	618	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,950	271,910	1,021	462,388	6,389	130,354	42
76	928,008	681	.....	.....	15,605	.....
.....	90,172	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
477	87,625	406	.....	.....	2,380	335
.....	41,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,992	3,150,259	3,868	1,130,771	192,539	574,503	28,856



## FISHERIES—

PROVINCES.	Mackerel, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Hali- but, brls.	Salmon, brls.
1871.				
ONTARIO.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....				
QUEBEC.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....				206
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	5,857	6,437	891	5,143
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Above Tidal Waters.....				131
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	2,421	10	133	6,209
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	69,647	25	2,536	4,218
Totals.....	77,925	6,492	3,560	15,907
1881.				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	91,792	4	11	23
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	120,242	85	2,088	1,583
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Above Tidal Waters.....		1		151
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	15,066	20,934	43	4,154
QUEBEC.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....				209
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	10,725	4,360	657	2,701
ONTARIO.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....				
MANITOBA.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Above Tidal Waters.....				9,904
Tidal and Coast Waters.....				40,201
THE TERRITORIES.				
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes.....				
Totals.....	237,825	25,384	2,799	58,926





FISHERIES—

Mackerel, brls.	Sar- dines, brls.	Hali- but, brls.	Salmon, brls.
			206
5,857	6,457	891	5,143
			131
2,421	10	133	6,209
69,647	25	2,536	4,218
77,925	6,492	3,560	15,907
91,792	4	11	23
120,242	85	2,088	1,583
	1		151
15,066	20,934	43	4,154
			209
10,725	4,360	657	2,701
			9,904
			40,201
237,825	25,384	2,799	58,926

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1871 AND 1881—Continued.

Shad, brls.	Eels, brls.	White fish, brls.	Trout, brls.	Other fish, brls.	Canned Lobsters, lbs.	Oysters, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.
	127	21,445	17,353	12,536			3,622
1,665	3,717 2,090	773 728	990 734	28,988 29,191			309,899
3,532	4 484	23 34	52 228	22 9,948		13,243	76,043
7,183	1,262	14	372	1,367		1,257	289,330
12,380	7,693	23,017	19,729	81,152		14,500	678,894
4	197		42	425	3,275,316	175,408	8,139
6,776	1,520	14	307	16,962	3,841,476	2,407	275,352
117 1,583	29 555	14 26	24 331	1,103 22,579	4,349,122	11,116	1,794 76,676
1,864	3,643 1,958	689 197	6,086 830	20,864 62,121	517,734	156	263,374
41	110	38,301	55,497	18,666			1,629
		4,350	36	17,795			1,444
		77	578 479	641 8,277		40	237,492
		5,113	114	619			4,423
10,385	8,012	48,781	61,324	170,052	11,983,648	189,127	870,322



Tables of  
various  
products,  
1881.

91. The preceding tables, taken from the census returns, give the number of animals in, and the amount of animal, field, forest and various other products, and of the produce of the fisheries, for the year 1871 and 1881 respectively. Comparisons can only be made between the products of the four Provinces originally comprising the Dominion.

Wheat  
crops, 1871  
and 1881.

92. In the year ended 4th April, 1881, the total amount of wheat raised in the four Provinces was 30,476,302 bushels, being an increase of 13,752,429 bushels over the corresponding year ended in 1871. In 1871, 139 acres, and in 1881, 154 acres in every 1,000 under cultivation in the Dominion were sown with wheat, the total increase being 588,709 acres. The average amount raised in the Dominion in 1881 was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per head, and 40 bushels per family.

Number  
of acres in  
hay, 1871  
and 1881.

93. In 1871, 308 acres, and in 1881, 295 acres in every 1,000 under cultivation were kept for hay, the average produce in the former year being 1.04 tons per acre, and in the latter 1.13 tons.

Quantities of but-  
ter and  
apples,  
1871 and  
1881.

94. In the four Provinces 74,190,589 lbs. of home made butter were made in 1871, and 99,485,223 lbs. in 1881, being an increase of 25,294,639 lbs.; and 13,317,689 bushels of apples were raised in 1881, as compared with 6,365,215 bushels in 1871, an increase of 6,952,374 bushels, or more than double the quantity.

Maritime  
and in-  
land fish-  
eries.

95. In the table of the produce of the fisheries, the maritime fisheries are distinguished from those of inland waters.

Census of  
The Terri-  
tories, 1885,  
and of  
Manitoba,  
1886.

96. Under the provisions of the Act 48 Vic., chap. 3, a census was taken of three of the provisional districts in the North-West Territories on the 24th August, 1885, and of the Province of Manitoba on the 31st July, 1886; the *de jure* system, as usual, being adopted in both cases. Owing to the impossibility of making the Indians understand the nature of the census, they could not be enumerated in The





from the census returns, and the amount of animal products, and of the produce of 1871 and 1881 respectively. Between the products of the mining the Dominion.

In 1881, the total amount of Provinces was 30,476,302 bushels over the year 1871. In 1871, 139 acres, and 40 bushels per family.

In 1881, 295 acres in every township for hay, the average production 4 tons per acre, and in the

190,589 lbs. of home made flour, 9,485,223 lbs. in 1881, being 13,317,689 bushels of wheat compared with 6,365,315 bushels, or more

of the fisheries, the marine from those of inland waters.

The Act 48 Vic., chap. 3, a provisional districts in the 24th August, 1885, and of the 31st July, 1886; the *de jure* in both cases. Owing to the Indians understand the not be enumerated in The

Territories in the usual way, their suspicious character making it dangerous to run the risk of irritating them by asking for too many particulars; full details therefore could not be obtained regarding their ages, conjugal condition, &c. The Government agents, however, keep a record of all Indians receiving supplies and treaty payments, and from these records the greater part of the information respecting them was obtained. For the above reasons it was decided when the census of Manitoba was taken to make no attempt to enumerate the Indians, and the particulars concerning them were obtained direct from the Department of the Interior.

97. The following table gives the numbers of the sexes, of the people, and of the occupied dwellings in the Province of Manitoba on the 31st July, 1886:—

## CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

## POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			Occupied dwellings.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Selkirk .....	19,501	14,855	34,356	8,580
Marquette .....	12,833	9,917	22,750	5,348
Provencher .....	7,076	6,334	13,410	2,604
Lisgar .....	9,578	8,308	17,886	3,503
Winnipeg City .....	10,606	9,632	20,238	3,831
Total .....	59,594	49,046	108,640	23,871

98. The last census of Manitoba was taken on the 4th day of April, 1881, when the population was 65,954. There was, therefore, an increase of 64·7 per cent. in the total population during the intervening five years; and this increase, large as it is, would undoubtedly have been larger but for the reaction after the inflation of 1882 and 1883.

99. The proportion of females per 100 males in 1881 was

Proportions of



77.2, and this proportion has, as was to be expected, materially increased, the figures for 1886 showing 82.3 females per 100 males. The proportion however is still small. The occupied dwellings increased 86.4 per cent., but the number of persons to each occupied dwelling decreased from 5.1 in 1881 to 4.5 in 1886; this is probably owing to the number of unmarried men who have settled in the Province and are cultivating their own land.

100. The following table gives similar information to the preceding one, with respect to the three provisional districts in the North-West Territories:—

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—1885.  
POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

DISTRICT.	SUB-DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			Occu- pied dwell- ings.
		Males.	Females	Total.	
Assiniboia, 95,000 square miles.	Broadview .....	4,971	3,396	8,367	3,007
	Qu Appelle and Regina .....	5,575	3,965	9,540	2,659
	Moose Jaw .....	1,745	871	2,616	834
	Swift Current .....	237	126	363	123
	Maple Creek .....	301	164	465	141
	Medicine Hat .....	495	237	732	233
	Total .....	13,324	8,759	22,083	6,997
Saskatchewan, 114,000 square miles.	Carrot River .....	888	882	1,770	312
	Prince Albert .....	2,831	2,542	5,373	1,115
	Battleford .....	1,728	1,875	3,603	893
	Total .....	5,447	5,299	10,746	2,320
Alberta, 100,000 square miles.	Edmonton .....	2,890	2,726	5,616	1,162
	Calgary and Red Deer .....	3,030	2,437	5,467	1,422
	McLeod .....	2,422	2,028	4,450	1,139
	Total .....	8,342	7,191	15,533	3,723
Grand total .....		27,113	21,249	48,362	13,040

No comparisons can be made with the census returns for The Territories of 1881, as those figures were largely





to be expected, materi-  
ally showing 82.3 females  
however is still small.  
86.4 per cent., but the  
occupied dwelling decreased  
is probably owing to  
to have settled in the  
own land.

Similar information to the  
three provisional districts

ES—1885.

DWELLINGS.

es.	POPULATION.		Occu- pied dwell- ings.
	Females	Total.	
071	3,396	8,367	3,007
075	3,965	9,540	2,659
045	871	2,616	834
037	126	363	123
001	164	465	141
095	237	732	233
024	8,759	22,083	6,997
088	882	1,770	312
031	2,542	5,373	1,115
028	1,815	3,603	893
047	5,299	10,746	2,320
090	2,726	5,616	1,162
030	2,437	5,467	1,422
022	2,028	4,450	1,139
042	7,191	15,533	3,723
013	21,249	48,362	13,040

h the census returns  
figures were largely

estimated, and were, moreover, applicable to the whole Territory.

101. In view of the fact that among Indians, women are almost always the more numerous, the large excess of men will be noticed with some surprise, females being in a majority in only one sub-district, viz., that of Battleford, where there was an excess of 147; and their proportion per 100 males was only 78.37. It is to be presumed that the large number of white male settlers that have gone into the country since 1881, have overbalanced the natural excess of females among the natives. The number of inhabitants to each occupied dwelling was only 3.7.

102. The next table gives particulars of the religions of the inhabitants of Manitoba in 1886.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA, 1886.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

RELIGION.	DISTRICT.					Total.	Percent- age of Increase, 1881 and 1886
	Sel- kirk.	Mar- quette	Pro- ven- cher.	Lis- gar.	Win- nipeg.		
Presbyterian.....	9,253	8,920	1,327	3,635	5,271	28,406	98.75
Church of England.....	6,196	4,714	1,048	5,286	5,962	23,206	62.31
Methodist.....	7,999	5,298	827	1,367	3,217	18,648	96.91
Roman Catholic.....	1,749	1,110	6,858	2,690	2,244	14,651	19.63
Mennonites.....	6,540	1	2,571			9,112	
Baptist.....	1,050	937	217	240	852	3,296	—65.11
Lutheran.....	535	180	32	1,927	1,357	3,131	218.19
Congregational.....	219	148	2	44	584	997	190.67
Jews.....	14	2	14	3	510	543	1,545.45
Protestants.....	52	200	67		109	428	851.11
Disciples.....	42	139	1	4	13	199	95.09
Brethren.....	27	61	4	1	21	114	293.10
Quaker.....	34	24	1	2	5	66	53.48
No religion.....	14	14	2	8	7	45	181.25
Unitarian.....	6	1	1	12	11	31	55.00
Adventist.....	1	12			5	18	125.00
Universalist.....	2			4	3	9	12.50
Other denominations.....	29	41	14	16	21	121	77.94
Not given.....	654	948	424	3,547	46	5,619	141.46

Proportion of females to males.

Religions in Manitoba, 1886.





Proportions of increase among different sects.

103. The two religions of largest numbers, viz., Presbyterian and Church of England, increased respectively 98·7 per cent. and 62·3 per cent., and show a much larger numerical increase than any other denominations. Methodists and Roman Catholics stand third and fourth in point of numbers, and show respective increases of 96·9 per cent. and 19·6 per cent. The small increase among Roman Catholics is doubtless in part owing to many Indians having been included in 1881 who were not counted at all in 1886. The apparently large decrease in the number of Baptists is due to the fact that in 1881 the Mennonites were wrongly classed under this head; in the last census they were more properly counted by themselves. The largest percentage of increase has been among the Jews, viz., 1545 per cent., the numerical increase being 510. Almost the whole number of those "not given" were Indians, many of whom profess some form of Christian religion, while many are still Pagans; but to avoid inaccuracies no attempt was made to classify them.

Religions in Winnipeg.

104. In the city of Winnipeg the principal religions were Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic and Lutheran, in the order named, and their combined following comprised 89·17 per cent. of the population of the city. In 1881 the order was the same, with the exception of the Lutherans, whose place was taken by the Baptists. The largest increase among them during the five years was made by the Church of England, viz., 151 per cent.; followed by Methodists, 134 per cent.; Presbyterians, 123 per cent., and Roman Catholics 120 per cent.



105. A statement of the religions of the people in The Territories in 1885 will be found below:—

Religions  
in The  
Territories,  
1885.

## THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

## RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

RELIGION.	DISTRICT.			TOTAL.
	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	
Church of England.....	5,722	3,277	977	9,976
Roman Catholic.....	2,949	2,541	3,811	9,301
Pagan.....	2,079	1,025	5,814	7,894
Presbyterian.....	5,592	1,028	1,095	7,712
Methodist.....	3,418	1,028	2,464	6,910
Baptist.....	689	38	60	778
No religion.....	615	1	25	641
Lutheran.....	163	1	45	209
Congregational.....	119	5	21	145
Jews.....	106			166
Disciples.....	57			57
Brethren.....	36		1	37
Quakers.....	31	2	3	36
Unitarian.....	14	1	13	28
Protestants.....	7	9	6	22
Universalist.....	4		16	20
Adventist.....	1			1
Other denominations.....	13			26
Not given.....	477	2,818	1,169	4,464

106. It may fairly be presumed that all those returned as Pagans were Indians, and the probabilities are that almost the whole of those "not given" were also Indians, and as the total number of Indians was 20,170, it follows that about 8,000 of them must have been connected to some form of Christian religion. The proportion of Jews to population was only .22 as compared with .50 in Manitoba, and with the exception of three, the whole number were living in one sub-district, viz., that of Broadview, to the population of which they bore the proportion of 1.23 per cent.

Proportions of various sects.





Birth-  
places in  
Manitoba,  
1886.

107. The following table gives the birthplaces of the people in Manitoba in 1886:—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.  
BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

BIRTHPLACES.	ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.					Total.	Per-centage of in-crease 1881 and 1886.
	Sel-kirk.	Mar-quette	Pro-ven-cher.	Lis-gar.	Win-nipeg.		
Manitoba.....	7,613	6,440	5,806	10,793	3,472	34,124	89.36
Ontario.....	13,592	9,867	1,865	2,512	6,285	34,121	78.41
England and Wales.....	3,182	2,066	395	1,331	3,348	10,322	198.58
Scotland.....	1,789	1,729	244	726	1,503	5,982	108.67
Quebec.....	1,283	423	2,628	492	1,150	5,976	46.29
Russia and Poland.....	3,975	2	1,504	2	241	5,724	1.29
Ireland.....	1,028	914	201	412	1,066	3,621	97.22
United States.....	513	378	484	194	753	2,322	32.53
Iceland.....	248	36	1	676	1,037	1,998	{ None in 1881
Nova Scotia.....	508	249	41	117	402	1,317	60.60
New Brunswick.....	189	69	27	116	303	704	106.45
Germany.....	135	88	32	58	215	528	140.00
The Territories.....	19	60	69	322	50	520	—91.92
Sweden, Norway and Denmark.....	74	101	19	24	154	372	207.43
Other British Possessions.....	61	40	9	28	62	200	177.77
Prince Edward Island.....	58	51	9	9	53	180	16.88
France.....	11	11	53	15	20	110	35.80
Italy.....	.....	5	.....	4	29	38	65.21
British Columbia.....	2	2	1	15	6	26	4.00
At sea.....	3	3	1	.....	2	9	28.57
Other countries.....	34	88	17	23	76	238	69.13
Not given.....	48	128	4	17	11	208	103.92

Natives of  
various  
countries.

108. From the above figures it would seem that the native population had nearly doubled itself since 1881, and that the largest percentage of immigration was from England and Wales and Scotland. It will be seen also that 62.81 per cent. of the whole population was born in the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, the proportions being identical in each case, viz., 31.41 per cent. This proportion was far in excess of the number born in England and Wales, which countries supplied the third-largest number, the proportion to the population being 9.50 per cent.; Scotland and Quebec stood fourth and fifth, both in the proportion of 5.50 per cent.,



es the birthplaces of the

TODA—1886.  
THE PEOPLE.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.			Total.	Percentage of increase 1881 and 1886.
Provencher.	Lisgar.	Winipeg.		
5,806	10,793	3,472	34,124	89.36
1,865	2,512	6,285	34,121	78.41
305	1,331	3,348	10,322	198.58
244	726	1,503	5,982	108.67
2,628	492	1,150	5,976	46.29
1,504	2	241	5,724	1.29
201	412	1,966	3,621	97.22
484	194	753	2,322	32.53
1	676	1,037	1,998	{ None in 1881
41	117	402	1,317	60.60
27	116	303	794	106.45
32	58	215	528	140.00
69	322	50	520	-91.92
19	24	154	372	207.43
9	28	62	200	177.77
9	9	53	180	16.88
53	15	20	110	35.80
.....	4	29	38	65.21
1	15	6	26	4.00
.....	2	9	28	57.14
17	23	76	238	69.13
4	17	11	208	103.92

it would seem that the population of the Territories has doubled itself since 1881, and that the immigration was from England and Scotland. It has also been seen also that 62.81 per cent. were born in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the proportions being identical in each of the other countries. The proportion was far in excess of that of the other countries, the proportion to the population of the whole of the British North America and Quebec stood at the rate of 5.50 per cent.,

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

the difference between their numbers being only six, and Russia and Poland were sixth, in the proportion of 5.26 per cent.; the total number born in these six countries being 88.5 per cent. of the population. The Mennonite settlements explain the large number born in Russia and Poland. There was apparently a difference of nearly 6,000 in the number born in the Territories in 1881 and 1886, which is to be explained by the fact that in 1881 the boundaries of the Province were comparatively ill-defined, and many people were in the habit of speaking of the whole North-West as The Territories, without any reference to Provincial divisions.

109. The next table gives the birthplaces of the people in The Territories in 1885:—

## THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

## BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

BIRTHPLACES.	DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.
	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	
The Territories.....	6,163	7,625	11,381	25,169
Ontario.....	6,937	722	1,134	8,823
England and Wales.....	3,083	149	616	3,853
Manitoba.....	1,013	1,624	507	3,144
Scotland.....	1,697	136	310	2,143
Quebec.....	717	147	476	1,340
Ireland.....	850	74	238	1,162
United States.....	481	106	420	1,007
Nova Scotia.....	347	26	131	504
New Brunswick.....	174	4	87	265
Prince Edward Island.....	94	17	15	126
Germany.....	86	3	35	124
Sweden, Norway & Denmark.....	89	2	20	111
Other British Possessions.....	62	12	26	100
Russia and Poland.....	92	2	3	97
France.....	25	19	49	93
Italy.....	1	.....	30	31
British Columbia.....	2	1	13	16
At sea.....	1	.....	1	2
Spain and Portugal.....	1	.....	.....	1
Other countries.....	71	1	33	105
Not given.....	62	76	8	146

Birth-places in The Territories, 1885.





Proportions in various countries.

110. The natives of The Territories comprised 52·04 per cent., or more than half of the population; Ontario having supplied the next largest number, comprising 18·24 per cent. Those born in England and Wales, Manitoba and Scotland were third, fourth and fifth in number, respectively, in the proportions of 7·96 per cent., 6·50 per cent. and 4·43 per cent., leaving only 11·83 per cent. to be divided among other countries.

Origins in Manitoba, 1886.

111. The origins of the people of Manitoba in 1886 are given in the next table:—

## CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

## ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

ORIGIN.	ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.					Total.	Per-cent of increase, 1881 and 1886.
	Sel-kirk.	Mar-quette.	Pro-vencher.	Lis-gar.	Win-nipeg.		
English .....	8,807	5,967	1,295	2,924	6,946	25,949	118·85
Scotch .....	7,939	7,826	1,162	3,359	5,389	25,676	55·55
Irish .....	7,817	5,851	1,187	1,818	4,391	21,064	107·05
German .....	7,344	360	2,644	189	545	11,082	28·08
Half-breeds, M. tis.	103	698	2,170	1,353	135	7,985	19
	12	388	56	1,296	114		
	20	71	17	1,448	75		
	8	4	12	74	5		
Undefined .....	5	5	5	9	9		
French .....	1,057	143	4,264	747	610	6,821	—31·44
Indian .....	618	1,093	426	3,552	2	5,691	—15·90
Inchindie .....	347	45	5	932	1,139	2,468	219·27
Scandinavian .....	119	153	23	58	211	564	125·60
Russian and Polish .....	2	23	58	5	293	381	1467·50
Dutch .....	70	60	35	29	59	244	60·52
Welsh .....	47	30	33	41	78	229	122·33
Italian .....		7	1	5	59	72	75·60
Jewish .....		1	7	2	61	71	294·44
African .....	10			1	19	30	20·00
Swiss .....	2	4	7		9	22	120·00
Chinese .....	2				16	18	350·00
Spanish and Portuguese .....	1			2	14	17	21·42
Various other origins .....	4	94	3	26	57	178	2866·66
Not given .....	27	17		5	29	78	—87·61





ories comprised 52.04 per  
population; Ontario having  
comprising 18.24 per cent.  
es, Manitoba and Scotland  
mber, respectively, in the  
50 per cent. and 4.43 per  
to be divided among other

of Manitoba in 1886 are

DBA—1886.

POPLE.

DISTRICTS.		Total.	Per- cent'ge of In- crease, 1881 and 1886.
Lis- gar.	Win- nipeg.		
2,934	6,946	25,949	118.85
3,369	5,380	25,676	55.55
1,818	4,391	21,064	107.05
189	545	11,082	28.08
1,353	135	1,369	
1,233	114	1,863	
1,448	75	1,631	7.985
74	5	103	
9	.....	19	
747	610	6,821	31.44
3,552	2	5,691	15.90
932	1,139	2,468	219.27
58	211	564	125.60
5	293	381	1487.50
29	50	244	69.52
41	78	229	122.33
2	61	72	75.60
5	59	71	294.44
1	19	30	20.00
.....	9	22	120.00
.....	16	18	350.00
2	14	17	21.42
20	57	178	2866.66
5	29	78	87.61

# POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

112. Whereas in 1881 the proportions of Scotch and English were 25.0 per cent. and 17.9 per cent.; in 1886 these figures were changed, the number of English forming 23.8 per cent., and of Scotch 23.6 per cent. of the population. The total number of those that came from the United Kingdom were in the proportion of 66.9 per cent., and those of Indian and half-breed origin in that of 12.6 per cent. It will be noticed that the Mennonites, while giving their birthplaces as in Russia and Poland, have almost all returned themselves as of German origin. From a comparison between the figures of the origins and birthplaces, and of the religions of these people, it would seem that the natural increase among them since 1881 has been very large. The decrease in the number of French origin is accounted for by the half-breeds having been counted as French in 1881. Among the principal nationalities the English and Irish show the largest percentages of increase. Attention is again called to the discrepancy between the numbers of Jewish origin and Jewish religion. It is evident that since the total number professing that religion was 543, and only 71 were returned as of Jewish origin, the large majority must have, in ignorance, given their origins with reference to the countries from which they came, as it is extremely rare to find any person a Jew in religion and not a Jew by birth.

113. In the city of Winnipeg over four-fifths of the population, or 82.60 per cent., came originally from the British Isles, and of the remainder, 32.35 per cent., or one-third, were of Icelandic origin.

Proportions of various origins, &c.

Origins in Win-  
nipeg.



Origins in  
The Terri-  
tories, 1885.

114. The following table gives the origins of the population of The Territories in 1885:—

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

ORIGIN.	DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.	
	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.		
Indian.....	4,492	6,260	9,418	20,170	
English.....	6,314	522	1,561	8,397	
Scotch.....	4,762	760	1,266	6,788	
Irish.....	4,034	327	924	5,285	
Half-breeds. {	English.....	15	519	43	577
	French.....	824	1,438	1,125	3,387
	Scotch.....	124	612	26	762
	Irish.....	9	20	36	65
	Undefined.....	45	5	7	57
French.....	479	210	831	1,520	
German.....	271	47	109	427	
Italian.....	285	.....	31	316	
Scandinavian.....	100	6	30	136	
Jewish.....	196	.....	.....	196	
Welsh.....	32	6	28	86	
Dutch.....	64	1	12	77	
Russian and Polish.....	6	10	1	17	
African.....	5	.....	6	11	
Chinese.....	2	.....	8	10	
Swiss.....	4	1	5	10	
Icelandic.....	3	.....	1	4	
Spanish and Portuguese.....	1	.....	1	2	
Other origins.....	24	.....	7	31	
Not given.....	62	2	57	121	

Proportions of  
various  
origins.

115. Those of direct Indian origin were naturally in the largest numbers, being 41·7 per cent. of the population, and if the half-breeds are added, the proportion is increased to 45·5 per cent. Those that originally came from the British Isles formed 42·5 per cent., leaving 12 per cent. to be distributed among various other countries. It will be noticed that the Jews in The Territories have all given their origins correctly.





the origins of the popula-

TORIES, 1885.

OPLE.

DISTRICTS.	Alb.	TOTAL.
260	9,418	20,170
522	1,561	8,397
760	1,264	6,788
327	924	5,283
519	43	577
438	1,123	3,387
612	26	762
20	36	65
5	7	57
210	831	1,520
47	109	427
.....	31	316
6	30	126
.....	.....	106
6	28	86
1	12	77
10	1	17
.....	6	11
1	8	10
.....	5	10
.....	1	4
.....	1	2
.....	7	31
2	57	121

were naturally in the  
of the population, and  
portion is increased to  
came from the British  
g-12 per cent. to be  
untries. It will be  
es have all given their

116. According to the following table the urban population, in 1881, of the Dominion formed 21.10 per cent., and the rural population 78.90 per cent. of the total population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES—1881.

PROVINCE.	POPULATION, 1881.					
	Urban.			Rural.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. E. Island.....	7,361	8,095	15,456	47,368	46,067	93,435
Nova Scotia.....	28,726	31,598	60,324	191,812	188,436	380,248
New Brunswick .....	34,781	36,954	71,735	129,338	120,160	249,498
Quebec .....	146,937	164,167	311,104	531,172	516,751	1,047,923
Ontario .....	213,482	226,923	440,405	762,983	719,835	1,482,818
Manitoba .....	4,648	3,337	7,985	32,559	25,410	57,969
British Columbia.....	3,468	2,457	5,925	26,035	17,499	43,534
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	28,113	28,333	56,446
Canada .....	439,403	473,531	912,934	1,749,385	1,662,491	3,411,876

117. Attention has been called by Mr. Thos. B. Flint, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to the fact that the urban population of that Province has been understated, and that several places which are really towns, were not included in the detailed table on page 71 of the Statistical Abstract for 1886. This contention is undoubtedly correct, but owing to the fact of these places not being incorporated as towns or villages, and, therefore, having no specific boundaries, they were included, in the census of 1881, in their several municipalities or polling districts, and it is therefore impossible to separate their respective populations. This will, no doubt, be remedied, as far as possible, at the taking of the census in 1891.

118. Females in almost all large cities and towns preponderate over males, and the following table gives the proportions of the sexes in the capitals of the several Provinces in 1881. It will be seen that only in Winnipeg and Victoria were males the most numerous.

Proportions of urban and rural population.

Urban population of Nova Scotia.

Excess of females in cities.



## PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE CAPITALS OF THE PROVINCES—1881.

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
Quebec .....	115.90	Toronto.....	106.30
Halifax .....	115.60	Winnipeg .....	71.79
Charlottetown.....	111.12	Victoria .....	70.80
St. John and Portland.	110.45		

Excess of  
females,  
Montreal  
and Win-  
nipeg.

119. In the city of Montreal, which, though not the political capital of the Province of Quebec, is the largest city in the Dominion, the proportion was 113.66 females per 100 males. According to the census of 1886, the proportion in Winnipeg had increased to 82.30 per 100 males.

Progress  
of principal  
cities,  
1881 and  
1886.

120. A comparison between the value of property in 1881 and 1886 in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada, as shewn by the assessment rolls, and between the populations in the same years, according to the Municipal census returns, is given below. The figures were kindly furnished by the Clerks of the respective places, and the calculations have been made in this office. A number of other places were written to, but no answers received.

## PROGRESS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA BETWEEN 1881 AND 1886.

CITIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.		In- crease per cent.	POPULATION.		In- crease per cent.
	1881.	1886.		1881.	1886.	
	\$	\$				
Montreal.....	180,273,910	287,553,150	9.06	140,747	186,257	32.33
Toronto .....	56,286,039	83,556,811	48.41	77,034	118,403	53.70
Hamilton .....	15,446,480	20,626,138	31.82	35,359	41,280	16.74
London .....	10,194,919	12,537,516	22.97	19,725	26,047	32.05
Ottawa .....	10,198,530	11,989,120	17.56	25,600	34,753	35.75
Halifax.....	14,368,520	21,211,050	46.60	36,054	40,000	10.94
Winnipeg.....	9,196,435	19,286,405	109.71	6,249	22,025	252.45
St. Thomas.....	2,543,925	4,442,180	74.62	9,275	10,127	9.18
Charlottetown .....	2,520,280	2,591,325	2.82	10,287	11,000	6.93
Sherbrooke.....	(not given.)	2,716,945		7,446	8,328	11.81
Guelph .....	2,899,060	3,066,240	5.76	10,025	10,216	1.90
Brantford.....	3,603,490	4,650,330	29.05	10,555	12,600	19.37
St. Catharines.....	4,060,510	4,746,388	16.89	9,498	9,779	2.95

† Real Estate only.    \*\* 1885.    \* Census.    †† Estimated.





## CAPITALS OF THE

	Females per 100 Males.
0.....	106.30
100.....	71.79
200.....	70.80

which, though not the Quebec, is the largest in was 113.66 females per 100 males in 1886, the proportion of 82.30 per 100 males. The value of property in 1881 in cities and towns in Canada, and between the value of the Municipalities. The figures were kindly given by the respective places, and the office. A number of answers received.

## CITIES AND TOWNS IN 1886.

Increase per cent.	POPULATION.		Increase per cent.
	1881.	1886.	
9.06	140,747	186,257	32.33
8.41	77,034	118,403	53.70
1.82	35,359	41,280	16.74
2.97	19,725	26,047	32.05
7.56	25,000	34,753	39.41
6.60	36,054	40,000	10.94
9.71	6,249	22,025	252.45
4.62	9,275	10,127	9.18
2.82	10,287	11,000	6.93
.....	7,446	8,328	11.81
5.76	10,025	10,216	1.90
9.03	10,555	12,600	19.37
8.89	9,498	9,779	2.95

† Estimated.

Toronto, it will be seen, has made the greatest advance of all the older cities, having increased both its population and assessment 50 per cent., though it must be remembered that this city has made considerable additions to its boundaries since 1881; Ottawa, London, Hamilton and Halifax have also made great progress. Winnipeg, however, has made the greatest actual increase, having doubled its assessment and trebled its population. As compared with the assessment value, the increase in population in St. Thomas has been very small, and value in Montreal has not increased in anything like proportion to population, though of course it will be understood that the value of real estate in an old city is likely to be far more stationary than in a comparatively new town. The population of Guelph would appear to have been almost at a standstill.

100. The following table, compiled from various sources, gives the populations of the principal towns in the world, having over 500,000 inhabitants. They are arranged in numerical order:—

London .....	3,955,819	Brooklyn, N.Y. ....	771,000
Paris .....	2,269,023	Calcutta .....	766,298
Canton .....	1,500,000	Vienna .....	731,000
New York .....	1,400,000	Chicago .....	715,000
Aitché, Japan .....	1,332,050	Moscow .....	694,000
Berlin .....	1,129,000	Bombay .....	644,000
Tokio, Japan .....	987,887	Liverpool .....	573,000
Sartama " .....	962,717	Glasgow .....	572,000
St. Petersburg .....	929,993	Manchester .....	549,000
Philadelphia .....	868,000	Madrid .....	500,000
Constantinople .....	819,000	St. Louis .....	500,000

Several of the large Chinese cities are estimated to have upwards of one million inhabitants, but in the absence of any official census the figures can only be approximate, and are not, therefore, included in the above.

101. The next table, which has been taken from Mulhall's History of Prices, p. 96, will be found very interesting, showing at a glance as it does, the progress made by the





populations of some of the principal countries in the world since 1850. A column has been added to the original table, giving the area in square miles, the figures for which have all been taken from official sources.

TABLE  
Showing the increase in population and in number of inhabitants to the square mile, in the principal countries in the world since 1850 :—

COUNTRY.	MILLIONS.			INHABITANTS PER SQUARE MILE.			Area in Square Miles.
	1850.	1870.	1885.	1850.	1870.	1885.	
England .....	17.9	22.7	27.5	310	390	465	58,300
Scotland .....	2.8	3.3	3.9	94	110	130	30,300
Ireland .....	6.6	5.5	4.9	205	170	155	32,515
United Kingdom	27.3	31.5	36.3	230	265	307	121,115
France .....	35.7	38.2	37.7	170	182	180	204,031
Germany .....	33.5	40.8	47.5	160	195	227	208,641
Russia .....	59.8	73.7	88.8	27	33	40	2,080,396
Austria .....	30.2	35.8	39.2	125	148	162	240,196
Italy .....	20.2	26.4	29.3	176	230	255	110,623
Spain .....	14.0	16.7	16.6	70	84	84	195,716
Portugal .....	3.4	3.8	4.4	100	110	130	34,499
Belgium .....	4.3	5.1	5.7	380	450	505	11,370
Holland .....	3.2	3.6	4.2	250	280	328	12,515
Denmark .....	1.4	1.8	2.1	100	120	133	14,751
Sweden .....	3.5	4.2	4.7	21	25	27	170,661
Norway .....	1.4	1.8	2.0	12	14	15	122,823
Switzerland .....	2.4	2.6	2.9	148	160	176	15,442
Greece .....	1.1	1.5	1.9	58	75	84	24,970
Servia .....	1.1	1.6	1.9	.....	.....	.....	18,704
Roumania .....	4.0	4.8	5.4	.....	.....	.....	50,160
Europe .....	246.5	293.9	330.6	70	80	90	3,756,002
United States.....	23.2	38.6	57.0	11	12	16	3,557,000*
Canada .....	2.5	3.8	4.6	.....	.....	1	3,610,257
South America.....	24.1	25.2	27.0	3	3	3	.....
Australasia .....	0.9	1.8	3.3	.....	.....	1	3,075,030
Total .....	207.2	363.3	422.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Including Indian Territory and Alaska.









l countries in the world  
led to the original table,  
figures for which have

a and in number of in-  
the principal countries

HABITANTS PER SQUARE MILE.			Area in Square Miles.
	1870.	1885.	
10	390	465	58,300
04	110	130	30,300
05	170	155	32,515
0	265	307	121,115
0	182	180	204,031
0	195	227	208,641
7	33	40	2,080,396
5	148	162	240,196
6	230	255	110,623
0	84	84	195,716
0	110	130	54,499
0	450	505	11,370
0	280	328	12,515
0	120	133	14,751
1	25	27	170,661
2	14	15	122,823
3	160	176	15,442
3	75	84	24,970
.....	.....	.....	18,704
.....	.....	.....	50,160
0	80	90	3,756,002
0	12	16	3,557,000*
.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3,610,257
.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3,075,030
.....	.....	.....	.....

102. According to the above, Belgium is the most densely populated country in the world, England and Wales next, Holland third and Italy fourth. Japan, which is not included in the table, is believed to rank next, with a population of 234 persons to the square mile, followed by China with 225.

103. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,610,257 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 2,944,628, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this, makes the total area of the Australasian Colonies 3,075,030, or 535,227 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire is 7,999,618 square miles. The combined area therefore of Canada and the Australasian Colonies comprises very nearly seventh-eighths of the whole Empire.

104. The area of the whole continent of Europe is 3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 145,745 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

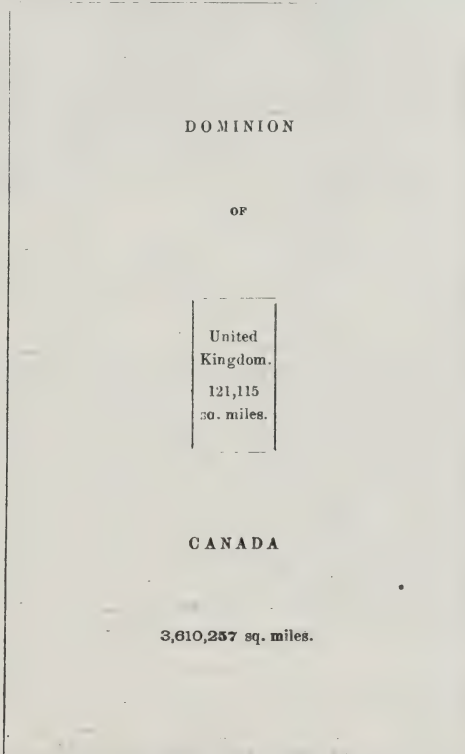
105. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly thirty times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 600,000 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska, and about 18,000 square miles larger than both combined. The estimated area of the world is 52,511,004 square miles, and its estimated population 1,433,887,500. Canada therefore covers rather more than one-fourteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and eighty-sixth part of the estimated population.



Relative  
size of  
Canada  
and the  
United  
Kingdom.

106. The following diagram well illustrates the relative sizes of Canada and the United Kingdom :—†

COMPARISON OF THE AREA OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA WITH THAT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.



† Taken from "Her Majesty's Colonies," published for the Colonial Exhibition under authority of the Royal Commission.



ll illustrates the relative  
ngdom :—†  
OMINION OF CANADA WITH  
KINGDOM.

es.

ished for the Colonial Exhibition

107. The following are the areas of the several Provinces and Districts :—

Prince Edward Island .....	2,133 sq. miles.
Nova Scotia .....	20,907 "
New Brunswick .....	27,174 "
Quebec .....	188,688 "
Ontario .....	181,800 "
Manitoba .....	123,200 "
British Columbia .....	341,305 "
District of Keewatin .....	about 400,000 "
" Athabasca .....	" 122,000 "
" Assiniboia .....	" 95,000 "
" Saskatchewan .....	" 114,000 "
" Alberta .....	" 100,000 "
Remainder of the Territories .....	" 1,754,050 "
	3,470,257 "
Great lakes, rivers, &c., not included in the above areas .....	140,000 "
Total Area .....	3,610,257 "

Areas of  
the Pro-  
vinces;

108. It will be seen that Prince Edward Island is the smallest, and British Columbia the largest of the Provinces. The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba are each of them respectively 60,685, 67,573 and 2,085 square miles larger than the United Kingdom, and British Columbia is almost three times as large. The area of the seven Provinces combined is 16,893 square miles larger than the whole of British India, and 8,169 square miles larger than the combined areas of the following European countries: France, the German Empire, Austria and Hungary, Italy, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland and Belgium. The Province of Quebec is only 15,343 square miles smaller than the whole of France, and 19,953 square miles smaller than the German Empire. The Province of British Columbia is 1,681 square miles larger than France, Italy and Greece combined. The North-West Territories are larger by 91,982 square miles than the whole of Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland, France

Areas of  
the Pro-  
vinces  
compared.





and Germany. These comparisons might be considerably extended, but the above will serve to give some idea of the size of the Dominion as compared with European countries.

Proportions of area population, &c., to Provinces.

109. The following particulars give the proportion of the total area and population to each Province, the number of persons to the square mile, the number of acres to each person, and of acres of unoccupied land to each person:—

PROVINCES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. TO EACH PROVINCE.		Persons to the Square Mile.	Acres to each Per- son.	Acres of Unoccupied Land to each Person.
	Acres.	Persons.			
P. E. Island.....	·06	2·51	51·0	12·5	2·1
Nova Scotia.....	·60	10·19	21·0	33·7	18·1
New Brunswick.	·79	7·42	11·6	54·1	42·2
Quebec.....	5·44	31·42	7·2	88·8	79·5
Ontario.....	5·24	44·49	10·58	60·5	50·4
Manitoba.....	3·55	1·52	·53	1,195·5	1,159·3
Brit. Columbia..	9·83	1·15	·14	4,416·5	4,407·5
The Territories..	74·49	1·30	·02	29,327·5	29,321·9
Total.....	100·00	100·00	1·19	513·5	503·0

Density of population in Provinces.

110. According to the density of population the Provinces stand in the following order:—

Prince Edward Island,  
Nova Scotia,  
New Brunswick,  
Ontario,

Quebec,  
Manitoba,  
British Columbia,

Prince Edward Island having more than double the number of inhabitants to the square mile, than any other Province.



might be considerably  
to give some idea of the  
with European countries.  
give the proportion of the  
Province, the number of  
number of acres to each  
land to each person :—

Persons to Square Mile.	Acres to each Per- son.	Acres of Unoccupied Land to each Person.
51.0	12.5	2.1
21.0	33.7	18.1
11.6	54.1	42.2
7.2	88.8	79.5
10.58	60.5	50.4
53	1,195.5	1,159.3
14	4,416.5	4,407.5
02	29,327.5	29,321.9
1.19	513.5	503.0

population the Provinces

Quebec,  
Manitoba,  
British Columbia,

more than double the  
square mile, than any other

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

111. The occupied area of the Dominion is so large, and settlements in some places so scattered, that it has not yet been found possible to elaborate any system of collecting vital statistics without putting the country to a large expense. The only step hitherto taken by the Government in that direction has been the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, which, under the authority of the "Census and Statistics Act, 1879," and of an Order in Council of 26th December, 1882, was commenced in 1883; six cities only made complete returns for that year, but nineteen did so in 1885, and twenty-two have sent in returns for 1886. While it is to be regretted that these returns are not yet in some cases as accurate as could be wished, they are still sufficiently correct to give a general idea of the mortality in the places represented. There is little doubt that the collection of vital statistics for the whole Dominion would be of the greatest possible benefit, not only for the purposes of general information, but also as establishing the general healthiness of our climate, about which there is so much misconception, a result which would probably have a tendency to promote immigration.

112. Returns of births, deaths and marriages are kept by the Provincial Governments with more or less degree of accuracy, those of Ontario perhaps being collected with more system than the others, but the only really reliable vital statistics in Canada are those of the French population of Quebec, which have been collected by the Roman Catholic church for nearly three centuries, and which are believed to be almost as absolutely correct as it is possible for returns of this nature to be.

113. It is well known that when births and deaths are enquired into by means of a census, the number recorded falls very far short of the actual rate, and in a country like

Collection  
of vital  
statistics.

Provincial  
and Ro-  
man Ca-  
tholic Re-  
turns.

Inaccu-  
racy of  
Census  
returns.





Canada the discrepancies are likely to be greater than in older and more settled places. The census returns being the only ones available, it is not therefore possible to give any information respecting the excess of births over deaths, proportion of births and deaths to population, and other interesting information, with sufficient accuracy to render the figures of any value, and such figures and comparisons based on the census returns as are given in the following paragraphs must be considered in this light and be simply taken for what they may be worth.

Excess  
of males  
over  
females.

114. It is now recognized as a universal fact that more males are born than females, though the proportions vary considerably in different countries. According to the census returns of 1871, 106·5 boys were born in the Dominion to every 100 girls, and in 1881 the proportion was almost unchanged, being 106·3 boys to 100 girls.

Proportions in  
the Pro-  
vinces.

115. The following is the order of the Provinces with regard to the proportions of male births to female, according to the census of 1881 :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, BY PROVINCES—1881.			
Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.	
New Brunswick.....	107·24	Prince Edward Island..	103·43
Ontario .....	107·02	Manitoba .....	99·45
Quebec.....	106·17	British Columbia.....	96·65
Nova Scotia.....	106·07		

Proportions in  
other  
countries.

116. The proportions varied considerably in the several Provinces; in Manitoba and British Columbia female births being in excess of males. The proportions of males to females in those countries of which particulars could be obtained, are shown by the following figures :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES—1870 to 1879.

Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.	
Italy .....	107·1	Belgium .....	105·9
Austria .....	106·8	Scotland.....	105·7
France .....	106·4	Ireland .....	105·6
Switzerland .....	106·3	Australasia.....	104·6
German Empire.....	106·2	England and Wales.....	103·9
Holland .....	106·1		



ly to be greater than in the census returns being therefore possible to give excess of births over deaths, to population, and other sufficient accuracy to render figures and comparisons are given in the following light and be simply

universal fact that more than the proportions vary. According to the census born in the Dominion to proportion was almost 10 girls.

of the Provinces with births to female, according

#### BIRTHS, BY PROVINCES—1881.

Boys to 100 Girls.

New Brunswick.....	103.43
Quebec.....	99.45
British Columbia.....	96.63

considerably in the several British Columbia female. The proportions of males which particulars could be giving figures:—

#### THE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN YEARS 1879.

Boys to 100 Girls:

Quebec.....	105.9
New Brunswick.....	105.7
British Columbia.....	105.6
British Columbia.....	104.6
New Brunswick and Wales.....	103.9

It is a curious fact that the proportion of male to female births in England and Wales has been steadily diminishing.\*

117. The proportion in Ontario in 1884, according to the Provincial returns, was 106.8. Proportion in Ontario.

118. From the figures that are given in the census volumes relating to the Catholic population of Quebec, and which are, as stated, believed to be quite trustworthy, it is found from the number of marriages and births between the years 1608 and 1883 that the average number of births to a marriage has been 5.98, and this rate, high as it is, would appear to be on the increase, since the average births to a marriage between the years 1876 to 1883, inclusive, was 6.04. It is well understood that the average number would not be found as high as this if the figures for the whole Dominion could be obtained. Proportion of births to marriages among Catholic population in Quebec.

119. The following is a statement of the average number of births to a marriage in some of the countries of Europe, for the period 1871-1880, as given in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics\*, to which have been added the figures for the Colony of Victoria, taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1885:— Births to marriages in Europe.

#### BIRTHS TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Births to each Marriage.		Births to each Marriage.
Ireland.....	5.46	England.....	4.16
Victoria.....	4.78	Sweden.....	4.01
Scotland.....	4.43	Denmark.....	3.55
Holland.....	4.34	France.....	2.98
Belgium.....	4.21		

While the marriage rate in France is high, the ratio of births to a marriage is lower than that of any other country; it is, moreover, still on the decrease.

120. The proportions of the sexes in Canada per 1,000 inhabitants were, in 1871, males 507, females 493, and in Proportions of the sexes in Canada.

\* 43rd Report of the Registrar General of England.





1881, males 506 and females 494, showing a slight decrease in the proportionate excess of males.

Proportions in various countries.

121. The following figures taken, with the exception of those of Canada and Australasia, from Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics,\* gives the proportions of the sexes in some of the principal countries in the world :—

RATIO OF SEXES TO POPULATION.

	Per 1,000.	
	Male.	Female.
England .....	485	515
Scotland .....	481	519
Ireland .....	490	510
United Kingdom.....	485	515
France .....	496	504
Germany .....	489	511
Russia .....	497	503
Austria .....	485	515
Italy .....	503	497
Spain.....	496	504
Belgium .....	501	499
Holland .....	490	510
Denmark .....	491	509
Sweden .....	484	516
Norway .....	491	509
United States.....	506	494
Canada .....	506	494
Australasia.....	542	458

The average ratio in the eighteen countries named, is found to be, males 495 and females 505. The number of males in eight countries will be seen, therefore, to be above the average, the excess in the Australasian Colonies being much the highest. The proportions in Canada and the United States are identical. In the Hawaiian Kingdom the proportion is 640 males to 360 females.

Husbands and wives in the Provinces.

122. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Province according to the returns of the census of 1881, those under and over 21 years being distinguished :





## HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH PROVINCE AND IN CANADA—1881.

PROVINCE.	HUSBANDS.			WIVES.		
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	27	15,336	15,363	278	15,121	15,399
Nova Scotia.....	122	67,639	67,761	1,720	66,173	67,893
New Brunswick.....	131	49,230	49,361	1,412	47,930	49,342
Quebec.....	1,107	217,437	218,544	8,099	209,699	217,798
Ontario.....	759	308,802	309,561	9,234	300,240	309,474
Manitoba.....	76	10,872	10,948	686	9,857	10,543
British Columbia.....	138	8,357	8,495	561	6,765	7,326
The Territories.....	21	10,190	10,511	212	11,550	11,762
Canada .....	2,381	688,163	690,544	22,202	667,335	689,537

Wives, it will be seen, exceeded husbands only in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Territories; in Ontario and New Brunswick the numbers were nearly equal.

123. The following were the proportions of wives to husbands in each Province :—

## WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

The Territories.....	11,190	New Brunswick.....	9,996
Prince Edward Island...	10,023	Quebec.....	9,965
Nova Scotia.....	10,019	Manitoba .....	9,630
Ontario.....	9,997	British Columbia.....	8,624

Proportions of wives to husbands in the Provinces.

In proportion to husbands, wives were fewest in British Columbia and Manitoba, a state of things always to be expected in new countries, though the disproportion in British Columbia is particularly large. The polygamous habits of the Indians explain the excess of wives in the Territories.

124. According to the ages of the married, it will be seen from the following table that males were more inclined to marry at an early age in British Columbia and Manitoba, this being due to the comparative scarcity of marriageable women. Among the older Provinces the tendency was

Husbands under and over 21 years.

showing a slight decrease

with the exception of  
in Mulhall's Dictionary  
of the sexes in some of

ULATION.

Per 1,000.

Male. Female.

.....	485	515
.....	481	519
.....	490	510
.....	485	515
.....	496	504
.....	489	511
.....	497	503
.....	485	515
.....	503	497
.....	496	504
.....	501	499
.....	490	510
.....	491	509
.....	484	516
.....	491	509
.....	506	494
.....	506	494
.....	542	458

countries named, is  
505. The number of  
therefore, to be above  
Asian Colonies being  
in Canada and the  
Hawaiian Kingdom the

rs of husbands and  
returns of the census  
being distinguished :



much greatest in Quebec, owing, no doubt, to the habits of early marrying prevalent among the French Canadians:—

HUSBANDS UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS IN EVERY 10,000  
HUSBANDS LIVING IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.
British Columbia .....	162	9,938
Manitoba .....	69	9,931
Quebec.....	50	9,950
New Brunswick.....	26	9,974
Ontario .....	24	9,976
The Territories .....	19	9,981
Nova Scotia .....	18	9,982
Prince Edward Island.....	17	9,983

Wives  
under and  
over 21  
years.

125. The tendency of women to marry, under 21 years, was also greatest in British Columbia and Manitoba, the two Provinces in which the proportion of females to the total population was lowest, and also next greatest in Quebec, where, however, the proportion of females was the highest but one. It was lowest in Prince Edward Island. The figures for The Territories were too incomplete to be of any value whatever. The following was the order:—

WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS IN EVERY 10,000 WIVES  
LIVING IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.
British Columbia .....	765	9,235
Manitoba .....	650	9,350
Quebec.....	371	9,620
Ontario .....	298	9,702
New Brunswick.....	286	9,714
Nova Scotia .....	253	9,747
Prince Edward Island.....	180	9,820
The Territories .....		

Deaths  
in the  
principal  
towns in  
Canada.

126. The following table gives the number of deaths in nineteen of the principal cities and towns in the Dominion in 1885, together with the ratio per 1,000 deaths at different ages. The figures are taken from the mortality statistics for that year, and must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve, for while they may be considered as fairly correct, they are by no means as accurate as they ought to be.





## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS  
IN CANADA—1885.

CITIES.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of popu- lation.	RATIO PER 1,000 DEATHS AT					
			1 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Ages not given.
Montreal .....	8,514	54.25	634.37	161.50	85.86	48.74	69.53	.....
Toronto .....	2,118	20.61	454.20	105.76	143.48	130.78	160.06	4.72
Quebec .....	1,985	31.22	552.14	94.71	93.20	88.67	169.77	1.51
Hamilton .....	770	19.01	348.05	106.49	190.91	168.83	185.72	.....
Halifax .....	849	21.72	408.71	95.41	153.12	121.21	215.55	.....
Winnipeg .....	319	9.85	520.38	72.10	216.30	109.72	72.10	9.40
Ottawa .....	551	24.88	547.27	66.58	125.17	123.83	135.82	1.33
St. John, N.B. ....	676	24.32	362.43	134.62	143.49	116.86	242.60	.....
Kingston .....	329	22.48	349.54	148.94	155.02	106.38	210.12	.....
St. Thomas .....	149	10.43	389.26	107.38	228.19	161.07	114.10	.....
Charlottetown .....	265	16.10	239.92	175.61	170.73	204.88	200.00	9.76
Guelph .....	123	11.62	308.27	150.38	157.89	135.34	248.12	.....
Belleville .....	180	17.01	333.23	111.11	200.00	138.89	216.67	.....
Chatham .....	128	14.46	296.88	218.75	164.06	132.81	187.50	.....
Sherbrooke .....	175	19.91	554.29	131.43	125.71	91.43	97.14	.....
Peterborough .....	147	18.46	285.71	129.25	210.88	150.46	217.50	.....
Fredericton .....	126	19.98	301.58	119.05	142.86	142.86	293.65	.....
St. Hyacinthe .....	299	48.83	581.94	143.81	96.99	46.82	130.44	.....
Galt .....	95	16.22	336.84	94.74	189.47	157.90	221.05	.....

127. The death rate in Montreal was 21.20 per 1,000 above that of 1884, owing to the violent attack of small-pox from which the city suffered in 1885, there having been no less than 3,193 deaths from that disease, of whom 529, or 16 per cent., were under 1 year of age; 2,045, or 64 per cent., under 5 years, and 2,783, or 87 per cent., under 11 years. The next highest death rate is found in St. Hyacinthe, and this being the first year in which returns were made from that city, there are no means of knowing whether the rate is normal; there were, however, 36 deaths from small-pox and 33 from measles. The lowest death rate in the list was in Winnipeg, but the population of this city has been over-estimated, and a ratio of 15.95 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 20,000 would be much more nearly correct. The populations of St. Thomas, Guelph and Charlottetown

Death rate  
in Mon-  
treal, St.  
Hyacinthe  
and Win-  
nipeg.

## II.

no doubt, to the habits of  
the French Canadians:—

YEARS IN EVERY 10,000  
WH PROVINCE—1881.

Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.
162	9,938
69	9,931
50	9,950
26	9,974
24	9,976
19	9,981
18	9,982
17	9,983

to marry, under 21 years,  
Ambia and Manitoba, the  
portion of females to the  
and also next greatest in  
portion of females was the  
in Prince Edward Island.  
re too incomplete to be of  
ing was the order:—

S IN EVERY 10,000 WIVES  
VINCE—1881.

Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.
765	9,235
650	9,350
371	9,629
298	9,702
286	9,714
253	9,747
180	9,820

the number of deaths  
d towns in the Dominion  
1,000 deaths at different  
the mortuary statistics for  
with a certain amount of  
sidered as fairly correct,  
s they ought to be.



were also over-estimated, and those of Montreal and Toronto were under the mark.

Death rate  
among  
children.

128. The largest proportion of deaths was, in every instance, among children under 5 years of age; of the total number returned, 53.71 per cent. having occurred in that period. There were 5,370 deaths returned of children under 1 year of age, being in the proportion of 31.6 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. Of this number, 998 died from diarrhoeal affections, 569 from diseases of the respiratory organs and 253 from premature birth. The number of cases recorded of children still born was 694. The ratios in the following cities were much higher than in any of the others: Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg. It must be remembered that in the cities of Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, there are special asylums for the reception of foundlings; and that far more complete returns of the deaths of illegitimate children are therefore made from those cities than from any of the others; for example, the number of deaths of illegitimate children returned from Montreal was 694, and from Toronto, 79, a proportion undoubtedly at variance with the actual facts, in relation to the population of the two cities. It must not also be overlooked that people from other places are in the habit of sending children to these asylums, whose deaths are credited to the city, though they do not strictly belong to them. Many women also come into the cities to be confined, and after the birth and possible death of their children, return to their homes elsewhere.

Most fatal  
diseases.

129. The number of deaths recorded from suicide in the returns was 21; of these 16 were males and 5 females. In 1884 the number from ten cities was 15, being 10 males and 5 females. The following table gives the number of deaths from the nine most fatal classes of disease in the nineteen places returning mortuary statistics, for the year 1885:





TABLE OF DISEASES.

CITIES.	Small-pox.	Atrophy and debility.	Lung diseases.	Phthisis.	Diarrhoeal affections.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diphtheria.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Throat affections.
Montreal .....	3,193	1,090	439	451	499	453	309	198	247
Toronto .....	2	239	284	176	184	119	77	98	82
Quebec .....	9	249	180	177	154	253	69	86	62
Hamilton .....	4	83	78	96	36	45	63	49	23
Halifax .....	40	107	106	55	34	43	45	49	49
Winnipeg .....	21	55	22	43	15	12	11	5	5
Ottawa .....	13	50	88	64	129	30	20	29	19
St. John, N.B. ....	2	70	76	115	64	18	92	12	50
Kingston .....	32	20	32	11	12	5	20	7	7
St. Thomas .....	1	14	13	14	2	6	8	15	15
Charlottetown .....	52	11	16	25	11	6	1	11	1
Guelph .....	18	16	12	7	8	8	6	2	2
Belleville .....	15	16	28	7	13	2	8	5	5
Chatham .....	.....	17	22	6	4	18	4	4	4
Sherbrooke .....	12	16	14	21	11	1	5	11	11
Peterborough .....	5	13	23	9	4	.....	13	3	3
Fredericton .....	3	18	14	6	2	18	8	4	4
St. Hyacinthe .....	37	62	15	24	12	14	8	7	7
Galt .....	8	9	10	8	2	.....	7	1	1
Total .....	3,312	2,009	1,477	1,424	1,276	1,045	752	625	597

130. Small-pox heads the list, but this having been a special visitation in the nature of an epidemic, no comparisons are made with reference to it. Deaths from small-pox.

131. The next largest number of deaths occurred under the head of atrophy and debility, viz., 2,009, of which number 1,497, or 74·51 per cent., were children under 5 years of age, who died from want of proper nourishment. Of 1,866 deaths returned from these causes from ten cities in 1884, 1,471, or 78·83 per cent., were under 5 years of age. From atrophy and debility.

132. Phthisis, or consumption, is properly kept distinct from other diseases of the lungs, and as far as returns are available for comparison, show a satisfactory decrease, the number of deaths in 1884 being 1,345, and in the same cities in 1885, 1,246, a decrease of 99, or 7·36 per From diseases of the lungs.





cent. Other diseases of the lungs, however, show a large increase, the number of deaths in 1885 being 1,341, as compared with 1,180 in the preceding year, an increase of 161, or 13·64 per cent. The combined total of deaths from all affections of the lungs in 1885 was 2,901, which number, after deducting the deaths from small-pox, forms 19·66 per cent., or one-fifth of the total number of deaths from all causes.

From  
diarrhoea.

133. Of the total number of deaths from diarrhoeal affections, 94·20 per cent. were under 5 years of age, being about the same proportion as in the preceding year, when it was 94·18 per cent. As far as comparisons can be made, there was a decrease of 38 in the deaths under this head.

From  
diphtheria.

134. The increase in deaths from diphtheria was very considerable; as compared with the returns for 1884, there was an increase of 179 deaths, or 34·09 per cent. This disease is particularly fatal to children, 93·48 per cent. of the deaths being under 11 years of age.

From  
cerebro-  
spinal  
and throat  
diseases.

135. Of the deaths from cerebro-spinal and throat diseases, 67·94 per cent. and 85·76 per cent., respectively, were under 5 years of age.

Death  
rate in  
principal  
cities.

136. The next table, based on the mortuary statistics, shows the death rate per 1,000 of population during the last three years, in six cities of the Dominion; also the average rate for the same period:—

CITIES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Average for three years.
Montreal .....	30·98	33·05	54·25	39·40
Toronto .....	22·46	20·30	20·61	21·10
Hamilton .....	20·59	19·66	19·01	19·75
Halifax .....	19·56	20·92	21·72	20·73
Ottawa .....	26·94	23·11	24·88	24·97
St. John, N.B. ....	22·03	22·29	24·32	22·88



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1885 being 1,341, as com-  
year, an increase of 161, or  
total of deaths from all  
was 2,901, which number,  
small-pox, forms 19·66 per  
mber of deaths from all

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5 years of age, being about  
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the returns for 1884, there  
34·09 per cent. This dis-  
en, 93·48 per cent. of the  
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pro-spinal and throat dis-  
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a the mortuary statistics,  
of population during the  
the Dominion; also the

1883.	1884.	1885.	Aver- age for three years.
30·98	33·05	54·25	39·46
22·40	20·30	20·61	21·10
20·59	19·66	19·01	19·75
19·56	20·92	21·72	20·73
26·94	23·11	24·88	24·97
22·03	22·29	24·32	22·88

137. The excessive number of deaths in Montreal in 1885 will affect the average rate in that city for several years, but if an average is taken through the two preceding years, the rate is still considerably higher than in the other cities, the large infant mortality being principally responsible for this.

138. The following table, taken from the report of the Registrar-General for the Province of Ontario for 1884, and therefore based on Provincial returns, gives the death rate per 1,000 of population, during four years, in the ten cities in that Province, together with the average for the same period :—

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION DURING FOUR YEARS IN THE TEN CITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CITIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Aver- age for four years.
Toronto.....	19·5	20·0	21·3	20·4	20·6
Hamilton.....	18·0	17·7	20·9	18·4	18·8
Ottawa.....	30·7	44·9	39·4	34·0	37·2
London.....	18·9	16·0	13·3	15·8	16·0
Kingston.....	20·0	22·2	25·1	17·5	21·2
Brantford.....	18·4	16·2	13·5	12·0	15·0
St. Thomas.....	11·8	9·8	8·4	8·4	9·6
Guelph.....	18·5	17·0	14·7	17·1	16·8
St. Catharines.....	20·2	16·2	16·5	19·0	18·0
Belleville.....	17·7	18·0	16·8	20·0	18·1

139. Out of a list of forty-five colonial and foreign towns given in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics\*, there are only four, viz., San Francisco, Christiania, St. Louis and Philadelphia, that have a lower death rate than Toronto, as represented by the above figures, and in the same list Montreal is given as having the eighth highest rate, viz., 37·2, the highest in the table being Vera Cruz, with a rate of 70·5 per 1,000.

\* Page 126.





Deafmute-  
ism in  
Canada.

140. Deafmuteism is, according to the census of 1871 and 1881, apparently on the increase in Canada, and the proportion is considerably higher than that of most countries. In the four Provinces in 1871 there was 1 deaf mute in every 919 persons, and in the same Provinces in 1881 there was 1 in every 782 persons, being an increase of 14.90 per cent. In the whole Dominion in 1881 the proportion was 1 in 801.

Propor-  
tions in  
the Pro-  
vinces.

141. The following were the proportions in the several Provinces in 1881, the figures for the four older Provinces for 1871 being also given. The Provinces are arranged in order, that Province being placed first in which deaf muteism was most prevalent:—

DEAFMUTEISM BY PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

	1881.	1871.
Quebec.....	One in every 610 persons.	731 persons.
Nova Scotia.....	" 758 "	879 "
New Brunswick.....	" 801 "	933 "
Prince Edward Island.....	" 892 "	
Ontario.....	" 979 "	1,147 "
Manitoba.....	" 1,346 "	
British Columbia.....	" 1,831 "	
The Territories.....	" 2,016 "	

It will be noticed that deaf muteism was much more prevalent in Quebec than anywhere else.

Insanity  
in 1871 and  
1881.

142. According to the census returns, insanity is on the decrease in this country, the proportion having been 1 in 369 in 1871, and 1 in 437 in 1881, and the following table shows the extent of its prevalence in the several Provinces in the respective years:—



ing to the census of 1871 and in Canada, and the proportion that of most countries. In there was 1 deaf mute in the Provinces in 1881 there was an increase of 14.90 per cent in 1881 the proportion was

proportions in the several for the four older Provinces are arranged in order of precedence first in which deaf

#### PROPORTIONS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

1881.	1871.
every 610 persons.	731 persons.
758 "	879 "
801 "	933 "
892 "	
979 "	1,147 "
1,346 "	
1,831 "	
2,016 "	

deaf-muteism was much more prevalent here else.

On the returns, insanity is on the increase, the proportion having been 1 in every 731 in 1871, and the following table shows the prevalence in the several Provinces

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

### INSANITY IN THE PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

	1881.	1871.
Nova Scotia.....	One person of unsound mind in 304 persons.	309 persons.
Prince Edward Island.....	" " 310 "	
Ontario.....	" " 443 "	397 "
New Brunswick.....	" " 455 "	362 "
Quebec.....	" " 463 "	361 "
British Columbia.....	" " 727 "	
Manitoba.....	" " 1,690 "	
The Territories.....	" " 5,644 "	

There was a marked decrease in each of the four older Provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, where the proportion was slightly higher. The proportion both in that Province and in Prince Edward Island was considerably higher than in any other part of the Dominion.

143. The proportion in the whole Dominion compares favorably with that in many other countries. In the United Kingdom it was 1 in 307, in the United States 1 in 302, in France 1 in 394, in Germany 1 in 418, and in four of the Australasian Colonies, in which particulars could be obtained, the proportion was higher than in Canada, in Western Australia being as high as 1 in every 259 persons. (Victorian Year Book, 1884, p. 315.)

Insanity  
in various  
countries.

144. As compared with the census figures for 1871, blindness also showed a decrease in the Dominion in 1881, the proportion in the former year having been 1 blind person in every 1,353 persons, and in the latter year 1 in every 1,433 persons, and the Provinces stood in the following order with reference to the prevalence of blindness, in the respective census years:—

Blindness  
in 1871 and  
1881.

### BLINDNESS IN THE PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

	1881.	1871.
British Columbia.....	One blind in every 386 persons.	
Nova Scotia.....	" 1,227 "	1,182 persons.
Quebec.....	" 1,233 "	1,164 "
New Brunswick.....	" 1,515 "	1,322 "
Prince Edward Island.....	" 1,601 "	
Ontario.....	" 1,745 "	1,606 "
Manitoba.....	" 2,127 "	
The Territories.....	" 3,763 "	





Blindness  
in British  
Columbia.

145. The proportion in British Columbia will be seen to have been abnormally high, and can only be accounted for by the extreme prevalence of blindness among the Indians, induced by dirt and smoke. There was a marked decrease in each of the four older Provinces.

Blindness  
in various  
countries.

146. According to Mr. Mulhall, the countries in which blindness is most prevalent are Spain, Norway and Ireland, the proportions being 1 in 461, 1 in 523, and 1 in 871 persons, respectively. It is, however, more prevalent both in Western Australia and Tasmania than in Ireland, the proportions being 1 in 725 and 1 in 625 persons, respectively ; but in no country, of which particulars could be obtained, is it so prevalent as in British Columbia. There is considerably less blindness in Canada than in any of the Australasian Colonies, except New Zealand, while in the United States, in 1880, the proportion was 1 in every 1,042 persons, being markedly higher than in this country.





Columbia will be seen to  
can only be accounted for  
dness among the Indians,  
re was a marked decrease

s. the countries in which  
ain, Norway and Ireland,  
in 523, and 1 in 871 per-  
more prevalent both in  
than in Ireland, the pro-  
25 persons, respectively ;  
culars could be obtained,  
Columbia. There is con-  
ada than in any of the  
w Zealand, while in the  
tion was 1 in every 1,042  
r than in this country.

## CHAPTER III.

### FINANCE.

147. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminate on the 31st December ; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As therefore, all financial and commercial returns, and as a general rule departmental reports, are made up to the 30th June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June, is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.

The fiscal year.

148. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of \$4.86'66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head and similar calculations.

Foreign values and value of the £ in currency.

Omission of cents.

149. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments thereout are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments therefore constitute what may be called the regular income and expenditure of the country, and the figures relating thereto are among the principal indicators of its financial and commercial condition.

What constitutes the Consolidated Fund.

150. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes viz. "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised

Sources of revenue.



Expenditure.

by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and Provincial subsidies, charges on revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

Revenue and expenditure, 1886.

151. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1886:—

Revenue .....	\$33,177,040
Expenditure .....	39,011,612
Expenditure in excess of revenue.....	\$ 5,834,572

The revenue was \$380,039 and the expenditure \$3,974,552 in excess of that of the preceding year. The very large deficit or excess of expenditure over revenue, is principally to be accounted for by the heavy expenses incurred in consequence of the North-West rebellion of 1885, the large sum of \$3,177,220 having been paid out during 1886 for claims and expenses. There was also an increase in the amount of interest on the national debt of \$717,526, as well as an increase in the subsidies to Provinces of \$223,199. In revenue there was an increase in receipts from Customs duties of \$438,123, a decrease from Excise duties of \$596,197, and an increase in receipts from other sources of \$538,113.

Revenue and expenditure, 1869-1886.

152. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund, or in other words the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country for the last nineteen years, and shows also the surplus or deficiency in each year.





RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED  
FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE) 1868 to 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Revenue on account of Con- solidated Fund.	Expenditure on account of Con- solidated Fund.	Revenue in Excess of Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869.....	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870.....	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871.....	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872.....	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873.....	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874.....	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875.....	24,642,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876.....	22,587,587	24,488,372		1,900,785
1877.....	22,059,274	23,519,301		1,460,027
1878.....	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,147
1879.....	22,517,382	24,455,381		1,937,999
1880.....	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881.....	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882.....	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883.....	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884.....	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885.....	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059
1886.....	33,177,040	39,011,612		5,834,572

153. It will be observed that in seven years during the whole period, there has been an excess of expenditure over revenue, and in all the other years a surplus of revenue. The largest deficit was that for the year last past, exceeding that of the preceding year, which was the next largest, by \$3,594,513. The largest surplus was in 1883, and the smallest in 1868. The total amount of surplus during the nineteen years has been \$30,278,550, and of deficit \$16,044,817, leaving a net excess of revenue over expenditure of \$14,233,733. With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, the revenue in 1886 was the largest ever raised, and was \$19,489,112 in excess of that of 1868, the first year of Confederation, being an increase of 139 per cent. The expenditure in 1886 was the largest during the whole period; after deducting the war expenditure, which was of an excep-

Compari-  
sons of rev-  
enue and  
expendi-  
ture.



tional nature, it exceeded the figures of the preceding year by \$2,495,183, and the expenditure in 1868 by \$22,348,300, an increase of 165 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that the expenditure has increased to a larger extent than the revenue. This, however, is an imperative consequence of the opening up of a new country, as the extension of railway, postal, telegraph and other facilities, and the provision for government, and other duties necessary for due protection in new districts, require an immediate outlay, which can only be recouped after a certain lapse of time.

Heads of  
revenue,  
1885 and  
1886.

154. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1885 and 1886, showing the increase or decrease in each item :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
<b>TAXATION.</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs .....	18,935,428	19,373,551	438,123	
Excise .....	6,449,101	5,852,904		596,197
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,384,529</b>	<b>25,226,456</b>		<b>158,073</b>
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>				
Ordnance Lands .....	24,540	26,483	1,943	
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Canals .....	301,238	305,056	3,818	
do on account Hydraulic Rents .....	24,720	24,655		65
Railways .....	2,624,243	2,629,336	5,093	
Slides and Booms .....	64,429	69,317		4,112
Minor Public Works .....	6,703	6,159		544
Hydraulic and other Rents ...	1,283	6,795	5,512	
Earnings of Dredges .....	3,359	3,226		133
Telegraphs .....	39,526	46,863	7,337	
Harbour Improvements .....	315	7		308
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,065,818</b>	<b>3,082,417</b>	<b>16,599</b>	





figures of the preceding year  
ture in 1868 by \$22,348,300,  
will be seen, therefore, that  
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imperative consequence of  
as the extension of railway,  
ilities, and the provision for  
necessary for due protection  
mediate outlay, which can  
lapse of time.

led comparative statement  
nt of the Consolidated Fund  
85 and 1886, showing the

#### CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Received.	Increase.	Decrease.
1885-86.		
\$	\$	\$
19,373,551	438,123	596,197
5,852,904		
25,226,456		158,073
26,483	1,943	
305,056	3,818	
24,655		65
2,629,336	5,093	
60,317		4,112
6,159		544
6,795	5,512	
3,226		133
46,863	7,337	
7		308
3,082,117	16,599	

#### FINANCE.

#### HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—Concluded.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
POST OFFICE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Revenue, including				
Ocean Postage.....	1,790,494	1,852,155	61,661	
Money Order .....	50,877	49,535		1,342
Total .....	1,841,372	1,901,690	60,318	
OTHER SOURCES.				
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures,				
including Seizures .....	85,576	129,010	43,434	
Militia.....	18,943	24,331	5,388	
Lighthouse and Coast Service	695	4,575	3,880	
Weights and Measures.....	31,142	33,230	2,088	
Premium, Discount and Ex-				
change .....	16,444	70,313	53,869	
Interest on Investments .....	1,997,034	2,299,078	302,044	
Fisheries.....	26,627	26,088		539
Penitentiaries .....	13,468	17,882	4,414	
Casual .....	120,958	167,888	46,930	
Superannuation .....	52,701	57,075	4,373	
Insurance Superintendence ..	9,714	10,197	483	
Dominion Steamers .....	20,007	5,617		14,390
Marine Hospitals .....	2,253	2,032		221
Canada Gazette .....	1,530	2,307	777	
Supreme Court Reports .....	2,926	2,584		342
Mariners Fund... } Tonnage {	38,994	40,848	1,854	
Harbour Police... } Dues {	20,698	24,089	3,391	
Steamboat Inspection .....	12,942	13,835	893	
Gas Inspection and Law				
Stamps .....	8,078	9,004	926	
Total .....	2,480,740	2,939,983	459,243	
Total Revenue on account of				
Consolidated Fund.....	32,797,007	33,177,040	380,039	

155. The largest increase was in receipts from Customs, viz., \$438,123; the other principal increases were from postal revenue, fees and fines, and casual revenue. There was an increase of \$16,599 in the total revenue from public works, as compared with an increase of \$9,171 from the same sources in 1885, principally from railways, hydraulic rents, telegraphs and canals; under the last head there was an increase of \$3,818 in the place of a decrease in 1885 of \$44,816.

Increase  
and de-  
crease  
under  
various  
heads.





The decrease from excise duties was \$596,197, which, however, was expected, part of the revenue having been anticipated in the previous year. Except from fisheries, Dominion steamers, marine hospitals and Supreme Court reports, there was an increase in every item under the head of "Other sources," but principally from interest on investments, premium discount and exchange, fees and fines and casual revenue.

Heads of expenditure, 1885 and 1886.

156. Comparative details of the expenditure for the same period under some of the more important heads will be found in the following table:—

#### HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
<b>CHARGES FOR DEBT AND SUBSIDIES.</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Interest on Public Debt .....	9,419,482	10,137,008	717,526	.....
Charges of Management .....	232,641	282,390	49,749	.....
Sinking Fund .....	1,482,051	1,606,270	124,219	.....
Premium, Discount and Exchange .....	154,854	64,530	.....	90,324
Subsidies to Provinces .....	3,959,326	4,182,525	223,199	.....
Total .....	15,248,356	16,272,726	1,024,370	.....
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>				
Senate .....	137,099	182,135	45,036	.....
House of Commons .....	390,175	569,093	178,828	.....
Library .....	29,185	38,103	8,918	.....
Election Expenses .....	8,467	3,895	.....	4,572
Controverted Elections .....	1,777	10	.....	1,767
Parliamentary Printing .....	72,724	71,776	.....	948
Franchise Act .....	.....	159,882	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	10,108	12,969	2,861	.....
Total .....	649,538	1,037,778	388,240	.....



ties was \$596,197, which, of the revenue having been ear. Except from fisheries, hospitals and Supreme Court every item under the head ally from interest on invest- exchange, fees and fines and

the expenditure for the same e important heads will be

# CONSOLIDATED FUND.

pendent.	Increase.	Decrease.
1885-86.		
\$	\$	\$
10,137,008	717,526	
282,390	49,749	
1,606,270	124,219	
64,530		90,334
4,182,525	223,199	
6,272,726	-1,024,370	
182,135	45,036	
569,003	178,828	
38,103	8,918	
3,895	4,572	
10	1,767	
71,776	948	
159,882		
12,969	2,861	
1,037,778	388,240	

## FINANCE.

### HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
<b>CIVIL GOVERNMENT.</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Governor General .....	48,666	48,666		
Lieutenant-Governors .....	68,000	68,000		
High Commissioner .....	10,000	10,000		
Governor General's Secre- tary's Office .....	24,545	23,310		1,235
Queen's Privy Council for Canada .....	36,432	39,310	2,878	
Department of Justice .....	36,003	40,567	4,564	
do Militia and Defence .....	56,442	56,318		124
do Secretary of State .....	61,950	63,708	1,758	
do Interior .....	126,989	148,825	21,836	
do Indian Affairs .....	40,131	42,470	2,339	
Auditor-General's Office .....	24,988	26,644	1,656	
Department of Finance .....	75,292	75,934		358
do Customs .....	45,547	47,420	1,873	
do Inland Revenue .....	49,045	51,388	2,343	
do Public Works .....	50,423	50,269		154
do Railways & Canals .....	50,194	58,510	8,316	
Post Office Department .....	184,958	186,398	1,440	
Department of Agriculture .....	68,464	72,981	4,517	
do Marine & Fisheries .....	51,244	50,457		787
Departments Generally (Con- tingencies) .....	19,440	20,050	610	
High Commissioner of Can- ada in England (Contin- gencies) .....	3,611	3,609		2
Board of Civil Service Ex- aminers .....	6,121	5,527		594
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,139,495</b>	<b>1,190,370</b>	<b>50,875</b>	
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND —BUILDINGS.</b>				
Public Buildings .....	1,297,243	1,387,225	89,982	
Harbours and Rivers .....	677,173	355,878		321,295
Dredge Vessels and Dredging Plant .....	48,364	32,591		15,773
Dredging .....	113,339	105,114		8,225
Slides and Booms .....	27,879	44,963	17,084	
Roads and Bridges .....	18,024	41,276	23,252	
Telegraphs .....	49,923	29,650		20,273
Miscellaneous .....	70,414	49,852		20,562
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,302,362</b>	<b>2,046,552</b>		<b>255,810</b>
<b>RAILWAYS AND CANALS .....</b>	<b>96,026</b>	<b>87,456</b>		<b>1,430</b>





HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Penitentiaries .....	287,551	310,782	23,231	
Administration of Justice.....	627,252	707,832	80,580	
Police.....	18,953	17,341		1,612
Geological Survey and Observ- atories .....	115,841	135,456	19,615	
Arts, Agriculture and Statis- tics .....	86,322	54,695		31,627
Ocean and River Steam Ser- vice .....	280,275	206,476		73,799
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions .....	261,778	271,457	9,679	
Militia and Defence .....	1,009,906	1,178,659	168,753	
<i>North-West Rebellion</i> .....	1,697,851	3,177,220	1,479,369	
Mounted Police, North-West Territories.....	564,249	1,029,369	465,120	
Superannuation.....	203,636	200,655		2,981
Pensions .....	89,879	88,319		1,560
Marine Hospitals.....	55,391	49,359		6,032
Census .....	5,059			5,059
<i>North-West Census</i> .....		17,576	17,576	
Lighthouse and Coast Ser- vice.....	532,446	553,515	21,069	
Steamboat Inspection .....	23,211	21,799		1,412
Fisheries .....	273,174	374,394	101,220	
Insurance Superintendence...	10,223	8,577		1,646
Miscellaneous.....	479,660	490,780	11,120	
Indians (Legislative Grant)...	1,109,604	1,195,093	85,489	
<i>Antwerp and Colonial Exhi- bitions</i> .....		131,039	131,039	
Total .....	7,732,268	10,220,401	2,488,133	
IMMIGRATION AND QUARAN- TINE.				
Immigration.....	423,860	257,354		166,506
Quarantine .....	82,547	90,220	7,673	
Total .....	506,408	347,575		158,833

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics.



CONSOLIDATED FUND—Continued.

Expended.	Increase.	Decrease.
1885-86.		
\$	\$	\$
310,782	23,231	
707,832	80,580	
17,341		1,612
135,456	19,615	
54,695		31,627
206,476		73,799
271,457	9,679	
1,178,659	168,753	
3,177,220	1,479,369	
1,029,369	465,120	
200,655		2,981
88,319		1,560
49,359		6,032
17,576	17,576	5,059
553,515	21,069	
21,799		1,412
374,391	101,220	
8,577		1,646
490,780	11,120	
1,195,093	85,489	
131,039	131,039	
10,220,401	2,488,133	
257,354		166,506
90,220	7,673	
347,575		158,833

re are printed in italics.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—Concluded.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86		
CHARGES ON REVENUE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs.....	791,537	800,107	8,570	
Excise.....	309,268	310,922	754	
Weights and Measures.....	65,349	84,363		614
Gas Inspection.....	19,824			
Liquor License Act.....	2,230	53,515	51,285	
Inspection of Staples.....	847	1,797	950	
Adulteration of Food.....	14,948	13,523		1,425
Post Office.....	2,488,315	2,763,186	274,871	
Public Works.....	180,360	191,836	11,476	
Railways.....	2,749,710	2,819,972	70,262	
Canals.....	518,511	519,698	1,187	
Dominion Lands.....	178,727	194,965	16,238	
Culling Timber.....	50,580	49,284		1,296
Minor Revenues.....	2,587	6,178	3,591	
Total.....	7,372,603	7,808,751	436,148	
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.....	35,037,060	39,011,612	3,974,552	

157. There was a considerable increase in the charges for debt and subsidies, amounting to \$1,024,370, but this was not so large an increase by \$1,286,323 as that in 1885 over 1884. The increase in the amount of the Sinking Fund, though entered as an expenditure, is practically a reduction of liability, as that fund consists of money laid aside for the payment of the debt. The increase in the expenses of Legislation was large, due principally to the additional indemnity voted to the members of the Senate and the House of Commons on account of the extra length of the Session, and to the operation of the new Franchise Act. There was an increase in the cost of Civil Government of \$50,875 made up of small increases in many of the Departments, the largest being in that of the Interior. In expenditure on public works there was a total decrease of \$255,810, the largest reduction being on harbours and

Increase and decrease under various heads.





rivers. In other expenditure there were large reductions under many heads, but it will be seen that there was a total increase of \$2,488,133 due entirely to special causes, the exceptional expenditure in connection with the North-West rebellion and Mounted Police, together with the expenses attending the Antwerp and Colonial Exhibitions and the North-West census, making a total of additional expenditure of \$3,790,955. The largest increases in charges on revenue were under the heads of Post Office and Railways.

Gross receipts and payments, 1885-86.

158. The following is a brief statement of the total receipts and expenditure from all sources during 1885-86, including those on account of the Consolidated Fund :—

GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—1885-86.

GROSS RECEIPTS.	Amount,	GROSS EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	\$		\$
Customs .....	19,373,551	Charges for Debt and Subsidies .....	16,272,726
Excise .....	5,852,904	Ordinary Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund .....	14,930,134
Post Office .....	1,901,690	Charges on Revenue .....	7,808,751
Public Works, including Railways.....	3,082,410	Redemption Public Debt... ..	26,248,751
Other Receipts on account of Consolidated Fund.....	2,966,483	Savings Banks.....	12,299,178
Loan Account .....	27,776,721	Railway Subsidies.....	2,701,249
Savings Bank .....	16,493,916	Investments .....	3,147,065
Investments .....	29,395,214	Trust Funds (Indian) .....	257,798
Trust Funds (Indians and Widows).....	276,483	Province Accounts .....	54,762
Province Accounts .....	3,139,783	Railways and Canals .....	5,813,916
Refunds on previous year's Capital Expenditure.....	46,069	Public Works.....	569,236
Dominion Lands—Receipts .....	176,795	Dominion Lands—Capital .....	139,316
Miscellaneous.....	149,412	Miscellaneous.....	147,732
Total .....	110,631,438	Total .....	90,390,620

Increase and decrease under various heads.

159. The deposits in Savings Banks increased \$4,194,737, and the business done was \$4,801,250 more than in 1885. There was an increase in charges on revenue of \$614,875,





here were large reductions will be seen that there is due entirely to special items in connection with the Police, together with the and Colonial Exhibitions being a total of additional largest increases in charges heads of Post Office and

statement of the total resources during 1885-86, Consolidated Fund:—

## EXPENDITURE—1885-86.

	Amount.
	\$
Expenses for Debt and Subsidies .....	16,272,726
Primary Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund .....	14,930,134
Charges on Revenue .....	7,808,751
Amortisation Public Debt .....	26,248,751
Tramways Banks .....	12,299,178
Railway Subsidies .....	2,701,249
Investments .....	3,147,065
Trust Funds (Indian) .....	257,798
Prize Accounts .....	54,762
Rivers and Canals .....	5,813,916
Public Works .....	569,236
Dominion Lands—Capital .....	139,316
Miscellaneous .....	147,732
Total .....	90,390,620

banks increased \$4,194,737, 1,250 more than in 1885. on revenue of \$614,875,

and receipts from Dominion lands decreased to the extent of \$216,823. The decrease in the expenditure on railways and canals amounted to \$6,914,950, and the amount laid out on investments was less by \$7,382,504.

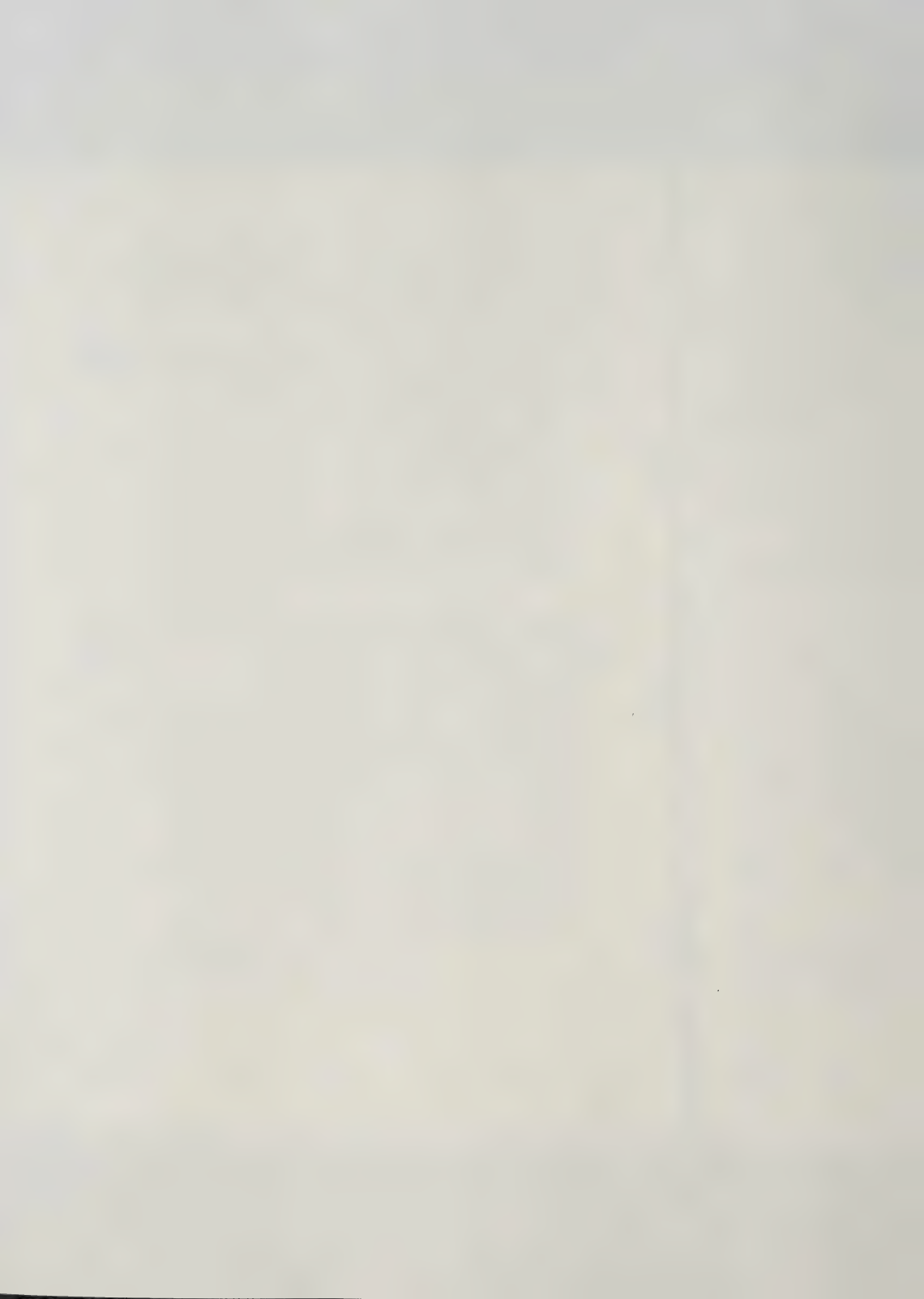
160. There was an increase in subsidies to railways of \$2,298,004, made by payments to the following Companies, as authorized by various Acts of Parliament:—

St. Louis and Richibucto Railway Company .....	\$ 22,400
Pontiac and Pacific Junction .....	41,900
Esquimalt and Nanaimo .....	422,520
Northern and Pacific Junction .....	1,051,590
Northern and Western .....	128,000
Quebec and Lake St. John .....	186,745
Quebec Central .....	60,342
Canada Atlantic .....	48,480
Montreal and Sorel .....	64,972
Carleton Place .....	76,800
Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company .....	30,000
Elgin, Petawawa and Havelock .....	38,400
North Shore .....	530,000
	<u>\$ 2,701,249</u>

161. The total amount paid on capital account was \$6,476,400, being \$6,738,364 less than in 1885.

The amount was made up as follows:—

Canadian Pacific Railway .....	\$3,672,585
Carleton Branch .....	85,610
Eastern Extension .....	184
Intercolonial .....	544,958
Prince Edward Island Railway .....	4,668
Short Line .....	135,215
Lachine Canal .....	210,510
Murray .....	179,705
Ottawa .....	261,040
River Tay .....	65,562
St. Peter's .....	2,316
St. Lawrence Canal .....	323,708
Welland .....	215,381
Trent River Navigation .....	75,103
Cape Tormentine Harbour .....	2,022
Esquimalt Graving Dock .....	363,597
Port Arthur Harbour .....	86,236
Public Buildings, Ottawa .....	117,346
Dominion Lands .....	130,654
	<u>\$ 6,476,400</u>



Invest-  
ments.

162. Investments were made to the extent of \$3,147,065 in the following manner:—

Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 per cent. loan accounts ...	\$1,973,882
Improvement of the St. Lawrence.....	149,504
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company.....	155,100
North Shore Railway Bond Account.....	970,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, advance account .....	230,527
Quebec Harbor Debentures.....	434,494
Lévis Graving Dock, Quebec .....	52,000
Three Rivers Harbour Debentures.....	81,558
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	\$3,147,065

Subsidies  
to rail-  
ways.

163. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways, together with the sums invested as above amount to \$12,324,714. Further payments of money as subsidies to railways amounting to \$2,073,065 were authorized by Parliament during the session of 1886.

Imports of  
silver and  
copper.

164. According to the report of the Deputy Minister of Finance, silver to the value of \$185,000, and copper to the value of \$23,000 were imported by the Dominion, and the profits realised amounted to \$55,150, a sum almost equal to the salaries of the Department for the year.

Estimated  
and actual  
revenue  
and ex-  
penditure.

165. The revenue for 1886 was estimated at \$33,000,000, being \$177,040 less than the amount realised, and the expenditure including supplementary estimates was put at \$38,126,288, which was \$885,324 less than was actually paid out.

Heads of  
consoli-  
dated fund  
1868-1886.

166. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table.





to the extent of \$3,147,065

Loan accounts ...	\$1,073,882
.....	149,504
.....	155,100
.....	970,000
.....	230,527
.....	434,494
.....	52,000
.....	81,558

\$3,147,065

a capital account and sub-  
the sums invested as above  
er payments of money as  
to \$2,073,065 were author-  
ession of 1886.

of the Deputy Minister of  
\$185,000, and copper to the  
by the Dominion, and the  
5,150, a sum almost equal  
for the year.

s estimated at \$33,000,000,  
ant realised, and the expen-  
y estimates was put at  
4 less than was actually

ved and expended under the  
ue and expenditure in each  
n in the following table.

# HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

## HEADS OF REVENUE.

	Amounts Received.				
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Taxation.....	\$ 11,700,681	\$ 11,112,573	\$ 13,097,982	\$ 16,320,368	\$ 17,715,552
Railways.....	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	688,788
Canals.....	403,918	400,343	421,652	472,616	470,365
Other Public Works.....	83,569	78,477	113,659	153,441	92,576
Post Office.....	525,692	535,315	573,568	612,933	632,375
Interest on Investments.....	126,420	314,021	383,956	555,283	468,041
Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordinance).....	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,316	54,043
Other Sources.....	391,336	1,455,084	410,061	606,721	553,013
Total.....	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,335,560	20,714,813

## FINANCE.

# HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—Continued.

	Amounts Received.				
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Taxation.....	\$ 20,129,185	\$ 20,664,878	\$ 18,614,415	\$ 17,697,924	\$ 17,841,938
Railways.....	893,430	904,407	956,138	1,385,110	1,514,846
Canals.....	499,314	452,476	380,594	306,980	363,358
Other Public Works.....	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,980	156,279
Post Office.....	1,159,373	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946	1,207,790
Interest on Investments.....	610,863	840,887	798,906	711,684	605,774
Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordinance).....	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,430	61,678
Other Sources.....	570,752	482,589	532,598	630,154	621,382
Total.....	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,059,274	22,375,011



## HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—Concluded.

HEADS OF REVENUE.—Concluded.

Amounts Received.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Taxation.....	\$ 18,479,576	\$ 23,942,138	\$ 27,519,046	\$ 29,960,098	\$ 25,483,199	\$ 25,384,529	\$ 25,226,456
Railways.....	1,742,537	2,203,034	2,353,734	2,541,207	2,321,170	2,624,243	2,625,336
Canals.....	338,314	361,083	325,459	365,537	363,945	325,968	323,712
Other Public Works.....	86,550	118,777	131,941	194,390	175,677	145,302	123,362
Post Office.....	1,252,498	1,352,110	1,587,888	1,800,390	1,756,777	1,841,372	1,901,690
Interest on Investments.....	834,792	751,514	914,009	1,001,193	986,698	1,091,605	2,239,078
Land Revenue (Dom. and Ord.).....	150,571	181,871	42,989	19,403	14,139	21,411	26,483
Other Sources.....	422,568	724,740	578,389	692,825	566,459	484,021	640,323
Total.....	23,307,406	29,635,297	33,383,455	35,794,849	31,861,961	32,797,001	33,177,040

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872A.	1873.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....	\$ 7,969,990	\$ 8,403,527	\$ 8,102,191	\$ 8,638,565	\$ 9,004,362	\$ 8,717,077
Legislation.....	595,810	409,614	379,753	299,266	393,964	614,847
Civil Government.....	594,442	659,643	620,349	689,161	843,189	1,030,814
Public Works and Buildings.....	126,370	65,429	126,239	597,632	893,184	1,311,644
Railways.....	359,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,376	1,474,692
Canals.....	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176	270,692
Penitentiaries.....	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111	270,692
Administration of Justice.....	291,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848	398,663
Militia and Defence.....	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255	1,248,694
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,653	345,683	480,376
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	69,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967	287,369
Immigration and Quarantine.....	1,299,759	668,436	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544	2,010,380
Charges on Revenue.....	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939	1,413,984
Other Expenditure.....	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,408	19,174,047
Total.....	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,408	19,174,047





	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
<b>Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....</b>						
Legislation.....	7,923,890	8,403,627	8,102,191	8,658,565	9,004,362	8,717,077
Civil Government.....	593,810	469,614	379,753	356,206	393,964	614,487
Public Works and Buildings.....	594,442	569,643	642,301	642,301	663,180	750,874
Railways.....	126,270	85,429	126,239	57,632	853,354	1,311,644
Canals.....	353,961	257,948	445,209	523,547	555,076	1,194,103
Penitentiaries.....	224,084	258,601	301,304	405,432	339,176	476,962
Administration of Justice.....	209,369	268,901	211,982	219,212	205,111	270,661
Militia and Defence.....	291,243	315,513	304,300	314,411	346,848	398,966
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,913	908,733	1,654,255	1,248,604
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,683	345,683	480,376
Immigration and Quarantine.....	60,396	43,148	7,555	71,790	128,967	287,369
Charges on Revenue.....	1,299,759	1,429,322	1,605,512	1,613,361	1,789,544	2,010,380
Other Expenditure.....	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939	1,413,084
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,486,092</b>	<b>14,038,084</b>	<b>14,345,509</b>	<b>15,623,081</b>	<b>17,589,408</b>	<b>19,174,647</b>

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
<b>Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....</b>							
Legislation.....	12,659,667	12,525,838	12,571,572	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,256	16,212,726
Civil Government.....	598,105	611,376	582,900	740,768	682,767	1,619,538	1,507,176
Public Works and Buildings.....	898,605	915,959	946,032	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,500,376
Railways.....	1,050,193	1,108,815	1,342,000	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,646,552
Canals.....	1,853,223	2,220,421	2,315,796	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,740,835	2,853,183
Penitentiaries.....	378,208	413,776	525,166	581,749	661,741	604,413	573,443
Administration of Justice.....	270,382	307,366	293,617	286,425	296,906	287,552	310,782
Militia and Defence.....	574,311	583,957	581,696	615,689	615,045	627,252	707,832
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....	687,000	772,812	734,354	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,639
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	332,855	289,845	368,456	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369
Immigration and Quarantine.....	426,304	443,724	461,881	431,546	520,524	532,446	553,515
Charges on Revenue.....	183,204	250,813	253,061	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576
Other Expenditure.....	2,987,417	3,076,907	3,256,548	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,274,115
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24,850,634</b>	<b>25,502,554</b>	<b>27,067,103</b>	<b>28,730,157</b>	<b>31,107,706</b>	<b>35,037,060</b>	<b>39,011,612</b>





Proportion of population to revenue and expenditure.

167. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population, both to the gross receipts and payments, and to the ordinary revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation:—

PROPORTION OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AND ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1868-86.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Population (Census and Estimated.)	Gross Revenue per Head.	Gross Expenditure per Head.	Ordinary Revenue per Head.	Ordinary Expenditure per Head.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868 .....	3,371,594	6 07	5 66	4 05	4 00
1869 .....	3,412,617	10 77	8 73	4 21	4 11
1870 .....	3,451,248	6 62	6 37	4 49	4 15
1871 .....	3,518,411	6 87	7 04	5 50	4 44
1872 .....	3,610,992	8 26	8 67	5 74	4 87
1873 .....	3,668,220	9 08	9 62	5 67	5 23
1874 .....	3,825,305	10 44	9 55	6 33	6 10
1875 .....	3,886,534	13 39	13 21	6 34	6 10
1876 .....	3,949,163	11 12	10 91	5 72	6 20
1877 .....	4,013,271	11 06	11 02	5 50	5 86
1878 .....	4,078,924	8 92	10 06	5 49	5 76
1879 .....	4,146,196	12 66	11 45	5 43	5 90
1880 .....	4,215,389	12 62	12 07	5 53	5 90
1881 .....	4,345,809	10 22	11 10	6 82	5 87
1882 .....	4,430,396	12 73	12 59	7 54	6 11
1883 .....	4,517,176	13 79	15 66	7 92	6 36
1884 .....	4,605,654	20 82	18 97	6 92	6 75
1885 .....	4,695,864	16 70	16 74	6 98	7 46
1886 .....	4,793,463	23 08	18 85	6 92	8 13

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.

British Columbia — do — do — 1872.

Prince Edward Island do — do — 1874.

The Territories — do — do — 1881.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure compared.

168. The proportions of the gross receipts and payments are given in the above table for general information, but for purposes of comparison, the ordinary revenue and expenditure are alone of value. The revenue was 6 cents per head less than in the previous year, and was the same as in 1884. The expenditure was 67 cents in excess of that of 1885, and \$1.38 in excess of that of 1884; the exceptional expenditure



the proportion per head of  
gross receipts and payments,  
expenditure for every year

# PAYMENTS AND ORDINARY EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULA-

Gross Expendi- ture per Head.	Ordinary Revenue per Head.	Ordinary Expen- diture per Head.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5 66	4 05	4 00
8 73	4 21	4 11
6 37	4 49	4 15
7 04	5 50	4 44
8 67	5 74	4 87
9 62	5 67	5 23
9 55	6 33	6 10
13 21	6 34	6 10
10 91	5 72	6 20
11 02	5 50	5 86
10 06	5 49	5 76
11 45	5 43	5 90
12 07	5 53	5 87
11 10	6 82	6 11
12 59	7 54	6 36
15 06	7 92	6 75
18 97	6 92	7 46
16 74	6 98	8 13
18 85	6 92	8 13

population until 1871.

do 1872.

do 1874.

do 1881.

gross receipts and payments  
for general information, but for  
the revenue and expendi-  
ture was 6 cents per head  
as was the same as in 1884.  
less of that of 1885, and  
exceptional expenditure

## FINANCE.

mentioned above must be considered in connection with these figures. The present indications are that the revenue will exceed the expenditure, at the close of the current fiscal year.

169. The following statement gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and the other British Possessions in the year 1885, together with the proportion of each per head of population either estimated or ascertained, in each of the different countries and colonies named. The figures have all been taken from official sources, and the conversions into currency and the calculations made in this office. For the purpose of comparison the figures given for Canada are those for the year ended 30th June, 1885:—

Revenues  
and ex-  
penditures  
in British  
posses-  
sions.

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom.....	1886	435,962,331	11 87	448,822,707	12 22
Gibraltar.....	1885	216,274	11 76	232,032	12 62
Malta.....	1885	1,038,113	6 62	1,101,545	7 03
Asia—					
India.....	1885	343,977,980	1 72	345,908,684	1 73
Ceylon.....	1885	5,771,954	2 06	5,753,860	2 05
Straits Settlement.....	1885	3,058,846	5 11	3,133,028	5 23
Labuan.....	1885	21,856	3 36	22,333	3 43
Hong Kong.....	1885	1,269,275	6 66	1,643,765	8 62
Africa—					
Mauritius.....	1885	3,557,158	9 84	4,083,644	11 29
Natal.....	1885	3,226,186	7 27	3,767,573	8 49
Cape of Good Hope.....	1885	16,194,216	12 93	19,989,025	15 96
St. Helena.....	1885	44,038	8 70	63,748	12 60
Lagos.....	1885	309,057	3 86	196,194	2 45
Gold Coast.....	1885	634,990	0 97	548,463	0 84
Sierra Leone.....	1885	328,765	5 32	345,129	5 65
Gambia.....	1885	98,588	6 80	129,395	9 14
America—					
Canada.....	1885	32,797,061	6 98	35,037,060	7 46
Newfoundland.....	1885	1,023,241	5 30	1,395,297	7 22
Bermudas.....	1885	139,639	9 28	141,600	9 41
Honduras.....	1885	254,263	8 76	307,743	10 61
British Guiana.....	1885	2,115,756	7 83	2,257,855	8 36





## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
West Indies—					
Bahamas .....	1885	221,267	4 92	345,947	7 68
Turks Island.....	1885	47,484	10 03	34,435	7 28
Jamaica .....	1885	2,980,336	5 00	2,810,105	4 71
Windward Islands .....	1885	1,269,362	3 90	1,351,028	4 15
Leeward Islands .....	1885	488,730	4 03	511,204	4 21
Trinidad.....	1885	2,088,960	12 15	2,160,415	12 56
Australasia—					
New South Wales .....	1885	36,911,685	39 66	36,717,024	39 44
Victoria .....	1885	30,613,090	31 87	29,883,065	30 12
South Australia .....	1885	11,240,014	35 17	11,946,732	38 11
Western Australia .....	1885	1,572,969	46 17	1,503,065	44 11
Queensland .....	1885	13,863,885	43 41	14,004,215	43 98
Tasmania .....	1885	2,780,788	21 02	2,855,541	21 34
New Zealand.....	1885	19,938,713	35 27	20,840,118	36 88
South Seas—					
Fiji.....	1885	373,122	2 93	448,750	3 52
Falkland Islands.....	1885	50,798	29 88	36,926	21 75
Total.....		976,481,730	3 85	1,000,629,250	3 94

\* Year ended 31st March.

† Including expenditure from loans on public works.

Excess of  
expendi-  
ture over  
revenue.Large  
revenue  
in Aus-  
tralasian  
colonies.

170. It will be seen that out of the 36 countries and colonies named, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in 27, and that the total expenditure exceeded the total revenue by \$24,147,520. The proportions to population both of revenue and expenditure in the Australasian Colonies, are very much higher than in other places. Mr. Hayter, Government Statist of Victoria, in commenting on this says: \*

"A considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere, the revenues also are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands, and from the working of the State railways." If all the Canadian railways were in the hands of the Government, as is

\*Victorian Year Book, 1884-85, page 131.



## IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Int.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
267	4 92	345,947	7 68
484	10 03	34,435	7 28
336	5 00	2,810,105	4 71
362	3 90	1,351,028	4 15
730	4 03	511,204	4 21
960	12 15	2,160,415	12 56
685	39 66	36,717,024	39 44
090	31 87	29,883,065	30 12
014	35 17	11,946,732	38 11
969	46 17	1,503,065	44 11
885	43 41	14,004,215	43 98
788	21 02	2,855,541	21 34
713	35 27	20,840,118	36 88
122	2 93	448,750	3 52
798	29 88	36,926	21 75
730	3 85	1,000,629,250	3 94

public works.

at of the 36 countries and exceeded the revenue in 27, exceeded the total revenue on to population both of the Australasian Colonies, are places. Mr. Hayter, Governmenting on this says: \*ved from the usufruct of the enerally the case elsewhere, by the large sums which are enation of Crown lands, and railways." If all the Canads of the Government, as is

the case in those Colonies, the revenue and expenditure in this country would be doubled, and the proportion per head increased accordingly.

171. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad and the Falkland Isles are the only Colonies in which the proportion of revenue to population is greater than in the United Kingdom, and with the addition of St. Helena and Gibraltar, the same is to be said of the expenditure. It may be mentioned that the railways of Cape Colony are also the property of the Government.

Proportions in colonies and United Kingdom.

172. The revenues and expenditures, as nearly as they can be ascertained, of some of the principal foreign countries are given in the following table. The ordinary revenue and expenditure only has as nearly as possible been given, not including special receipts and payments.

Revenues and expenditures in foreign countries.

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Russia in Europe.....	1886	383,230,533	4 38	395,538,333	4 52
Norway.....	1885	12,165,177	6 30	11,073,243	5 73
Denmark.....	1884	15,243,723	7 74	13,572,306	6 89
German Empire*.....	1886	148,997,866	3 18	148,574,466	3 17
Belgium.....	1884	59,713,090	10 81	62,716,217	11 36
France.....	1885	672,543,144	17 85	588,357,686	15 61
Italy.....	1886	297,117,841	10 44	370,851,402	13 03
Austria.....	1886	205,952,467	9 30	209,519,733	9 46
United States.....	1886	336,439,727	5 74	242,483,138	4 13

\* Not including the revenues and expenditures of the several States.

The largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world is that of France, the United Kingdom coming next,





and Russia third. If the figures of the several States comprising the German Empire were added, that country would stand second in the list, making the United Kingdom third and the United States fifth. The largest excess of expenditure will be seen to have been in France and Italy, and the largest excess of revenue in the United States. The large decrease in the amounts of revenue and expenditure in Russia is due to the depreciation of the silver rouble. In the Imperial Board of Trade Statistical Abstract for 1884 it was valued at 3s. 2d., say 76 cents, in that for 1885 only at 2s. or 48 cents, and since then according to latest reports it has fallen to a fraction over 21d. or 42 cents.

**Taxation.** 173. As has been previously stated, the sources from which the sums of money are derived that go to make up the ordinary revenue may be divided into two classes, viz., amounts derived 1st, from Taxation, 2nd from Other Sources; and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1886:—

Revenue raised by Taxation.....	\$25,226,456
“ from Other Sources.....	7,950,584
Total.....	\$33,177,040

As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in receipts from taxation of \$158,073, and an increase in receipts from other sources of \$538,112. In proportion to the total revenue 76·03 per cent. was raised by taxation and 23·97 per cent. from other sources, as compared with 77·39 per cent. and 22·61 per cent. respectively in 1885.

**Taxation,  
1866 to 1886.** 174. On an examination of the next table, which gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, as well as the proportions to revenue and population, it will be seen that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation has been decreasing for some years, and that, in 1886, it was less than at any previous time in the history of the Dominion,





res of the several States com-  
were added, that country  
making the United Kingdom  
fifth. The largest excess of  
ve been in France and Italy,  
ne in the United States. The  
s of revenue and expenditure  
tion of the silver rouble. In  
statistical Abstract for 1884 it  
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.....\$33,177,040

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er cent. respectively in 1885.

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ch year since 1st July, 1867,  
venue and population, it will  
revenue raised by taxation  
ars, and that, in 1886, it was  
the history of the Dominion,

FINANCE.

and it will also be seen that the amount of taxation per  
head was less than it has been since 1880; and that in 1874  
when the amount raised was \$5,097,271 less than in 1886,  
the amount paid per head was the same:—

TAXATION—1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	TAXATION.			Average per Head.	Per- centage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	
1868 .....	11,700,681			3 47	85.48
1869 .....	11,112,573			3 26	77.28
1870 .....	13,087,882	1,975,309	588,108	3 79	84.37
1871 .....	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84.41
1872 .....	17,715,532	1,395,184		4 91	85.52
1873 .....	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84.64
1874 .....	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83.16
1875 .....	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83.84
1876 .....	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82.41
1877 .....	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80.23
1878 .....	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79.74
1879 .....	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82.05
1880 .....	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79.29
1881 .....	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 51	80.79
1882 .....	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 22	82.52
1883 .....	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 48	81.77
1884 .....	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 53	79.98
1885 .....	25,384,529		98,670	5 40	77.39
1886 .....	25,226,456		158,073	5 26	76.03

175. The largest amount derived from taxation in any one  
year was in 1883, viz.; \$29,269,698, being \$4,048,242 more  
than in 1886; the smallest amount raised was in 1869  
the second year after Confederation, viz., \$11,112,573, or  
\$14,113,883 less than in 1886. Since the adoption in 1879  
of a partially protective tariff, by which restrictive duties  
were placed on the importation of many articles which it  
was considered could be manufactured to advantage in this  
country, the amounts derived from taxation, owing to the  
impetus thereby given to trade, have largely increased,  
being \$6,746,880 more in 1886 than in 1880 the first

Largest  
and  
smallest  
amounts  
from taxa-  
tion.



Remission  
of taxes.

year under the new tariff. In 1882 the taxes on tea and coffee and the stamp duty on bills of exchange and promissory notes were taken off, making, with the reduction of duty on a number of small articles at different times, a reduction in revenue of about \$2,500,000.

Tariff  
changes,  
1886.

176. A few changes were made in the tariff in 1886, the principal being in the duties on sugars, and in the export duty on pine logs, spruce logs and shingle bolts, the duty on the first two being raised \$2.00 and \$1.00 per thousand, and on the latter 50 cents per cord. The importation or manufacture of oleomargarine was also totally prohibited under penalty.

Taxation  
in British  
possession-  
sions.

177. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in such other British Possessions for which the figures for any recent period were available, are given, as nearly as could be ascertained, in the following table:—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY OR COLONY.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Average per Head.	Per- centage of Total Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
United Kingdom.....	1886	364,644,733	9 93	83.64
India .....	1885	132,741,240	0 66	38.58
Cape of Good Hope .....	1881	8,175,074	7 79	56.00
Natal .....	1882	1,353,405	3 28	42.28
Canada .....	1886	25,226,456	5 26	76.03
New South Wales.....	1885	10,962,897	11 77	29.70
Victoria.....	1885	12,396,232	12 91	40.50
South Australia .....	1885	3,647,308	11 41	32.45
Queensland .....	1885	5,597,032	17 58	40.48
Western Australia.....	1885	709,730	20 81	45.12
Tasmania .....	1885	1,732,995	13 11	62.32
New Zealand .....	1885	10,201,564	18 04	51.16

Taxation  
in Canada  
and Brit-  
ish posses-  
sions.

178. With the exception of the United Kingdom, a larger proportion of revenue is raised by taxation in Canada





In 1882 the taxes on tea and mills of exchange and promising, with the reduction of articles at different times, a \$2,500,000.

made in the tariff in 1886, the on sugars, and in the export and shingle bolts, the duty 2.00 and \$1.00 per thousand, record. The importation or was also totally prohibited

in the United Kingdom, sessions for which the figures available, are given, as nearly following table:—

ISH POSSESSIONS.

TAXATION.		
Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
\$	\$ cts.	
364,644,733	9 93	83·64
132,741,240	0 66	38·58
8,175,074	7 79	56·00
1,353,405	3 28	42·28
25,226,456	5 26	76·03
10,962,897	11 77	29·70
12,396,232	12 91	40·50
3,647,308	11 41	32·45
5,597,032	17 58	40·48
709,730	20 81	45·12
1,732,995	13 11	62·32
10,201,564	18 04	51·16

of the United Kingdom, a raised by taxation in Canada

than elsewhere in the list, yet at the same time except in India and Natal, taxation is heavier in all the places named, than it is in Canada. In Western Australia, it is almost four times as much as in this country, and in the whole of the Australasian Colonies taken together, the amount is \$13.80 per head, or nearly three times as much as in Canada.

179. The following table gives the amount of taxation in a few of the principal foreign countries:—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Taxation.	Amount per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Russia in Europe.....	1886	274,516,986	3 14	71·63
Norway.....	1885	7,502,634	3 88	61·67
Denmark.....	1884	12,044,192	6 11	79·01
German Empire.....	1886	89,398,233	1 91	60·00
Belgium.....	1884	30,333,066	5 49	44·52
France.....	1885	593,433,250	16 18	88·23
Italy.....	1886	298,160,896	7 31	59·94
Austria.....	1886	162,565,320	7 34	78·93
United States.....	1886	309,819,199	5 28	92·08

180. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than that raised by any other country in the table, the United States, Russia and Italy coming next. The United Kingdom, however, raises more than either the United States or Italy, and with the exception of France the amount per head is larger than in any other European country mentioned.

181. The amount raised in Canada was 2 cents per head less than in the United States, almost the whole of whose revenue is raised by taxation, the proportion being higher than that of any other country named in the two foregoing tables. The United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, France,



the United States and Canada all raise more than two-thirds of their revenue by taxation. Of European countries as given above the smallest proportion is raised by Belgium, and of British Possessions by New South Wales.

Taxation  
by cus-  
toms and  
excise  
duties.

182. Since the repeal of the Stamp Duty Act in 1882, the whole amount raised by taxation is derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, and the following table gives the amounts raised from these sources in each year since Confederation, together with the proportion of each to population :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES, AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION—1868-1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	8,578,380	2 54	3,002,588	0 89
1869.....	8,272,879	2 42	2,710,028	0 79
1870.....	9,334,212	2 70	3,619,622	1 05
1871.....	11,841,104	3 36	4,295,944	1 22
1872.....	12,787,982	3 54	4,735,651	1 31
1873.....	12,954,164	3 53	4,460,681	1 22
1874.....	14,325,192	3 74	5,594,903	1 46
1875.....	15,351,011	3 95	5,069,687	1 30
1876.....	12,823,837	3 25	5,563,487	1 41
1877.....	12,546,987	3 14	4,941,897	1 23
1878.....	12,782,824	3 13	4,858,671	1 19
1879.....	12,900,659	3 11	5,390,763	1 30
1880.....	14,071,343	3 34	4,232,427	1 00
1881.....	18,406,092	4 23	5,343,022	1 23
1882.....	21,581,570	4 87	5,884,859	1 33
1883.....	23,009,582	5 09	6,260,116	1 39
1884.....	20,023,890	4 43	5,459,309	1 18
1885.....	18,935,428	4 03	6,449,101	1 37
1886.....	19,373,551	4 04	5,852,904	1 23

Increase  
and de-  
crease,  
1886.

183. There was it will be seen an increase in the amount of Customs duties of \$438,123 as compared with 1885, and a decrease from Excise duties of \$596,197. This decrease was mainly due to the large quantity of spirits taken out of bond in 1885 in anticipation of an increase of duty, thereby forestalling part of the revenue of 1886.





III.

all raise more than two-  
 on. Of European countries  
 portion is raised by Belgium,  
 w South Wales.

amp Duty Act in 1882, the  
 on is derived solely from  
 the following table gives  
 sources in each year since  
 the proportion of each to

EXCISE DUTIES, AND PROPORTION  
 —1868-1886.

Amount per Head.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
2 54	3,002,588	0 89
2 42	2,710,028	0 79
2 70	3,619,622	1 05
3 36	4,295,944	1 22
3 54	4,735,651	1 31
3 53	4,460,681	1 22
3 74	5,594,903	1 46
3 95	5,089,687	1 30
3 25	5,563,487	1 41
3 14	4,941,897	1 23
3 13	4,858,671	1 19
3 11	5,390,763	1 30
3 34	4,232,427	1 00
4 23	5,343,022	1 23
4 87	5,884,859	1 33
5 09	6,260,116	1 39
4 43	5,459,309	1 18
4 03	6,449,101	1 37
4 04	5,852,904	1 23

an increase in the amount  
 compared with 1885, and  
 \$596,197. This decrease  
 ntity of spirits taken out  
 a of an increase of duty,  
 revenue of 1886.

184. The largest part by far of the total taxation is derived from Customs, in 1886 it was 76 per cent., in 1885, 74 per cent., and in 1884, 78 per cent. This proportion is higher than in the United Kingdom or almost any of her possessions, except in some of the Australasian Colonies. It is higher too than in the United States, and in most European countries.

Proportion of customs duties to total taxation.

185. It is well understood that the Customs duties form that part of the general taxation of which everyone must pay a share, the use of the articles on which Excise duties are collected being generally optional. From the preceding table, therefore, it will appear that the receipts from Customs duties have increased in far larger proportion than has the proportion to population, the amount received in 1886 showing an increase of 125 per cent., and the amount paid per head an increase only of 59 per cent., being presumptive evidence of the increased purchasing power of the people. The proportion, however, is higher than in the United Kingdom, where it was \$2.61 in 1886, or in the United States where it was \$3.12, but is not half so high as in some of the Australasian Colonies; in Victoria it was \$10.00 and in New Zealand \$12.00 per head.

Taxation by customs duties.

186. The following is a statement for nineteen years of the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs, Excise and Export duties. As the tariff has undergone various changes during the period, notably in 1879, no comparisons can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time.

Heads of taxation, 1868-1886.





## HEADS OF TAXATION (EXCLUSIVE OF BILL STAMPS)—1868-1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Choco- late.	Grain and Products of.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869.....	817,383	129,178	26,535	78,678	37,426	916,177	1,502,138	57,135	2,241
1870.....	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	58,373	1,140,619	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871.....	1,037,043	195,812	29,364	29,731	168,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872.....	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	291,344	1,947,826	2,371,021	34,443	4,700
1873.....	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	47,871	219,253	25,980	2,540,965	12,217	682
1874.....	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,450,771	21,641	607
1875.....	1,323,493	272,081	51,656	56,255	379,086	379,086	2,503,084	46,048	735
1876.....	1,518,124	360,219	41,516	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,473,400	49,237	1,042
1877.....	1,111,417	226,140	44,711	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,830,248	44,400	1,042
1878.....	1,004,414	207,567	37,646	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1879.....	1,133,526	234,024	26,435	68,387	173,086	743,916	2,146,238	58,353	212,616
1880.....	880,614	226,405	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1881.....	1,106,633	305,605	33,370	44,801	116,704	881,886	2,514,721	48,908	261,958
1882.....	1,237,653	437,911	39,317	60,111	184,032	403,910	2,726,616	38,401	216,025
1883.....	1,449,615	54,285	59,565	49,599	184,557	63,277	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1884.....	1,328,571	375,983	51,078	56,092	190,630	27,520	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1885.....	1,346,571	346,827	49,879	64,378	255,114	33,436	2,436,541	36,623	219,543
1886.....	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	33,436	2,436,541	36,623	219,543



1876	1,518,124	530,219	41,610	82,309	130,117	253,800	2,472,460	46,860	1,019
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	177,834	671,313	2,330,248	44,400	942
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	115,886	743,916	2,148,833	46,168	45,261
1879	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	137,087	881,886	2,629,147	58,335	212,616
1880	1,880,614	226,295	28,961	48,465	135,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	255,556
1881	1,106,633	321,405	33,311	51,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	281,958
1882	1,237,553	405,505	33,311	51,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	281,958
1883	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,728,616	36,908	216,625
1884	1,329,719	370,363	51,962	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,605,098	38,401	292,143
1885	1,340,571	346,897	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1886	1,606,456	350,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543

HEADS OF TAXATION (EXCLUSIVE OF BILL STAMPS)—1868-1886—Concluded.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Flour (Wheat and Rye.)	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vegetables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	Total.
1868	\$ 39,775	\$	\$	\$ 85,173	\$ 671	\$ 4,672,205	\$ 17,985	\$ 8,810,421
1869	4,955	14,180	304	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,909
1870	55,409	83,092	9,703	182,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	15,537	88,072	11,876	135,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872	81,184	99,555	21,829	148,627	26,360	7,934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873	95,543	93,229	8,261	166,410	47,324	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,882
1875	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,018,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,317,076	4,272	12,795,693
1879	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,357,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,357,865	4,272	12,939,540
1881	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,357,865	4,272	12,939,540
1882	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,357,865	4,272	12,939,540
1883	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,357,865	4,272	12,939,540
1884	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,357,865	4,272	12,939,540
1885	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,357,865	4,272	12,939,540
1886	87,720	87,720	8,261	166,410	47,324	7,357,865	4,272	12,939,540





Receipts  
from spirit  
and to-  
bacco du-  
ties.

187. The duty received from spirits has varied less in amount than that received under any other head, for while the receipts in 1886 were higher than in any other year, they only exceeded the receipts in 1868 by \$462,680, and the fluctuations during the whole period have, with scarcely an exception, been inconsiderable. The receipts from tobacco duties decreased 39 per cent., and were \$41,436 less in 1886 than in 1868. In 1882 the duty was taken off tea and coffee, making in consequence a large reduction in revenue. The largest amount received from duty on tea was in 1871, and if the same duty had been levied on the amount imported for home consumption in 1886, the receipts would have been \$1,141,187 larger than in 1871 and would have added \$2,244,623 to the revenue in the latter year.

Removal  
of duty on  
tea and  
coffee.

Consump-  
tion of  
sugar.

188. The consumption of food is the best of all measures "of a nation's prosperity," and the consumption of the two articles of tea and sugar per inhabitant is generally considered by statisticians as the best indication of the people's condition. A comparison of the figures relating to the consumption of these articles in Canada will serve to show that, judged by this test, the country has made and is making satisfactory progress in the accession of wealth. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head, and in 1886 it was 37 lbs. per head. According to the most available returns, the consumption per head was larger in 1886 in Canada than in any other country with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, where the amount was 72 lbs and 43 lbs. respectively. It will be seen that the consumption has increased 146 per cent. since 1867. On the amount consumed the duty was at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb. in 1868,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents in 1877 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents in 1886.

Consump-  
tion of tea.

189. The figures relating to the consumption of tea indicate in the same favourable manner the increase of



spirits has varied less in any other head, for while in any other year, they were \$462,680, and the fluctuation has, with scarcely an exception, the receipts from tobacco and were \$41,436 less in any year than in 1871, when the duty on tea was in 1871, levied on the amount of \$188,600, in 1886, the receipts would have been \$187,100 and would have been the latter year.

the best of all measures for the consumption of the two commodities is generally considered as an indication of the people's wealth. The figures relating to the consumption of tea in Canada will serve to show the progress the country has made and is the accession of wealth. In 1871 it was 15 lbs. per head, in 1886 it was 37 lbs. per head. At available returns, the consumption in 1886 in Canada than in 1871, with the exception of the United States where the amount was \$188,600. It will be seen that the consumption of tea has increased 140 per cent. since 1867. On the average at the rate of 1½ cents per lb. in 1886 it was 37 lbs. per head, in 1871 it was 15 lbs. per head, in 1886 it was 37 lbs. per head.

the consumption of tea in any other head, for while in any other year, they were \$462,680, and the fluctuation has, with scarcely an exception, the receipts from tobacco and were \$41,436 less in any year than in 1871, when the duty on tea was in 1871, levied on the amount of \$188,600, in 1886, the receipts would have been \$187,100 and would have been the latter year.

wealth. In 1863 the consumption was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 3½ lbs. per head, and in 1886 it was 4½ lbs. per head. According to Mulhall the consumption in tea in England was not quite 5 lbs. per head.

190. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on the 30th June, 1886, amounted to \$273,164,341, on the same date in 1885 it was \$264,703,607; there was therefore an increase during the year of \$8,460,734.

191. The net public debt on the same date in 1886 was \$223,159,107, and in 1885, \$196,407,692, being an increase of \$26,751,415.

192. This increase of over 26 millions is to be accounted for as follows:—

#### PARTICULARS OF INCREASE IN DEBT.

Public Works Expenditure.....	\$ 569,202
Railways and Canals.....	5,776,545
Dominion Lands (Capital).....	130,654
Railway Subsidies.....	2,701,249
Deficit.....	\$ 5,834,572
Less—Sinking Fund.....	1,696,290
	4,228,301
Addition to Manitoba Debt Account.....	3,113,333
Canadian Pacific Railway Loan Transfer.....	10,189,521
Sundry transfers to Consolidated Fund.....	30,659
Charges of Management.....	188,746
	\$ 26,928,210
Less—Dominion Land Receipts.....	176,795
Total Increase.....	\$ 26,751,415

The land taken from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was in payment of the balance of their indebtedness to the Government, which balance amounted to that sum, and that amount therefore had to be deducted from the assets, inasmuch as the land, while practically an asset, is not entered as such, the assets therefore being decreased by that amount, the net debt was proportionately increased.





COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH  
THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to Pay Net Debt.
1867	\$ 93,046,051		\$ 17,317,410		\$ 75,728,641		5.53
1868	96,896,663	3,850,614	21,139,631	3,822,121	75,757,135	28,494	5.27
1869	112,361,968	15,465,332	36,502,679	15,363,148	75,859,319	102,184	5.04
1870	115,993,705	3,631,708	37,783,964	1,281,285	78,209,742	2,350,423	4.01
1871	115,492,682	501,024	37,786,165	2,201	77,706,517	503,225	3.76
1872	122,400,179	6,907,496	40,213,107	2,426,942	82,187,072	4,480,555	3.36
1873	129,743,432	7,343,252	29,894,970	10,318,137	99,848,402	17,661,330	4.47
1874	141,163,551	11,420,119	32,838,586	2,943,616	108,324,965	8,476,563	4.70
1875	151,663,401	10,499,850	35,655,023	2,816,437	116,008,378	7,683,412	5.51
1876	161,204,687	9,541,286	36,653,173	998,150	124,551,514	8,543,136	6.03
1877	174,675,834	13,471,147	41,440,525	4,787,352	133,235,309	7,628,793	6.27
1878	179,957,268	5,281,433	34,595,109	6,845,336	145,362,159	12,126,760	6.34
1879	179,483,871	4,526,692	36,493,683	1,898,574	142,990,188	2,368,029	5.24
1880	194,634,440	15,150,569	42,182,852	6,689,169	152,451,588	9,461,400	4.60
1881	199,861,537	5,227,096	44,465,757	2,277,865	155,395,780	2,944,192	5.24
1882	205,365,251	5,503,714	51,703,690	7,237,933	153,661,560	1,734,130	4.60
1883	202,159,104	3,206,147	43,624,360	8,011,212	158,466,715	4,805,065	4.42
1884	242,482,416	40,323,311	68,336,835	24,712,475	182,161,850	23,695,135	5.71
1885	264,703,697	22,221,191	68,205,915	7,875,350	196,407,692	14,245,842	5.98
1886	273,164,341	8,460,754	50,505,234	18,290,681	223,159,107	26,751,415	6.72





1870	1,053,413	116,006,318	2,816,431	39,625,023	10,439,850	10,166,401
1871	8,543,136	124,351,514	908,150	36,653,173	9,541,286	161,204,687
1872	6,003	133,235,369	4,787,352	41,440,525	13,471,147	174,675,834
1873	7,125,160	140,362,069	6,845,326	34,395,109	281,453	174,957,268
1874	6,54	142,490,188	1,896,484	36,433,683	4,526,602	179,483,871
1875	6,54	142,490,188	5,089,189	42,187,832	18,150,569	194,634,440
1876	6,54	142,490,188	7,232,184	54,403,001	4,227,096	199,861,537
1877	6,54	142,490,188	13,469,650	51,403,001	3,393,117	205,365,251
1878	6,54	142,490,188	158,466,715	43,692,390	3,393,117	202,159,104
1879	6,54	142,490,188	8,011,913	69,320,565	40,323,311	242,762,607
1880	6,54	142,490,188	16,628,176	68,295,915	22,221,191	242,762,607
1881	6,54	142,490,188	7,975,350	50,000,234	22,221,191	273,164,341
1882	6,54	142,490,188	18,290,681		8,460,734	
1883	6,54	142,490,188				
1884	6,54	142,490,188				
1885	6,54	142,490,188				
1886	6,54	142,490,188				

193. The preceding table gives the total liabilities and assets and the net liabilities, together with the respective increase or decrease of each, for every year since Confederation. The number of years of revenue required to pay off a sum equivalent to the debt are also given.

Assets and liabilities, 1868-1886.

194. With the exception of the years 1871 and 1882 there has been an increase in the amount of debt in every year since Confederation, the total increase amounting to \$147,430,465, being an average annual increase of \$7,759,498. The assets it will be seen show a decrease in 1886 of \$18,290,681, caused by the repayment of the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Average increase in debt.

Decrease in assets.

195. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half year's revenue, in 1872 it would only have taken four years revenue, and in 1886 it would have required 6 years and 9 months of revenue to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 195 per cent. and 142 per cent. respectively.

Multiple of revenue

196. The principal objects upon which this large increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various Provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

Objects of debt.

197. The combined debt of the four Provinces which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation was \$77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of \$1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional Provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of \$30,743,392, making a total

Assumption of provincial debts.



assumption of Provincial debts of \$109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of \$113,723,959 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. For it must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the Provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the Provinces, and this assumption of Provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the Provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

Particulars of provincial debts.

198. The following are particulars of the Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation:—

Canada .....	\$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia .....	8,000,000
New Brunswick .....	7,000,000
	<u>\$ 77,500,000</u>
Nova Scotia (1863) .....	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873) .....	10,506,083
Province of Ontario .....	2,843,289
“ Quebec .....	2,549,214
“ Nova Scotia .....	2,343,059
“ New Brunswick .....	1,807,720
“ Manitoba .....	3,775,606
“ British Columbia .....	2,029,392
“ Prince Edward Island .....	4,884,023
	<u>\$ 109,430,148</u>

Increase in debt accounted for.

199. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended \$60,864,430, on the Intercolonial Railway \$31,226,348, and on miscellaneous public works \$35,080,004, making a total of \$127,170,782. Not only therefore is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum of \$13,441,823 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.





ts of \$109,430,148, leaving  
959 as the actual net liability  
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n Confederation:—

.....	\$ 62,500,000
.....	8,000,000
.....	7,000,000
<b>\$ 77,500,000</b>	
.....	1,186,756
.....	10,506,083
.....	2,848,289
.....	2,549,214
.....	2,343,059
.....	1,807,720
.....	3,775,606
.....	2,029,392
.....	4,884,023
<b>\$ 109,430,148</b>	

Railway has been expended  
Railway \$31,226,348, and  
\$35,080,004, making a total  
efore is the whole debt thus  
seen that under the above  
been spent the sum of  
actual increase of the debt

FINANCE.

200. The total expenditure on capital account since Con- Total ex-  
federation has been \$165,084,506, made up as follows:— penditure  
on capital  
account.

Debts allowed to Provinces.....	\$30,743,392
Miscellaneous Public Works.....	35,080,004
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	60,864,430
Intercolonial Railway.....	31,226,348
Eastern Extension Railway.....	1,286,552
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	212,288
Short Line Railway.....	184,802
North-West Territories.....	2,920,000
Dominion Lands.....	2,566,690
<b>Increase of debt.....</b>	<b>\$165,084,506</b>
<b>Expenditure in excess of increase of debt.....</b>	<b>\$17,654,041</b>

201. The following table shows the amounts spent by Expendi-  
the Government in each year since Confederation on the ture on  
construction of Railways, Canals, Public Buildings and public  
other works:— works,  
1868-1886.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC  
WORKS OF CANADA, SINCE 1st JULY, 1867.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869.....	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870.....	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871.....	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872.....	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873.....	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874.....	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875.....	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
1876.....	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877.....	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878.....	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
1879.....	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880.....	6,109,599	2,123,366	412,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881.....	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,919	563,388	8,748,815
1882.....	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883.....	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
1884.....	14,134,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,465,069
1885.....	11,241,975	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,054,154
1886.....	4,480,832	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>97,056,423</b>	<b>29,876,800</b>	<b>16,418,390</b>	<b>11,547,019</b>	<b>148,898,622</b>



Cost of  
parlia-  
ment  
buildings.

202. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was the cause of the large expenditure on railways in 1883, 1884 and 1885. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, acknowledged to be the finest on this Continent, have been erected at a total cost up to the 30th of June, 1885, of \$4,256,512, and the sum of \$117,346 was spent during the past year on the new Departmental Building in Wellington St., making a total expenditure to the 30th June, 1886, of \$4,373,858.

Cost of  
repairs,  
mainten-  
ance, &c.

203. In addition to the large amount shown to have been spent on construction, there has also been expended for working expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs the sum of \$41,879,021, this, however, has, to a large extent, been provided for out of corresponding revenue.

Summary  
of expen-  
diture on  
public  
works.

204. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the North-West Territories, it will be seen that the following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

Railways .....	\$97,056,423
Canals .....	29,876,800
Lighthouses and Navigation .....	8,284,580
Acquisition and management of the North-West.....	5,356,035
Government Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Works.....	13,680,829
	<u>\$154,254,667</u>

Prior to Confederation there was expended :—

On Railways and Canals .....	\$52,944,175
On Public Works .....	<u>10,690,917</u>

Making a total expenditure on Public Works of \$217,889,759.

Causes of  
the crea-  
tion of  
the debt.

205. It will be seen from the foregoing that with the exception of the debts allowed to Provinces, which were in accordance with the conditions of Confederation, and which it must be remembered were themselves incurred for the purpose of public improvements, the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of public works





Canadian Pacific Railway  
 expenditure on railways in 1883,  
 Government Buildings at Ottawa,  
 on this Continent, have been  
 on the 30th of June, 1885, of  
 \$346 was spent during the  
 Capital Building in Wellington  
 to the 30th June, 1886, of

amount shown to have been  
 has also been expended for  
 finance and repairs the sum  
 has, to a large extent, been  
 ing revenue.

attendant on the acquisition  
 will be seen that the fol-  
 lowing expenditure charged to revenue,  
 since Confederation:—

.....	\$97,056,423
.....	29,876,800
.....	8,284,580
North-West.....	5,356,035
Illaneous Public	
.....	13,680,829
	<u>\$154,254,667</u>

was expended:—

.....	\$52,944,175
.....	<u>10,690,917</u>

Public Works of \$217,889,759.

the foregoing that with the  
 the Provinces, which were in  
 of Confederation, and which  
 themselves incurred for the  
 the whole of the public  
 instruction of public works

of great utility and national importance, the principal portion having been spent on railways and canals. And it is most important that these facts should be borne in mind when considering either the amount of the public debt, or its apparent burden on the people, as they place the debt of Canada in an entirely different position to that occupied by every other country, except the British Colonies, proving as they do, that "the debt is not the melancholy record of "blood and treasure squandered in foreign and intestine wars, but the token of peaceful progress of a people conscious of the vast resources of their country and earnestly "devoting themselves to its development."

206. Mr. Mulhall says: \* "The expenditure in India and "our Colonies for railways, canals, harbours, drainage and "other productive works has been most beneficial, the "colonists borrowing at 4 and 5 per cent., and increasing "the public wealth in a far greater degree."

Opinions  
 of Mr.  
 Mulhall.

207. At a meeting held in London in July, 1886, to hear a paper on "Railway Extension in the Colonies," read by Mr. J. S. Jeans, Mr. Mundella, M P., the eminent political economist, who was in the chair, said: "A debt incurred for "the purpose of constructing reproductive works was "altogether a different thing from one incurred for interna- "tional and aggressive wars. There was no doubt, that it "was an immense advantage to a new country to have an "abundant means of transport, because it not only assisted "the settler in bringing his goods to the market, but it "opened up the country, and developed and encouraged "colonization. There was a tendency in England to under- "value the importance of colonial railways, and to over-esti- "mate the colonial debts. He believed that the money lent "to our colonies was perfectly secure and very well laid out.

Remarks  
 of Mr.  
 Mundella.

\* History of Prices, page 29.





"Every effort ought to be made to encourage the colonies to "developpe their magnificent territories."

Remarks  
of Mr.  
Jeans.

208. In the course of the paper Mr. Jeans said, that, for the purpose of extending railway facilities, a colony might venture to incur a debt that would not be justified for any other purpose, and that it was a matter of vital concern to the colonies that they should be furnished as speedily as possible, and on the greatest attainable scale, with the means of transporting their produce to the markets of Europe, and especially to those of the United Kingdom; and that the colony that succeeded, by taxing itself, by mortgaging the future, or by any other process, in constructing the greatest railway mileage relatively to its area and population, was likely to have the best start in the race that all the colonies must hereafter engage in for supremacy at home and commercial intercourse abroad.

Charges of  
manage-  
ment.

209. The charges for interest and management of debt, including premium, discount and exchange and sinking fund were \$2.34 per head in 1868, in 1886 they had only increased to \$2.52 per head, or less than one-third of the total expenditure. In the same year, in the United Kingdom they were \$3.11 per head or not quite one-fourth of the expenditure; in Victoria, Australia, in 1884, they were \$5.91 per head or nearly one-fifth of the expenditure. Though the amount per head was considerably less in Canada, the proportion to total expenditure was higher than in either of the countries named.

Fixed  
charges  
and notes  
in circula-  
tion.

210. The fixed charges, *i.e.* the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to Provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent. of the revenue, in 1886 they had been reduced to 49 per cent., which was a slightly larger proportion than in the previous year, when it was 46 per cent. A large item among the liabilities that does not bear interest is the amount of Dominion notes in circulation. In 1867 the



to encourage the colonies to territories."

per Mr. Jeans said, that, for any facilities, a colony might could not be justified for any a matter of vital concern to be furnished as speedily as on a scale, with the means of the markets of Europe, and the Kingdom; and that the by itself, by mortgaging the in constructing the greatest area and population, was the race that all the colonies supremacy at home and com-

and management of debt, exchange and sinking fund 1886 they had only increased than one-third of the total in the United Kingdom they one-fourth of the expenditure. 1884, they were \$5.91 per expenditure. Though the only less in Canada, the proportion higher than in either of

the charges for debt, sinking, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent. They had been reduced to 49 per cent. A large item not bear interest is the circulation. In 1867 the

amount was \$3,113,700, and on 30th June, 1886, \$16,289,452, an increase of \$13,175,752.

211. There has been an increase in the amount of assets since Confederation of \$32,687,824. It has, of course, to be remembered that the Government does not include among its assets either its unsold lands or the railways, canals, and other public works and buildings, which it either owns or has assisted in construction, but only interest bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts. These, on the 30th June, 1886, were as follow:—

DETAILS OF ASSETS, 1886.

Sinking Fund.....	\$ 17,461,624
Quebec Harbour debentures.....	2,389,494
Graving Dock, Quebec.....	724,000
Improvement of the St. Lawrence.....	2,339,504
Montreal Harbour bonds, &c.....	452,200
Northern Railway bonds.....	316,333
St. John River and Railway Extension Co.....	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds.....	29,000
North Shore Railway bond.....	970,000
Investments in banks.....	130,000
Sundries.....	2,501,669
Interest-bearing investments.....	27,747,724
Province accounts.....	7,508,753
Miscellaneous accounts.....	1,619,495
Banking accounts.....	9,186,901
Specie reserve.....	3,939,194
Silver coinage accounts.....	3,167
	<u>\$50,005,234</u>

212. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of \$15,853,720, or over nine-tenths of the whole amount, in 1886, they were \$27,747,724 or two-thirds of the whole.

213. The reduction in high-interest bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets:—

Interest-bearing assets.

Rate of interest payable.





AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, FROM 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1886.

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE,	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average rate of actual Interest received.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average rate of net actual Interest paid.
	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.
1868 .....	4,501,568	.....	4.64	126,419	.....	0.59	4,376,148	.....	4.51
1869 .....	4,907,013	405,445	4.36	313,021	186,692	0.85	4,593,992	218,844	4.08
1870 .....	5,047,054	140,041	4.35	383,955	70,934	1.01	4,663,098	69,106	4.02
1871 .....	5,165,304	118,250	4.47	554,383	170,428	1.46	4,610,920	52,178	3.99
1872 .....	5,257,230	91,926	4.29	488,041	66,342	1.21	4,769,189	198,269	3.89
1873 .....	5,209,203	48,025	4.01	396,403	91,638	1.32	4,812,802	43,613	3.70
1874 .....	5,724,436	515,231	4.05	610,863	214,460	1.85	5,113,573	390,771	3.62
1875 .....	6,590,790	866,354	3.54	840,866	230,023	2.35	5,749,903	636,330	3.78
1876 .....	6,709,362	118,572	3.57	785,905	41,981	1.77	5,919,000	147,901	3.47
1877 .....	6,709,362	189,888	2.82	775,905	11,981	1.73	6,019,342	147,507	3.48
1878 .....	7,194,733	486,371	4.02	695,754	101,920	1.73	6,493,988	473,537	3.67
1879 .....	7,194,733	115,850	4.00	592,500	132,270	1.73	6,602,233	135,125	3.67
1880 .....	7,773,868	579,134	3.99	834,792	242,293	1.97	6,939,076	336,842	3.59
1881 .....	7,594,144	179,724	3.79	751,513	83,279	1.69	6,842,631	96,445	3.42
1882 .....	7,740,804	146,660	3.76	914,009	162,496	1.76	6,826,795	15,836	3.32
1883 .....	7,668,552	72,252	3.79	1,001,192	87,183	2.29	6,667,359	159,436	3.29
1884 .....	7,700,180	31,628	3.17	986,698	14,494	1.63	6,713,482	46,123	2.76
1885 .....	9,419,482	1,719,302	3.55	1,997,035	1,010,337	2.92	7,422,446	708,964	2.80
1886 .....	10,137,008	717,526	3.71	2,299,079	302,044	4.59	7,837,929	415,483	2.86



1876	6,400,902	189,888	3-97	798,905	40,188	2-37	5,443,503	636,330	3-78
1877	6,797,227	396,325	3-89	717,684	81,221	2-71	5,601,596	147,507	3-47
1878	7,048,883	251,656	4-02	695,774	111,910	1-75	6,078,512	477,546	3-48
1879	7,194,734	145,851	4-00	592,500	13,274	1-62	6,492,137	363,367	3-68
1880	7,773,868	579,134	3-99	834,792	242,292	1-97	6,593,076	350,125	3-67
1881	7,504,144	179,724	3-79	751,515	83,279	1-69	6,842,631	386,842	3-56
1882	7,740,804	146,660	3-76	914,009	162,496	1-76	6,826,795	15,470	3-42
1883	7,668,552	72,252	3-79	1,001,192	87,183	2-29	6,667,359	159,430	3-32
1884	7,700,180	31,628	3-17	986,698	14,494	1-63	6,713,482	46,123	2-76
1885	9,419,482	1,719,302	3-55	1,997,035	1,010,337	2-92	7,422,446	708,964	2-86
1886	10,137,008	717,526	3-71	2,299,079	1,302,044	4-59	7,837,929	415,483	2-86

214. It will be seen that the average rate of actual interest paid on the debt has decreased from \$4.51 in 1868 to \$2.86 in 1886, being a reduction and corresponding gain of \$1.65 per cent. The rate is six cents higher than it was in 1885, but this is due to the repayment of the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and consequent re-arrangement of the debt. The increase in the rate of interest on assets has been considerably larger than in the reduction in that of the debt; in 1868 it was \$0.59 per cent., and in 1886, \$4.59 per cent., being an annual gain to the country of \$4.00 on every \$100 invested.

Reduction in rate of interest.

Increase in interest on assets.

215. In June, 1884, a loan for £5,000,000 sterling was negotiated in the London market at 3½ per cent., being the first loan ever obtained by any British Colony at so low a rate; the second loan at this rate being floated by the colony of New South Wales, a few months later.

Loan at 3½ per cent.

216. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same paid and received in each year since Confederation:—

Proportions per head of debt, assets and interest.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 14	1 59
1879	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 84	0 20	1 64
1880	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 75	0 17	1 58
1881	45 19	10 23	35 76	1 75	0 21	1 53
1882	46 55	11 67	34 68	1 70	0 22	1 48
1883	44 75	9 67	39 55	1 67	0 21	1 46
1884	53 65	13 10	41 83	2 01	0 42	1 59
1885	56 37	14 54	45 89	2 11	0 47	1 63
1886	56 98	10 43				

NOTE.—Estimated population will be found on page 116.





Increase  
in propor-  
tion of  
debt and  
interest.

217. Owing to the increase in population, the proportion of the debt to population has, it will be noticed, not been more than doubled since Confederation, though the debt itself is three times the amount it was in 1867. The net amount of interest paid in 1868 was \$1.29 per head, in 1879, \$1.59, and in 1886, \$1.63 being an increase in the last seven years of only 4 cents per head, notwithstanding the large increase in the amount of the debt.

Debt per  
acre.

218. The public debt amounts to nine cents per acre of the whole Dominion. In the United States the debt is 73 cents per acre of the whole country, exclusive of Alaska. In the United Kingdom it is \$46.60 per acre. If all the land fit for settlement in the North-West Territories was to be sold at the rate of \$1 per acre, the proceeds would more than pay off the whole gross debt. If the Territories and British Columbia were to be put on one side, and the debt spread over the remaining six Provinces, it would require only an assessment of 64 cents per acre to pay it off.

Public  
debts in  
British po-  
sessions.

219. The following table gives the amount of the public debts in the United Kingdom and other British Possessions, showing also the proportion to population, and the multiple of revenue in each case :—





in population, the proportion, it will be noticed, not been confederation, though the debt amount it was in 1867. The net was \$1.29 per head, in 1879, an increase in the last seven years, notwithstanding the large debt.

amounts to nine cents per acre of United States the debt is 73 cents per acre. If all the land in the West Territories was to be sold, the proceeds would more than pay the debt spread over the Territories and British possessions, it would require only an amount to pay it off.

shows the amount of the public debt and other British Possessions, population, and the multiple

FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	1886*	\$	\$	cts.
Malta .....	1885	3,612,441.066	98 41	8.28
Asia—				
India.....	1885	1,855,307	11 84	1.78
Ceylon .....	1885	845,594.069	4 22	2.45
Straits Settlement .....	1885	11,115.924	3 97	1.92
Africa—				
Sierra Leone.....	1885	237,493	0 39	0.07
Mauritius .....	1885	3,682,850	10 19	1.03
Natal.....	1885	18,308,692	41 27	5.67
Cape of Good Hope .....	1885	105,471,188	84 22	6.51
Sierra Leone.....	1885	282,266	4 62	0.85
America—				
Canada .....	1885	196,407,692	41 83	5.98
Newfoundland.....	1885	567,255	2 93	2.13
Bermudas .....	1885	25,785	1 71	0.18
British Guiana.....	1885	1,630,201	6 26	0.79
West Indies—				
Bahamas .....	1885	404,546	8 90	1.82
Jamaica .....	1885	7,295,149	12 23	2.44
Windward Islands .....	1885	297,645	0 91	0.23
Leeward Islands .....	1885	167,043	1 37	0.34
Trinidad .....	1885	2,827,144	16 44	1.35
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	1885	146,313,727	152 72	3.96
Victoria .....	1885	139,707,509	140 45	4.55
South Australia .....	1885	82,835,048	264 28	7.37
Western Australia .....	1885	6,268,753	178 16	3.98
Queensland.....	1885	94,028,136	287 61	6.80
Tasmania .....	1885	16,337,400	122 10	5.87
New Zealand .....	1885	174,180,053	302 80	8.73
South Seas—				
Fiji .....	1885	1,286,381	10 10	3.44
Total .....		5,469,628,311	21 69	5.60

\* Year ended 31st March.



220. The total public debts of British Possessions amount to \$5,469,628,311 of which the United Kingdom owes 66 per cent. or two-thirds, the Australasian Colonies one-eighth and Canada one-twentieth. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies the proportion per head in the United Kingdom is higher than in any other British Possessions, and except in New Zealand the multiple of revenue is also the highest.

Debts in  
Australa-  
sian Co-  
lonies.

221. The excessively large proportion of debt to population in the Australasian Colonies will be at once noticed, but the figures must be considered in the light of the remarks quoted with reference to the debt of Canada (paragraphs 209, 210, 211), and it must also be remembered that in these Colonies only a comparatively small amount of private money has been expended on the construction of railways, most of which are Government property and have been built at public expense. In proportion also to their wealth and general trade their populations are very scanty. If the money expended on railways in Canada by private corporations was added to the debt, it would swell the amount to three times its present size. The total debt of the Australasian Colonies in 1885 amounted to \$197.72 per head of the total population, being very nearly five times as large as that of Canada, while the multiple of combined revenue was \$5.64, a somewhat smaller proportion than in this country.

Proportions of  
total debts

222. The united debt of all the British Possessions is in the proportion of \$21.69 per head of the combined population, and a little over five and one-half years total revenue would be required to redeem the whole amount.





British Possessions amount  
United Kingdom owes 66 per  
Asian Colonies one-eighth  
With the exception of the  
portion per head in the United  
by other British Possessions,  
multiple of revenue is also

proportion of debt to popula-  
ies will be at once noticed,  
dered in the light of the  
to the debt of Canada (para-  
must also be remembered  
comparatively small amount  
ended on the construction  
Government property and  
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their populations are very  
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ded to the debt, it would  
mes its present size. The  
olonies in 1885 amounted to  
population, being very nearly  
Canada, while the multiple of  
somewhat smaller proportion

the British Possessions is in  
of the combined population,  
lf years total revenue would  
amount.

223. The public debts of some of the principal European Countries and of the United States are given below :—

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Public Debt.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austro-Hungarian Empire.....	1886	1,958,128,353	49 92	5.78
Belgium .....	1885	344,934,860	62 49	5.82
Denmark .....	1883	30,848,583	15 67	2.03
France .....	1885	4,093,412,055	108 65	6.23
German Empire .....	1885	151,221,933	3 23	0.92
Greece .....	1886	122,524,406	71 26	7.61
Holland .....	1886	445,123,238	102 65	9.50
Italy .....	1886	2,207,515,717	77 56	7.67
Norway .....	1885	29,370,333	15 21	2.59
Portugal .....	1886	574,057,400	121 92	15.88
Roumania .....	1886	140,972,071	26 22	5.56
Russia .....	1885	2,174,159,000	24 87	6.31
Spain .....	1885	1,158,242,333	68 39	7.56
Sweden.....	1886	66,800,294	14 26	2.91
Switzerland .....	1886	6,952,223	2 38	0.61
Turkey .....	1885	744,839,018	4 55	7.77
Asia—				
China .....	1886	24,333,333	0 06	0.27
Japan .....	1886	243,813,703	6 44	3.29
Africa—				
Egypt.....	1886	504,553,808	73 12	11.34
America—				
Argentine Republic.....	1886	212,633,622	68 59	5.06
Brazil .....	1886	455,839,389	35 27	6.01
Chili .....	1886	130,334,226	51 71	3.94
Mexico .....	1885	210,394,288	20 11	7.72
Peru .....	1884	311,000,000	111 07	4.28
United States.....	1886	1,775,063,013	30 28	5.27
Uruguay .....	1886	60,668,056	102 26	5.05

224. It is difficult to get at the exact amount of the funded and floating debt of France One estimate in 1884 placed it at the enormous total of \$6,485,620,761; but even with the figures in the above table, it will be seen that it is the largest in the world. Italy, Russia, Austria and the United States follow in the order named, as regards the amount of debt. The debt of the German Empire as given above, is the Federal debt only, and does not include those of the various States that form the Empire. The proportion per head of population and the multiple of revenue are both highest in



Portugal and lowest in Switzerland, which country has assets many times the amount of its debt. Portugal, France, Mexico, Holland and Uruguay are the only countries in which the proportion to population, and Portugal, Egypt and Holland in which the multiple of revenue is higher than in the United Kingdom. Persia is the only recognised country in the world which has no public debt.

Public  
debt of  
United  
States.

225. The debt of the United States has been reduced by \$88,901,850 during the year 1885-86, and during the twenty years ended 30th June, 1886, by the enormous amount of \$998,173,160, being an average annual reduction of \$49,908,658, and it is calculated that the continued operation of the sinking fund law, as it at present exists, will, without any further aid, effect the payment of the whole of the public debt by the year 1908.\* This rapid reduction of debt is without a parallel in the history of nations. If the cash in the United States Treasury on 30th June, 1886 be deducted, the amount of the debt is reduced to \$1,282,145,840, and the amount per head to \$21.87.

State,  
county  
and muni-  
cipal debts  
in United  
States.

226. In 1885 the debts of the various States, exclusive of the public debt, and exclusive also of all county, city and municipal debts amounted to \$243,708,448, an amount considerably larger than the whole net debt of Canada. This sum which is, of course, unequally divided amongst the various States, would if taken as a whole, and added to the public debt increase the amount per head by \$4.15. In 1880 the combined State, county and municipal debts of the several States and Territories, amounted to \$1,056,884,146, being in the proportion of \$21.07 per head of population. In addition to this the debt of the several cities in the United States amount in the aggregate to about \$550,000,000, the debt of the city of New York alone being \$96,141,948.

\* Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (p. 25), Washington, 1886.





land, which country has its debt. Portugal, France, are the only countries in tion, and Portugal, Egypt multiple of revenue is higher Persia is the only recognised no public debt.

ates has been reduced by 86, and during the twenty by the enormous amount age annual reduction of at the continued operation resent exists, will, without of the whole of the public rapid reduction of debt is of nations. If the cash in h June, 1886 be deducted, to \$1,282,145,840, and the

rious States, exclusive of so of all county, city and 3,708,448, an amount con- net debt of Canada. This ally divided amongst the a whole, and added to the er head by \$4.15. In 1880 municipal debts of the ounted to \$1,056,884,146, er head of population. In veral cities in the United o about \$550,000,000, the e being \$96,141,948.

p. 25), Washington, 1886.

227. The total debt of the Province of Quebec, including <sup>Provin-</sup> temporary loans, on 30th June, 1885, was \$18,871,592, with <sup>cial debts.</sup> assets amounting to \$13,833,403, leaving a net debt of \$5,038,189. The debt of New Brunswick on 31st December, 1884, was \$1,381,100, of Nova Scotia on 31st December, 1885, \$700,000, and of British Columbia, on 30th June, 1885, \$771,535, this Province had assets amounting to more than the total gross debt. The total gross amount of Provincial debts, therefore, in 1885, was \$21,723,727, and the total value of assets \$14,631,849, making the net amount of Provincial debts \$7,091,878. The value of the net Provincial debt per head of population in 1885, was \$1.51, which added to the Dominion debt would make the proportion per head for that year \$43.34.

228. No figures are at present available for determining <sup>Debt of the</sup> either the county or municipal debts in Canada or the debts <sup>city of</sup> of its several cities. The debt of the city of Montreal is <sup>Montreal.</sup> \$12,680,000, which in proportion to population is larger than that of almost any city in the United States.

229. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superan- <sup>Superan-</sup> nation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such <sup>uation.</sup> members of the Civil Service coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency or otherwise.

230. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follow, <sup>Calcula-</sup> for ten years but less than eleven years service an allowance <sup>tion of</sup> of ten-fiftieths of such average salary, for eleven years but <sup>allow-</sup> less than twelve years service an allowance of eleven <sup>ances.</sup> fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each





additional year of service up to 35 years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom  
appli-  
cable.

231. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employés of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assess-  
ment of  
salaries.

232. As a provision towards making good the above allowances a reduction is made of two per cent. per annum on all salaries over \$600, and of one and a quarter per cent. on those under that amount.

Liability  
to serve.

233. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada, for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

Gratuities

234. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

Amount  
paid in  
1886.

235. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1886 was \$200,655, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among the different departments and divisions:—



## SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1886.

DEPARTMENTS.	Num- ber.	AMOUNT PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR.	
		Outside Service.	Inside Service.
		\$	\$
Department of Customs.....	143	51,219	3,846
" Inland Revenue .....	28	8,759	2,490
" Marine and Fisheries.....	58	15,646	1,344
" Public Works .....	78	19,581	6,236
" Post Office.....	52	23,951	3,642
" Finance .....	21	4,649	13,586
" Agriculture.....	4		1,975
" Justice .....	13	6,633	2,284
" Secretary of State .....	7		4,642
" Militia .....	4		4,421
" Railways.....	3	2,943	1,689
" Interior.....	6		6,993
" Indian Affairs.....	2	435	
Queen's Privy Council.....	2		1,384
House of Commons .....	7		5,782
Senate.....	2		3,428
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	1		1,564
Library .....	3		1,655
	434	133,819	66,836

236. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges, and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. On special grounds a pension is also paid to Lady Cartier, widow of Sir George E. Cartier. The total amount paid under this head in 1886 was \$88,319, being \$1,560 less than in the preceding year. Pensions.





## CHAPTER IV.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Legal  
Weights  
and Mea-  
sures.

237. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon and the Imperial bushel.

Measures  
by weight  
deter-  
mined.

238. By Act of 42nd Vic., cap. 16, it was provided:—That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat.....	60 lbs.	Castor beans ..	40 lbs.
Indian corn .....	56 "	Potatoes .....	60 "
Rye .....	56 "	Turnips.....	60 "
Peas.....	60 "	Carrots .....	60 "
Barley .....	48 "	Parsnips .....	60 "
Malt.....	36 "	Beets .....	60 "
Oats.....	34 "	Onions.....	60 "
Beans.....	60 "	Bituminous coal .....	70 "
Flax seed .....	50 "	Clover seed .....	60 "
Hemp .....	44 "	Timothy .....	48 "
Blue grass seed.....	14 "	Buckwheat.....	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

System of  
classifying im-  
ports.

239. In the following pages will be found a systematic classification of the goods imported, which, it is believed, will be considered an improvement on the semi-alphabetical arrangement at present in use by the Customs Department. The mode of classification adopted is that in use in Victoria and other Australasian Colonies, the principle of which, says Mr. Hayter, is that articles of a like nature shall be classed together; he also adds that the system has met with the



ERCE.

es of Canada are the  
upois, Imperial gallon

was provided:—That  
any of the undermen-  
etermined by weighing,  
ally agreed upon, the  
s follows:—

ans . . . . .	40 lbs.
.....	60 "
.....	60 "
.....	60 "
.....	60 "
.....	60 "
.....	60 "
is coal . . . . .	70 "
ed . . . . .	60 "
.....	48 "
it . . . . .	48 "

undredweight of 112  
were abolished, and  
e 100 pounds and the  
milating the weights

found a systematic  
which, it is believed,  
he semi-alphabetical  
Customs Department.  
at in use in Victoria  
nciple of which, says  
ture shall be classed  
m has met with the

approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere. The classification, so far, has only been applied to the imports, but can be extended to exports if considered expedient. Customs valuations upon goods imported subject to *ad valorem* duties are made at the fair market value thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation.

Customs  
valuations.

240. The following table is a comparative statement of the value of each article imported and the duty paid thereon in the years 1885 and 1886, and is preceded by a summary of the headings used in the classification. A complete alphabetical index giving the order in which each article is placed, and the duty payable thereon, will be found at the end of this book, by which means the immediate discovery of the position of any article is made easy. This index will also serve as a guide to the tariff at present in force.

Classifica-  
tion of  
imports.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED.

##### CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Order 1. Books.	Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
" 2. Musical instruments.	" 9. Machines, tools and imple- ments.
" 3. Prints, pictures, &c.	" 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
" 4. Carving, figures, &c.	" 11. Ships, boats, &c.
" 5. Tackle for sports and games.	" 12. Building materials.
" 6. Watches, philosophical in- struments, &c.	" 13. Furniture.
" 7. Surgical instruments.	" 14. Chemicals.

##### CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.	Order 18. Dress.
" 16. Silk, manufactures of.	" 19. Fibrous materials, manu- factures of.
" 17. Cotton and flax "	





CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Concluded*

## CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &amp;c.

- Order 20. Animal food.                      Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.  
 " 21. Vegetable food.

## CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- Order 23. Animal substances.              Order 25. Oils.  
 " 24. Vegetable "

## CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.  
 " 27. Gold, silver and precious stones.  
 " 28. Metals other than gold and silver.

## CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- Order 29. Animals and birds.              Order 30. Plants and trees.

## CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- Order 31. Miscellaneous.                  Order 33. Special exemptions.  
 " 32. Indefinite articles.

## IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order I.—Books, &c.				
Books, printed.....	742,011	96,890	744,656	97,527
" " &c. ....	148,945	Free.	132,626	Free.
Cards, playing .....	14,521	6,203	13,958	7,271
Stationery.....	914,511	241,466	926,397	241,746
Order II.—Musical Instruments.				
Organs.....	33,433	10,366	34,153	10,651
Pianofortes .....	272,274	74,685	304,340	85,194
Others undescribed .....	83,992	21,128	78,094	19,491
Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c.				
Paintings, drawings, Engravings...	73,447	14,361	72,119	13,907
" " in oil by Canadian artists	65,227	Free.	156,471	Free.
Plates engraved .....	1,963	392	2,348	470





ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.—Continued.				
<i>Order IV.—Carving, Figures, &amp;c.</i>				
Monldings .....	4,314	1,287	21,232	6,304
Picture frames .....	608	213	25,190	8,921
Tobacco pipes .....	30,062	6,343	110,789	27,594
<i>Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
Fireworks .....	13,085	3,262	11,256	2,768
Fishing rods .....	4,005	1,201	3,441	1,032
Toys (magic lanterns) .....	71,182	17,153	87,527	22,733
<i>Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &amp;c.</i>				
Chronometers and compasses for ships .....	5,136	Free.	3,940	Free.
Clocks .....	126,129	43,517	125,871	43,335
Electric lights and batteries .....	61,076	12,667	51,382	12,820
Optical instruments .....	66,788	16,350	61,098	15,211
Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c. ....	12,293	Free.	14,868	Free.
Telegraphic instruments .....	37,547	9,387	10,748	2,687
Telephones .....	4,816	1,204	6,366	1,551
Watches and watch actions .....	503,565	116,398	385,045	87,822
<i>Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Surgical instruments .....	7,230	1,333	10,108	2,026
Belts and trusses .....	23,150	5,776	26,337	6,601
<i>Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &amp;c.</i>				
Cartridges .....	52,589	15,673	60,568	18,311
Dynamite and other explosives .....	66,916	30,797	43,926	17,385
Gunpowder .....	58,164	22,601	25,644	12,292
Rifles and other firearms .....	123,144	25,065	118,956	24,278
Shot .....	15,860	4,566	11,929	4,093



## IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.</i>				
Agricultural implements.....	146,603	51,480	149,877	53,293
Cutlery .....	329,074	69,801	364,305	89,159
Diamond drills for prospecting .....	150	Free.	1,152	Free.
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries .....	381,773	"	286,858	"
Engines .....	115,598	28,149	205,431	50,589
Hardware .....	598,800	177,535	815,188	242,929
Machines and machinery .....	1,154,897	272,107	1,190,604	269,539
Sewing machines .....	168,469	49,577	148,142	43,073
Tools and utensils .....	368,354	103,367	378,124	109,001
<i>Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &amp;c.</i>				
Axles .....	409	104	4,522	1,130
Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c....	150,724	49,726	137,560	44,039
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c....	133,553	33,415	133,710	35,150
Parts of carriages .....	69,150	22,450	76,367	25,123
Railway passenger cars .....	99,900	29,970	189,015	56,302
<i>Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &amp;c.</i>				
Anchors .....	21,145	Free.	11,070	Free.
Chain cables .....	53,222	10,654	54,507	10,857
Iron masts.....	1,202	Free.	1,000	Free.
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery	91,503	9,150	26,611	2,661
Ships and vessels, repairs on .....	13,965	3,477	13,162	3,293
Wire rigging .....	36,427	Free.	22,785	Free.
<i>Order XII.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles .....	150,807	33,592	134,650	30,525
Cement .....	118,783	24,973	128,413	28,591
Lime .....	11,503	2,300	9,347	1,869
Slate, mantel and roofing .....	12,102	2,800	9,610	2,353
<i>Order XIII.—Furniture.</i>				
Carpets .....	43,052	8,905	59,650	14,667
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c.....	172,543	60,192	185,633	64,903
Lamps, globes, &c.....	148,540	45,205	158,692	47,550





Continued.

## IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

Duty.	1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.
\$	\$	\$
51,480	149,877	53,293
69,801	364,305	89,159
Free.	1,152	Free.
"	286,858	"
28,149	205,431	50,589
177,535	815,188	242,929
272,107	1,190,604	269,539
49,577	148,142	43,073
103,367	378,124	109,001
104	4,522	1,130
49,726	137,560	44,039
33,415	133,710	35,150
22,450	76,367	23,123
29,970	189,015	56,302
Free.	11,070	Free.
10,654	54,507	10,857
Free.	1,000	Free.
9,150	26,611	2,661
3,477	13,162	3,293
Free.	22,785	Free.
33,592	134,650	30,525
24,973	128,413	28,591
2,300	9,347	1,869
2,800	9,610	2,353
8,905	59,650	14,667
60,192	185,633	64,903
45,205	158,692	47,550

ARTICLES.	1885.		1885.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CLASS I.—Concluded.				
Order XIV.—Chemicals.				
Acid, acetic .....	21,874	6,724	20,305	10,548
" mixed .....	43,287	10,822	2,708	675
" oxalic .....	3,098	Free.	3,458	Free.
" sulphuric .....	10,816	3,874	7,930	2,540
" all other .....	44,971	8,340	39,275	7,501
Alum and aluminous cake .....	31,242	Free.	30,500	Free.
Aniline dyes .....	91,685	"	120,171	"
Baking powder .....	102,517	20,799	121,966	24,401
Brimstone .....	35,043	Free.	43,650	Free.
Borax .....	20,147	"	22,680	"
Chloride of lime .....	65,518	"	53,283	"
Dyes .....	782	78	288	29
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude ..	181,877	Free.	151,140	Free.
Essences and essential oils .....	45,151	10,107	47,229	9,786
Glycerine .....	55,680	10,896	18,807	5,371
Gums .....	127,068	Free.	162,310	Free.
Indigo .....	47,694	"	46,068	"
Ink, writing and printing .....	78,729	17,267	78,045	17,294
Logwood .....	31,906	Free.	58,045	Free.
Medicines, patent .....	138,756	42,800	195,562	66,393
Paints and colours .....	520,339	70,975	539,083	73,650
" dry .....	28,662	Free.	26,820	Free.
Quinine .....	50,642	"	30,731	"
Soda .....	303,653	"	232,315	"
Turpentine .....	116,468	11,649	145,242	14,564
All other drugs and chemicals ..	904,569	181,350	942,748	182,849
All other kinds .....	292,208	Free.	317,936	Free.
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.				
Blankets .....	98,616	38,462	53,461	29,413
Carpets .....	894,333	199,927	889,688	226,489
Flannels .....	251,041	74,541	226,328	68,126
Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c. ....	4,991,935	1,417,067	4,772,413	1,406,459
" other manufactures of .....	2,636,559	528,884	3,192,847	712,648
" rags .....	59,002	Free.	69,387	Free.
Yarn .....	180,633	53,934	190,091	56,112



## CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS II—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.</i>				
Ribbons .....	310,835	93,260	273,974	82,214
Silks and satins, dress .....	837,218	249,754	736,131	221,205
“ sewing .....	87,466	21,619	77,498	19,376
“ other manufactures of .....	106,946	32,318	164,526	49,354
“ partly manufactured .....	708,303	211,905	802,789	240,740
Velvets .....	112,161	33,806	125,362	37,636
<i>Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.</i>				
Cotton clothing .....	299,292	89,705	292,934	87,789
“ piece goods .....	2,518,576	682,321	2,298,342	625,934
“ thread .....	588,188	106,497	535,404	99,111
“ velvets and velveteens .....	494,347	97,488	334,841	66,966
“ winerys .....	293,770	61,086	210,825	46,150
“ rags, &c., for paper manu- facture .....	161,801	Free.	155,535	Free.
“ waste .....	129,429	“	114,801	“
“ all other manufactures of ...	1,910,951	425,071	1,994,800	445,858
Linen clothing .....	32,964	Free.	30,354	Free.
“ piece goods .....	4,459	1,327	5,644	1,693
“ thread .....	212,592	43,360	265,876	59,695
“ all other manufactures of ...	159,137	29,895	179,897	35,849
	769,881	154,704	634,606	133,451
<i>Order XVIII.—Dress.</i>				
Boots and shoes .....	191,995	48,437	221,305	54,676
Boot, shoe and stay laces .....	45,268	13,596	46,477	13,929
Braces and suspenders .....	103,567	31,014	92,448	27,705
Collars, cuffs, &c. ....	93,435	27,506	123,943	37,122
Feathers, ornamental .....	200,554	49,294	182,911	45,614
Flowers, artificial .....	181,788	45,513	152,995	38,197
Furs, dressed and undressed .....	633,921	109,029	712,862	113,631
Gloves and mitts .....	718,785	179,938	683,507	175,638
Hats, caps and bonnets (caplins) ...	1,075,226	268,344	1,164,439	291,021
Lace, fringes, braids, &c. ....	955,770	191,890	708,684	137,281
Millinery and embroideries .....	289,101	58,751	298,345	61,001
Umbrellas and sunshades, silk .....	143,463	36,379	173,070	51,941
“ “ cotton .....	144,410	36,859	119,765	35,899





Continued.

## IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

1886.			ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.		Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
\$	\$	\$					
CLASS II—Continued.							
Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.							
93,260	273,974	82,214	Canvas of flax and hemp .....	21,710	1,053	10,091	557
249,754	736,131	221,205	" .....	15,867	Free.	8,864	Free.
21,619	77,498	19,376	Cordage .....	94,841	18,959	92,551	19,046
32,318	164,526	49,354	Felt roofing, and other .....	54,757	9,708	20,920	4,295
211,905	802,789	240,740	" sheathing for vessels .....	2,625	Free.	1,456	Free.
33,806	125,362	37,636	Jute and manufactures of .....	234,065	52,391	246,672	53,029
			Mats and matting .....	11,544	2,403	48,896	12,163
			Oil cloth .....	251,977	76,020	261,373	78,792
			Palm leaf, grass, &c. ....	3,469	694	3,486	697
			Sails, tents and awnings .....	14,515	3,589	8,092	2,023
			Twine .....	80,962	19,764	98,837	21,235
			All other manufactures of .....	13,838	3,469	7,179	1,378
			" .....	85,775	Free.	76,321	Free.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.							
Order XX.—Animal Food.							
89,705	292,934	87,789	Bacon and hams .....	496,774	97,808	286,231	71,290
382,321	2,298,242	625,934	Beef .....	174,902	22,169	112,329	14,239
06,497	535,404	99,111	Butter .....	219,008	13,777	207,004	13,008
97,488	334,841	66,966	Cheese .....	669,892	2,800	537,564	2,691
61,086	210,825	46,150	Cod, haddock, ling, pollock .....	224,902	Free.	49,048	Free.
			Eggs .....	47,091	"	44,638	"
Free.	155,535	Free.	Fish, fresh, salted and smoked .....	13,629	2,424	117,659	21,068
25,071	114,801	"	" other .....	82,049	19,191	92,677	21,364
Free.	1,994,800	445,858	" all other kinds .....	54,996	Free.	239,821	Free.
1,327	3,644	1,693	Honey .....	2,629	799	1,992	535
43,360	265,876	59,695	Lard .....	230,409	60,908	255,816	61,239
29,895	119,897	35,849	Lobsters .....	2,673	Free.	26	Free.
54,704	634,606	133,451	Mutton .....	16,892	1,790	7,136	1,391
			Oysters .....			272,984	32,541
			" .....	278,942	Free.		
18,437	221,305	54,676	Pork .....	925,762	134,948	722,640	144,677
13,596	46,477	13,929	Poultry .....	12,199	2,426	15,190	3,057
31,014	92,448	27,705	Prepared meats .....	143,142	25,457	53,329	9,990
27,596	123,943	37,122	Other meats .....	9,493	2,094	28,867	7,038
19,294	182,911	45,614					
15,513	152,995	38,197					
99,029	712,862	113,631					
19,938	683,907	175,638					
18,344	1,164,430	291,021					
21,890	708,684	157,281					
18,751	298,345	61,001					
18,979	173,070	51,941					
8,859	119,765	35,899					
Order XXI.—Vegetable Food.							
			Arrowroot and tapioca .....	23,046	4,503	25,356	5,234
			Bread and biscuit .....	23,709	4,816	24,862	4,960
			Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying .....	535	Free.	1,336	Free.
			Confectionery (sugar) .....	85,050	36,811	94,428	33,964





## IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XX.—Concluded.				
Flour, wheat and rye .....	2,273,750	270,102	844,772	100,713
Fruits, dried.....	191,001	41,900	113,978	28,251
“ green .....	652,600	122,669	681,740	138,726
“ currants .....	191,646	34,916	125,291	28,979
“ raisins .....	344,797	70,691	413,570	85,058
“ all other .....	40,569	22,666	34,754	19,329
Grain, barley .....	6,045	2,186	5,642	1,232
“ beans .....	25,918	2,254	9,321	1,074
“ Indian corn .....	2,073,089	112,387	2,242,348	136,905
“ oats .....	104,748	25,206	73,351	9,838
“ peas .....	3,779	274	5,616	430
“ wheat .....	228,403	93,969	145,637	72,292
“ rice .....	3,102,422	55,965	2,229,792	9,913
“ all other .....	236,725	40,042	136,685	24,829
Jellies and jams.....	21,853	10,532	26,169	11,701
Locust beans .....	136	Free.	25	Free.
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	9,726	2,102	9,415	1,956
Malt .....	17,837	3,501	18,094	3,058
Molasses (sugar).....	806,887	134,009	561,513	119,702
Meal, oatmeal .....	11,272	1,953	8,906	1,393
“ cornmeal .....	329,356	48,860	300,500	49,584
“ and flour, all kinds.....	11,907	2,920	5,643	1,207
Mill feed, bran, &c.....	45,795	9,159	41,376	8,277
Nuts, almonds .....	58,796	11,740	57,797	12,406
“ cocoa.....	16,421	5,237	14,815	4,411
“ filberts and walnuts .....	52,704	11,193	57,848	12,096
“ all other.....	69,139	14,367	67,949	18,356
Potatoes .....	26,291	5,003	26,720	5,817
Sugar of all kinds .....	5,279,422	2,535,230	3,880,705	2,293,836
Tomatoes.....	22,303	3,392	17,567	3,200
“ and other vegetables in cans .....	26,423	9,873	37,257	13,656
Vegetables, fresh .....	81,535	16,308	84,258	16,851
“ preserved .....	14,076	3,005	6,771	1,504
Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
Aerated and mineral waters .....	22,677	3,576	19,751	4,112
Ale, beer and porter .....	191,779	48,305	180,293	47,366
“ ginger .....	4,505	898	2,428	625
Cider .....	13,524	2,773	11,005	2,513
Coffee and chicory.....	178,332	29,764	121,137	20,267
“ green .....	284,349	Free.	289,097	Free.
Cocoa and chocolate.....	50,145	11,934	58,993	16,355
“ beans.....	34,888	Free.	34,904	Free.



—Continued.

1886.		
Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
\$	\$	\$
270,102	844,772	100,713
41,900	113,978	28,251
122,669	681,740	138,726
34,916	125,291	28,979
70,691	413,570	85,058
22,666	34,754	19,329
2,186	5,642	1,232
2,254	9,321	1,074
112,387	2,242,348	136,905
25,206	73,351	9,838
274	5,616	430
93,969	145,637	72,292
55,965	2,229,792	9,913
40,042	136,685	24,829
10,532	26,169	11,701
Free.	25	Free.
2,102	9,415	1,956
33,501	18,094	3,058
134,009	561,513	119,702
1,953	8,906	1,393
48,860	300,900	49,584
2,920	5,643	1,207
9,159	41,376	8,277
11,740	57,797	12,406
5,237	14,815	4,411
11,193	57,848	12,096
14,367	67,949	18,356
5,003	26,720	5,817
35,230	3,880,705	2,293,836
3,392	17,567	3,200
9,873	37,257	13,656
16,308	84,258	16,851
3,005	6,771	1,504
3,576	19,751	4,112
8,305	180,293	47,366
898	2,428	625
2,773	11,005	2,513
9,764	131,137	20,267
Free.	289,067	Free.
1,934	58,993	16,355
Free.	34,901	Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CLASS III.—Continued.				
Order XXVII—Concluded.				
Hops .....	76,188	19,122	51,762	17,401
Mineral water, natural .....	10,781	Free.	1,594	Free.
Mustard .....	12,687	18,065	63,372	16,050
Perfumery (not alcoholic) .....	21,999	6,584	36,413	10,742
Pickles and sauces .....	160,283	34,783	124,721	31,102
Salt .....	32,538	12,263	40,019	14,402
Spices, all kinds .....	179,296	26,836	205,120	29,066
Spirits, brandy .....	375,087	353,258	336,031	418,354
“ Geneva and Old Tom gin .....	191,729	563,549	156,080	679,204
“ rum .....	46,146	156,150	53,383	178,832
“ whiskey .....	190,736	224,301	159,966	272,093
“ cordials and bitters .....	11,751	6,001	12,504	8,378
“ in medicines, essences, &c. ....	17,524	13,831	8,911	3,842
“ perfumed .....	40,948	16,651	45,485	19,751
“ all other .....	63,466	6,778	14,376	26,003
Tea .....	299,122	33,436	347,932	34,776
“ black .....	1,448,531	Free.	1,601,685	Free.
“ green and Japan .....	1,790,443	—	2,280,049	—
Tobacco, manufactured .....	76,148	52,668	68,350	60,737
“ cigars and cigarettes .....	335,271	190,630	312,669	255,114
“ snuff .....	3,131	3,428	2,585	3,641
“ unmanufactured .....	1,456,295	Free.	1,708,812	Free.
Vinegar .....	9,625	6,955	10,178	6,441
Wine, all kinds, except sparkling ...	358,593	287,735	360,043	271,146
“ champagne and sparkling ...	—	—	—	—
“ wines .....	98,992	59,092	111,968	63,999
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
Order XXIII.—Animal Substances.				
Bones and bone dust .....	2,145	Free.	612	Free.
Bristles .....	57,372	—	63,957	—
Candles .....	43,765	10,261	40,029	10,177
Combs .....	73,608	18,376	74,905	18,684
Fish bait .....	—	—	27,086	64
“ .....	40,404	Free.	—	—
Furs, not dressed .....	421,601	—	382,855	Free.
Grease .....	176,840	—	145,517	—
“ axle and other .....	4,531	1,286	9,408	2,244
Hair .....	41,807	10,227	42,004	9,178
“ not curled or manufactured ...	33,506	Free.	36,674	Free.
Hides, raw .....	1,769,319	—	1,735,206	—
Horns and hoofs .....	1,794	—	7,544	—





## IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XVIII—Concluded.				
Ivory, manufactures of .....	2,868	554	2,241	447
“ unmanufactured .....	3,739	Free.	2,939	Free.
Leather and manufactures of .....	994,569	198,609	1,178,117	220,709
“ belting .....	42,807	10,399	43,221	10,793
Musk .....	1,962	Free.	1,804	Free.
Pelts .....	17,801	“	8,696	“
Sausage casings .....	14,636	2,631	15,086	2,550
Silk, raw .....	132,801	Free.	154,585	Free.
Soap, common .....	27,146	6,763	25,059	6,546
“ fancy .....	92,719	30,144	119,004	40,293
Sponges .....	25,888	5,197	26,892	5,365
Tallow and stearine (paraffine) .....	16,913	2,985	16,512	3,365
Wax and manufactures of .....	22,122	4,406	24,672	4,938
Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish .....	6,211	Free.	10,458	Free.
Wool .....	4,207	258	11,022	731
“ unmanufactured .....	1,342,405	Free.	1,785,828	Free.
All other .....	72,590	“	78,451	“
Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances.				
Ashes .....	7,087	Free.	5,249	Free.
Barks .....	29,183	“	30,203	“
Bamboo, canes and rattan .....	12,073	“	11,565	“
Broom corn .....	112,000	“	122,487	“
Cane or rattan .....	6,890	1,722	8,752	2,196
Corks and corkwork .....	53,384	10,598	56,405	11,451
Corkwood .....	12,085	Free.	19,609	Free.
Cotton wool .....	2,363,859	“	2,893,858	“
Fibre, grass, &c. .....	59,582	“	62,874	“
Gutta percha and India rubber goods .....	761,239	213,912	723,685	202,904
“ unmanufactured .....	420,564	Free.	403,335	Free.
Hay .....	11,565	2,313	6,697	1,339
Hemp, undressed .....	535,351	Free.	522,421	Free.
Ivory nuts .....	32,362	“	35,703	“
Junk .....	63,229	“	57,320	“
Jute and jute butts .....	45,162	“	24,050	“
Lumber, sawn, not manufactured .....	374,632	“	313,770	“
Moss, seaweed, &c. .....	29,460	“	27,966	“
Oil cake, &c. .....	18,153	“	14,120	“
Paper bags, printed .....	3,403	1,021	4,923	1,477
“ hangings .....	314,733	89,180	275,744	85,579
“ printing .....	20,513	3,968	25,387	5,679
“ all other .....	175,571	31,753	241,809	52,869



TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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—Continued.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

1886.			ARTICLES.		1885.		1886.	
Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.			Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
\$	\$	\$	CLASS IV.—Continued.		\$	\$	\$	\$
Order X.IV.—Concluded.								
554	2,241	447	Pitch and tar .....		22,216	2,213	27,912	2,793
Free.	2,939	Free.	“ (pine) .....		15,733	Free.	10,592	Free.
198,609	1,178,117	220,709	Resin .....		78,269	“	91,694	“
10,399	43,221	10,793	Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek .....		3,619	“	2,964	“
Free.	1,804	Free.	“ of all kinds .....		263,590	39,097	401,211	57,983
“	8,696	“	Starch, corn starch, &c. ....		46,612	17,031	38,195	14,675
2,651	15,086	2,550	Straw, manufactures of .....		8,318	1,887	13,320	2,664
Free.	154,585	Free.	Timber, lumber and shingles .....		224,190	20,952	456,320	20,750
6,763	25,059	6,546	“ unmanufactured .....		609,972	Free.	499,192	Free.
30,144	119,004	40,293	Varnish .....		68,542	21,178	100,951	29,286
5,197	26,892	5,365	“ .....		1,032	Free.	231	Free.
2,985	16,512	3,365	Veneers of wood and ivory .....		47,700	“	52,694	“
4,406	24,672	4,938	Wicker and basket ware .....		18,664	4,672	16,374	4,447
Free.	10,458	Free.	Wooden ware .....		22,991	5,696	31,675	7,164
258	11,022	731	Wood, manufactures of .....		636,052	148,091	675,477	150,081
Free.	1,785,828	Free.	Willow for basket makers .....		838	Free.	1,148	Free.
“	78,451	“						
Order X.V.—Oils.								
Free.	5,249	Free.	Oils, animal .....		39,312	7,666	22,253	4,333
“	30,203	“	“ coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of .....		450,139	291,025	481,142	304,299
“	11,565	“	“ cocoa nut and palm .....		89,363	Free.	81,814	Free.
“	122,487	“	“ fish .....		66,189	Free.	11,295	2,180
1,722	8,752	2,196	“ lubricating .....		118,830	38,016	135,356	Free.
10,598	56,405	11,451	“ vegetable .....		362,346	89,171	467,766	42,106
Free.	19,609	Free.	“ all other .....		21,847	5,246	24,290	111,947
“	2,893,858	“					4,752	
“	62,874	“						
13,912	723,685	202,904	CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.					
Free.	403,335	Free.	Order X.VI.—Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.					
2,313	6,697	1,339	(See also Order 12.)					
Free.	522,421	Free.	Bent glass .....		1,935	Free.	1,574	Free.
“	35,703	“	Coal, anthracite .....		3,888,548	455,162	4,996,035	497,699
“	57,320	“	“ bituminous .....		3,409,437	607,126	2,727,468	558,569
“	24,050	“	“ all other .....		332	17	“	“
“	313,770	“	Coke and dust .....		65,317	9,867	81,989	13,330
“	27,966	“	Clays .....		34,745	Free.	35,014	Free.
“	14,120	“	China and porcelain .....		122,328	33,677	139,773	43,135
1,021	4,923	1,477	Earthenware .....		363,170	113,572	456,847	136,712
9,180	275,744	85,579						
9,968	25,387	5,679						
1,753	241,809	52,869						





## IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXVI—Concluded.				
Glass bottles, &c.....	299,876	93,337	366,916	111,581
“ plate .....	116,557	26,158	124,108	29,020
Glass, window .....	387,148	114,894	404,626	120,435
Glassware, all other .....	57,356	11,497	86,332	17,599
Gravels and sand .....	19,972	Free.	24,141	Free.
Lithographic stones.....	2,390	478	3,629	717
Marble .....	79,662	12,689	90,498	14,018
“ manufactures of .....	21,519	6,421	23,410	6,953
Plaster of Paris.....	5,986	1,498	6,138	1,456
Salt .....	255,719	Free.	255,359	Free.
School and writing slates .....	16,088	4,017	18,242	4,560
Stone, building .....	30,491	4,890	41,675	7,343
“ grind and flag .....	17,862	2,608	22,207	4,333
“ manufactures of.....	39,142	8,068	39,362	8,437
Whiting.....	23,492	Free.	25,533	Free.
Other minerals, &c.....	54,441	“	49,338	“
Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Coin and bullion.....	2,954,244	Free.	3,610,557	Free.
Communion plate and plated ware..	22,096	“	22,543	“
Diamonds and diamond dust .....	168,356	“	189,483	“
Electro-plated and gilt ware.....	184,328	55,601	198,418	59,682
Gold and manufactures of .....	52,285	12,025	58,170	13,103
Jet, manufactures of .....	5,121	1,023	6,664	1,333
Jewellery .....	482,043	96,165	466,354	93,250
Medals of gold, silver and copper...	7,254	Free.	4,126	Free.
Precious stones .....	43	“	119	“
“ “ unset .....	1,468	147	1,961	166
Silver and manufactures of.....	1,818	183	2,137	243
Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver.				
Bells for churches .....	22,980	Free.	31,837	Free.
“ of all kinds, except for churches	13,494	4,077	7,935	2,380
Brass and manufactures of .....	299,623	85,966	338,288	95,846
Copper, manufactures of .....	88,229	16,428	109,896	17,777
Iron bars .....	776,568	134,768	722,430	127,434
“ bolts and nuts .....	66,697	18,914	58,759	19,456
“ Canada plates .....	221,808	27,332	184,385	23,390
“ castings .....	341,079	77,848	271,142	68,069
“ hoop .....	105,917	15,956	102,435	15,155





1886—Continued.

1885.	1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	\$	\$
876	93,337	366,916
557	26,158	124,108
148	114,894	404,626
356	11,497	86,332
972	Free.	24,141
390	478	3,629
662	12,089	90,498
519	6,421	23,410
986	1,498	6,138
719	Free.	255,359
088	4,017	18,242
491	4,890	41,675
862	2,608	22,207
442	8,068	59,362
492	Free.	25,533
441	"	49,338
244	Free.	3,610,557
996	"	22,543
356	"	189,483
328	55,601	198,418
285	12,026	58,170
121	1,023	6,664
043	96,165	466,354
256	Free.	4,126
43	"	119
468	147	1,661
318	183	2,137
080	Free.	31,837
494	4,077	7,935
223	85,966	338,288
229	16,428	109,896
368	134,768	723,430
397	18,914	58,759
081	27,322	184,385
078	77,848	271,143
017	15,936	102,433

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CLASS V—Concluded.				
Order XXVIII—Concluded.				
Iron sheet .....	321,722	43,267	363,485	48,637
" pig .....	558,828	86,795	572,777	91,412
" railway .....	42,149	7,638	57,181	9,105
" tubing .....	280,614	57,828	299,895	67,795
" wire .....	309,035	56,111	440,906	87,705
" manufactures of, and all other.	1,117,968	200,543	989,592	171,874
" and steel, old scrap .....	46,275	Free.	158,100	Free.
Lead .....	111,424	20,063	140,511	21,857
" manufactures of .....	25,547	6,569	23,077	6,488
Metals and manufactures of .....	332,778	81,952	314,613	75,904
Mineral earths .....	29,211	5,849	36,078	7,593
Nails of all kinds .....	51,754	14,051	75,215	18,325
Plumbago and manufactures of .....	6,237	874	6,930	834
Steel and manufactures of .....	635,964	103,223	599,943	92,486
" rails .....	975,757	Free.	905,125	Free.
Stoves .....	29,364	7,338	23,223	5,749
Tin and manufactures of .....	141,100	44,574	139,284	34,773
" block, pigs and bars .....	169,881	Free.	219,789	Free.
" plates .....	732,612	"	744,620	"
Wire, brass .....	33,610	"	29,355	"
" copper .....	14,904	"	30,637	"
" iron .....	78,292	"	92,504	"
" steel .....	16,410	"	29,330	"
Yellow metal .....	97,914	"	64,612	"
Zinc and manufactures of .....	9,462	2,348	7,342	1,823
" block, pigs and sheets .....	70,598	Free.	85,599	Free.
Other metals, manufactured and otherwise .....	299,999	"	261,714	"
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &c.				
Animals, horned cattle .....	274,383	14,314	150,472	12,202
" horses .....	133,108	22,924	121,241	22,669
" mules .....	5,638	1,128	63,008	12,328
" sheep .....	72,503	13,941	121,558	24,312
" swine .....	73,168	14,605	396,754	13,225
" " to be slaughtered in bond for exportation.	528,031	258	450,684	Free.
" all other .....	14,888	2,910	87,704	"
" for improvement of stock.	488,656	Free.	335	"
" for ranches .....	290,155	"	460	"
" settlers' effects .....	15,095	"	2,331	"
Zoological Gardens, Toronto .....	862	"	250	"
Bees .....	2,712	"		
Leeches .....	332	"		



IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS VI.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXX.— <i>Plants and Trees.</i>				
Fruit trees.....	42,254	7,473	42,129	8,731
Forest ".....	363	Free.	634	Free.
Plants, ornamental trees and shrubs	33,509	6,702	42,844	8,569
CLASS VII.— <i>MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.</i>				
Order XXXVI.— <i>Miscellaneous Matters.</i>				
Articles for the use of the Governor General.....	8,392	Free.	5,578	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General.....	1,695	"	1,879	"
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government.....	1,170,483	"	464,562	"
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy, and Canadian Militia.....	187,533	"	147,979	"
Billiard and bagatelle tables.....	3,927	1,034	4,946	1,496
Brooms and brush ware.....	98,880	24,570	94,584	23,729
Buttons.....	293,690	73,849	305,869	76,466
Clothing for charitable purposes....	5,786	Free.	13,501	Free.
Fancy goods.....	200,990	44,460	311,788	80,095
Ice.....	1,827	Free.	996	Free.
Models of invention.....	39,771	"	19,392	"
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.	53,677	13,405	60,179	15,040
Settlers' effects.....	1,550,454	Free.	1,336,717	Free.
All other miscellaneous.....	160,091	"	55,311	"
Order XXXVII.— <i>Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Curiosities.....	1,973	Free.	4,866	Free.
Goods, manufactured, undescribed.	49,992	11,165	50,312	11,189
Personal effects.....	5,328	Free.	3,034	Free.
Unenumerated articles.....	861,128	163,357	605,987	121,720
Statue (G. Brown).....	4,867			
Order XXXVIII.— <i>Special Exemptions.</i>				
Articles for construction of C.P.R..	1,738,363	Free.	812,729	Free.
Products of Newfoundland.....	336,958	"		"
Articles for construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.....			192,699	"
Total.....	108,941,486	19,121,253	104,424,561	19,427,397
Export duty.....		12,305		20,726





1886.		
Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
\$	\$	\$
7,473	42,129	8,731
Free.	634	Free.
6,702	42,844	8,569
Free.	5,578	Free.
"	1,879	"
"	461,562	"
"	147,979	"
1,034	4,946	1,496
24,570	94,584	23,729
73,849	305,869	76,466
Free.	13,501	Free.
44,460	311,788	80,095
Free.	996	Free.
"	19,392	"
13,405	60,179	15,040
Free.	1,336,717	Free.
"	55,311	"
Free.	4,866	Free.
11,165	50,312	11,189
Free.	3,034	Free.
163,357	605,987	121,720
Free.	812,729	Free.
"	192,699	"
19,121,253	104,424,561	19,427,397
12,305		20,726

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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241. The total value of imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1886 as compared with 1885, was as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty collected.
1885.....	\$108,941,486	\$89,238,361	\$19,133,559
1886.....	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,448,123

There was, therefore, a decrease in the value of imports of \$4,516,925, and in the value of exports of \$3,987,047, and an increase in the amount of duty collected of \$314,564.

242. The extreme depression of trade which has prevailed almost all over the world during recent years, has been more or less felt in Canada, as is apparent from the following figures :—

Excess of total trade of 1883 over 1884.....	\$22,536,287
" " 1884 " 1885.....	9,623,692
" " 1885 " 1886.....	8,503,972

The decline in 1886 was less than in 1885, and in conjunction with the trade returns for the current year, which exhibit gratifying results, and with reports of renewed commercial activity from other countries, may fairly be taken as an indication that the depression is passing away.

243. The following comparative statement of the quantities and values of the principal articles of food exported during the years ended 1882 and 1886 respectively, will show also that the decrease in the total value of our foreign trade is due more to a decline in values than to a falling off in business done. It will be seen that in every instance, except in that of cattle, the percentage of increase or decrease in value was respectively considerably smaller or larger than the corresponding percentages in quantities. The decline in value of wheat, flour, corn, sheep, butter and cheese, being especially noticeable :—



## QUANTITIES AND VALUES, 1882 AND 1886, COMPARED.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.		Per-centage of Increase or De-crease.	VALUES.		Per-centage of Increase or De-crease.
	1882.	1886.		1882.	1886.	
Wheat.....Bush.	6,433,533	5,705,874	-11.3	8,153,610	5,190,424	-36.3
Flour.....Brls.	508,120	415,397	-18.2	2,941,740	1,875,979	-36.2
Corn.....Bush.	2,229,900	2,667,401	+19.6	1,353,738	1,390,796	+2.7
Cattle.....No.	62,337	92,661	+48.6	3,285,452	5,916,551	+80.0
Swine....."	3,263	2,994	-8.2	10,875	7,588	-30.2
Sheep....."	311,669	359,488	+15.3	1,228,957	1,184,106	-3.6
Beef.....Lbs.	1,192,042	583,513	-51.0	75,009	31,303	-58.2
Bacon....."	10,286,190	8,144,642	-20.8	1,124,405	621,115	-35.8
Pork....."	2,656,778	1,608,775	-39.4	192,589	76,568	-60.2
Butter....."	15,338,488	5,641,845	-63.2	2,975,170	981,942	-66.9
Cheese....."	55,325,167	85,287,817	+54.1	5,979,537	7,291,685	+21.9
Eggs.....Doz.	10,499,082	12,758,532	+21.5	1,643,709	1,728,082	+5.1

Average  
prices at  
Montreal,  
1881 and  
1886.

244. That this difference is not exceptional between the two years taken, but is due to a steady and persistent decline in prices during the intervening period, is shown by the following table of prices of some of the same articles at Montreal in the years 1881 and 1886:—

## AVERAGE PRICES AT MONTREAL, 1881-1886.

YEAR.	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Mess Pork, barrels.	Dressed Hogs, 100 lbs.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1881.....	5 64	1 33	0 66	0 18 1/2	0 12	20 38	8 48
1882.....	5 62	1 30	0 81	0 20 1/2	0 11 1/2	23 40	8 57
1883.....	4 94	1 14	0 66	0 20	0 11 1/2	21 65	8 15
1884.....	4 36	1 05	0 62	0 19 1/2	0 11 1/2	21 11	6 14
1885.....	4 05	0 93	0 54	0 16 1/2	0 09	14 36	5 79
1886.....	3 66	0 85	0 49	0 17 1/2	0 09 1/2	14 28	6 12





IV.

AND 1886, COMPARED.

Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	VALUES.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
	1882.	1886.	
-11.3	8,153,610	5,190,424	-36.3
-18.2	2,941,740	1,875,979	-36.2
-19.6	1,353,738	1,390,796	+ 2.7
-48.6	3,285,452	5,916,551	+80.0
- 8.2	10,875	7,588	-30.2
-15.3	1,228,957	1,184,106	- 3.6
-51.0	75,009	31,303	-58.2
-20.8	1,124,405	621,115	-35.8
-39.4	192,589	76,568	-60.2
-63.2	2,975,170	981,942	-66.9
-54.1	5,979,537	7,291,685	+21.9
-21.5	1,643,709	1,728,082	+ 5.1

st exceptional between the ready and persistent decline g period, is shown by the ne of the same articles at 1886 :—

MONTREAL, 1881-1886.

Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Mess Pork, barrels.	Dressed Hogs, 100 lbs.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
0 18 3	0 12	20 38	8 48
0 20 3	0 11 1	23 40	8 57
0 20	0 11 1	21 65	8 15
0 19 4	0 11 1	21 11	6 14
0 16 3	0 09	14 36	5 79
0 17 8	0 09 3	14 28	6 12

245. The averages for the years 1881 to 1885 are taken through the highest and lowest quotations in each month as published in the "Home and Foreign Trade of Canada," prepared by Mr. Geo. Hadrill, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, Montreal, and for 1886 through quotations kindly furnished by that gentleman specially for this book.

246. The following table, taken from the special report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States for 1886, shows the average annual export prices in that country of some of the same articles for the same period :—

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Butter.	Cheese.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1881 .....	5 66	1 11	0 55	0 19	0 11
1882 .....	6 14	1 18	0 66	0 19	0 11
1883 .....	5 95	1 12	0 68	0 18	0 11
1884 .....	5 58	1 06	0 61	0 18	0 10
1885 .....	4 89	0 86	0 54	0 16	0 09
1886 .....	4 69	0 87	0 49	0 15	0 08

247. The following table gives the value of the total imports, exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation, the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year :—





## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE, 1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Value of Total Trade per Head.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868 .....	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	.....	131,027,532	38 86
1869 .....	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	.....	130,889,946	38 35
1870 .....	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	.....	148,387,829	42 95
1871 .....	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	.....	170,266,589	48 39
1872 .....	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	.....	194,070,190	53 74
1873 .....	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	.....	217,801,203	59 37
1874 .....	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	.....	217,565,510	56 88
1875 .....	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	.....	200,957,262	51 70
1876 .....	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	.....	174,176,781	44 10
1877 .....	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	.....	175,203,355	43 65
1878 .....	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	.....	172,405,454	42 26
1879 .....	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	.....	153,455,682	37 01
1880 .....	86,489,747	87,911,458	.....	1,421,711	174,401,205	41 37
1881 .....	105,330,840	98,290,829	7,040,017	.....	203,621,663	46 86
1882 .....	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	.....	221,556,703	50 00
1883 .....	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	.....	230,339,826	50 99
1884 .....	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	.....	207,803,539	45 11
1885 .....	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	.....	198,179,847	42 20
1886 .....	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	.....	189,675,875	39 57
Total..	1,946,349,513	1,565,436,478	382,334,746	1,421,711	3,511,785,991	*45 96

\* Average.

Average  
of imports  
and ex-  
ports.

248. The value of imports and of the total trade has been exceeded 9 times, and of the exports 8 times, since Confederation. The average value per head during the period has been, of imports \$25.50, of exports \$20.46, and of the total trade \$45.96; so that imports were \$3.72, exports \$2.68, and the total trade \$6.39 below the average. The amount per head of the total trade was lower than in any year except 1879, 1869 and 1868. The annual average amount of the total trade has been \$184,830,841, the trade therefore in 1886 was \$4,845,034 above the average.

Canadian  
and Amer-  
ican

249. Though the amount of trade done by the United States exceeds enormously the trade of Canada, yet in pro-



D TOTAL TRADE, 1868 TO 1886.

Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Value of Total Trade per Head.
\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
5,891,756		131,027,532	38 86
9,940,384		130,889,946	38 35
1,240,849		148,387,829	42 95
5,919,353		170,266,589	48 39
8,790,864		194,070,190	53 74
8,221,359		217,801,203	59 37
8,861,654		217,565,510	56 88
5,183,304		200,957,262	51 70
2,243,911		174,176,781	44 10
3,452,569		175,203,355	43 65
7,758,120		172,405,454	42 26
9,473,172		153,455,682	37 01
	1,421,711	174,401,205	41 37
7,040,017		203,621,663	46 86
5,282,297		221,556,703	50 00
1,168,218		230,339,826	50 99
3,990,547		207,803,539	45 11
7,703,125		198,179,847	42 20
1,173,247		189,675,875	39 57
3,334,746	1,421,711	3,511,785,991	*45 96

average.

and of the total trade has been imports 8 times, since Confederation per head during the period has imports \$20.46, and of the total were \$3.72, exports \$2.68, and the average. The amount per lower than in any year except annual average amount of the 1841, the trade therefore in 1886 average.

of trade done by the United trade of Canada, yet in pro-

portion to population the trade of the Dominion is considerably in advance of that of the United States, as shown by the following statement:—

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, PER CAPITA.

COUNTRY.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada .....	21 78	17 78	39 57
United States .....	10 84	11 59	22 43
Excess per head in favour of Canada .....	10 94	6 19	17 14

250. Excepting the year 1880, when there was a slight excess of exports, the imports have exceeded the exports in every year since Confederation, the excess in the year under review having been \$19,173,247. The average annual excess of imports during the whole period has been \$20,048,054, the excess therefore in 1886 was \$874,807 below the average.

251. It is now frequently contended that it is not to be necessarily inferred from the mere fact of the imports of a country being in excess of its exports, that therefore that country is buying more than it is selling, and must therefore be drawing on its capital to pay the difference. An excess of imports in the aggregate trade of the world, says Mr. Giffen, is a permanent fact, and, according to his figures, the imports of the world from 1867 to 1879 amounted to 14 per cent. more than the exports.

252. The imports into the United Kingdom have for a great number of years been very largely in excess of the exports; according to Mulhall, the excess in the twenty years (1861-1880) amounted to no less a sum than 7,540 million dollars; yet in spite of this, the wealth of Great Britain has been steadily increasing, a fact entirely inconsistent with the argument that the country had been living beyond its means.

trade compared.

Excess of imports.

Excess of imports is general.

Excess of imports into United Kingdom.





Causes of  
excess of  
imports.

253. It will almost always be found that the value of goods returned as imports at the place of destination is higher than the value of the same goods entered as exports at the place of shipment, and this is well illustrated by the following figures :—According to the official returns published by the Imperial Board of Trade, the total value of exports from the United Kingdom to British Possessions in 1885 was \$415,731,194, while the value of the same goods as returned from the places of destination was \$501,297,234, a difference of 21 per cent. As a general rule imports are valued at the place of destination plus freight, insurance and other charges, and exports are valued at the place of shipment minus the same, and from this cause the principal difference between the amounts arises ; the various systems of valuation that prevail in different countries helping considerably to increase the difference. Interest also from foreign investments in some countries forms a considerable part of what Mr. Giffen calls invisible exports, and more particularly with reference to the British Colonies must be considered the numerous financial transactions between them and the Mother Country, which tend in a large measure to increase the imports.

Goods entered for  
consumption, &c.

254. The next table gives the value of imports, exports, and duty collected per head of population in each year since Confederation, also the value of goods entered for consumption during the same period :—



be found that the value of place of destination is higher than goods entered as exports at the well illustrated by the following official returns published by the total value of exports from the Possessions in 1885 was the same goods as returned was \$501,297,234, a difference in the value of imports are valued at the insurance and other charges, the place of shipment minus the principal difference between the systems of valuation that is helping considerably to increase also from foreign investments considerable part of what Mr. and more particularly with these must be considered the differences between them and the as a large measure to increase

the value of imports, exports, population in each year since goods entered for consump-

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, AND DUTY COLLECTED; ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Value of Imports per Head.	Value of Exports per Head.	Goods Entered for Consumption.	DUTIES COLLECTED ON			
				Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Amount per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	21 78	17 07	71,985,306	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869.....	20 63	17 72	67,402,170	8,284,507	14,402	8,298,909	2 43
1870.....	21 66	21 29	71,237,603	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871.....	27 31	21 08	86,947,482	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872.....	30 86	22 88	107,709,116	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873.....	34 89	24 48	127,514,594	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874.....	33 52	23 36	127,404,169	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875.....	31 66	20 04	119,618,657	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
1876.....	23 60	20 50	94,733,218	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877.....	24 75	18 90	96,300,483	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
1878.....	22 82	19 44	91,199,577	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879.....	19 77	17 24	80,341,608	12,935,208	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
1880.....	20 52	20 85	71,782,349	14,129,963	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881.....	24 24	22 62	91,611,604	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882.....	26 95	23 05	112,648,927	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 90
1883.....	29 28	21 71	123,137,019	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 13
1884.....	25 27	19 84	108,180,644	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 38
1885.....	23 20	19 00	102,710,019	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 07
1886.....	21 78	17 78	99,602,694	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 05

Articles on which export duty is collected, viz.:—Pine, oak and spruce logs, shingles and stave bolts.

255. It will be noticed that though the amount of duty collected exceeded the collections of the year before by \$314,564, and had only been exceeded in three previous years, yet the proportionate share of each head of population was 2 cents less in 1886 than in 1885, and though the amount of duty collected was more than double the receipts of 1868 the proportion per head of population was not more than half as much again. The amount of duty collected on exports was larger than in any year since 1872, owing principally to the increase in the rate of duty.

Duty collected.





Compara-  
tive value  
of goods  
entered  
for con-  
sumption.

256. The decline in the value of goods entered for consumption was less than in the preceding year, and the figures as given in the annexed table are confirmatory indications that the depression before alluded to is passing away :—

Excess of goods entered for consumption in 1883 over 1884...	\$14,956,375
" " " 1884 " 1885...	5,470,625
" " " 1885 " 1886...	3,107,325

The value per head of goods entered for consumption was in 1885 \$21.87, and in 1886 \$20.77, a decrease of \$1.10 per head. The value of similar goods in the United States in 1886 was \$10.67 per head, being \$10.10 per head less than in Canada.

Summary  
of imports  
1884, 1885  
and 1886.

257. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those that were admitted free :—

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, DUTIABLE AND FREE.  
DURING THE YEARS 1884, 1885 AND 1886.

ARTICLES.	Value of Imports.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter .....	239,293	191,779	180,293
Animals, living .....	1,215,889	1,101,721	866,258
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter .....	1,266,986	1,165,414	1,159,495
Brass, and manufactures of .....	329,998	299,623	338,288
Breadstuffs, viz. :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, &c.....	384,066	566,413	387,452
Grain of all kinds .....	7,745,407	5,327,368	4,566,106
Flour and meal of all kinds.....	2,988,337	2,615,909	1,156,054
Brooms and brushes .....	32,184	98,880	94,584
Candles .....	39,600	43,765	40,029
Carriages .....	426,693	312,176	395,672
Carpets .....	72,953	43,052	59,650
Clocks .....	103,589	126,129	125,871
Coal and coke .....	7,807,797	7,363,634	6,905,492
Coffee .....	117,717	169,709	114,799





of goods entered for consumption in the preceding year, and the table are confirmatory of the before alluded to is passing

in 1883 over 1884... \$14,956,375  
1884 " 1885... 5,470,625  
1885 " 1886... 3,107,325

entered for consumption in 1883 over 1884... \$14,956,375  
\$20.77, a decrease of \$1.10  
goods in the United States  
being \$10.10 per head less

of the value of the principal  
three years will be found in  
goods being distinguished from

PORTS, DUTIABLE AND FREE,  
1884, 1885 AND 1886.

## Value of Imports.

1884.	1885.	1886.
\$	\$	\$
239,293	191,779	180,293
1,215,889	1,101,721	866,258
1,266,986	1,165,414	1,159,495
329,998	299,623	338,288
384,006	566,413	387,452
7,745,407	5,327,368	4,566,106
2,988,337	2,615,909	1,156,054
92,184	98,880	94,584
39,600	43,765	40,029
426,693	312,176	395,672
72,953	43,652	59,650
103,589	126,129	125,871
7,897,797	7,363,634	6,905,492
117,717	169,709	114,799

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS. &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Value of Imports.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
<b>DUTIABLE GOODS—Continued.</b>			
	\$	\$	\$
Copper and manufactures of .....	126,076	88,229	109,896
Cordage .....	130,663	94,841	92,551
Cotton, manufactures of .....	7,513,404	6,249,534	5,786,811
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines .....	1,204,025	1,213,396	1,206,454
Earthenware and chinaware .....	541,932	485,498	596,620
Fancy goods .....	1,703,572	1,585,766	1,403,298
Fish .....	132,710	96,278	510,516
Flax and hemp, and manufactures of .....	1,096,213	1,159,931	1,348,192
Fruits and nuts, dried .....	1,174,521	908,083	836,431
" green .....	778,446	693,169	716,494
Furs, and manufactures of .....	641,682	633,921	712,862
Glass .....	993,228	1,009,477	1,140,674
Gold and silver .....	232,790	238,431	258,755
Gunpowder and explosive substances .....	200,456	177,669	130,138
Gutta percha and India rubber, and manu- factures of .....	704,768	761,239	723,685
Hats, caps and bonnets .....	1,097,783	1,073,449	1,163,326
Iron, and manufactures of, and steel, and manufactures of .....	10,406,060	7,641,488	8,039,955
Jewellery .....	554,845	482,043	466,354
Lead, and manufactures of .....	164,751	152,831	175,517
Leather .....	1,447,555	1,533,632	1,716,311
Marble, and manufactures of .....	112,659	101,181	113,908
Metal, composition and other .....	397,891	332,778	314,613
Musical instruments of all kinds .....	425,641	389,699	416,047
Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of .....	425,456	450,357	481,785
Oils, all other .....	614,380	582,301	704,344
Oil cloth .....	241,773	251,977	261,373
Packages .....	553,369	550,429	373,708
Paints and colours .....	473,531	520,339	539,083
Paper, and manufactures of .....	1,010,589	1,019,849	1,073,379
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds .....	162,428	160,283	124,721
Plants and trees of all kinds .....	78,793	75,763	84,973
Provisions, viz. :— Butter, cheese, lard and meats of all kinds .....	2,969,358	2,893,073	2,226,726
Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions, or for sea or gulf fisheries), and all fine salt .....	45,238	32,538	40,019
Seeds and roots .....	338,057	263,590	401,211
Silk, and manufactures of .....	2,212,696	2,305,392	2,353,550
Soap of all kinds .....	107,256	119,865	144,063
Spices .....	181,293	179,296	203,120
Spirits and wines .....	1,495,628	1,384,972	1,258,741
Starch .....	54,999	46,012	38,105
Stone, and manufactures of .....	128,953	86,327	103,048
Sugar of all kinds .....	5,657,074	5,296,835	3,899,757
Molasses .....	968,944	765,193	518,366
Confectionery and sugar candy .....	98,762	85,050	94,428



## VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Value of Imports.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
DUTIABLE GOODS—Concluded.	\$	\$	\$
Tea .....	201,950	299,422	347,932
Tobacco and cigars.....	416,992	414,550	383,604
Turpentine, spirits of .....	153,789	116,468	145,242
Varnish .....	89,140	68,542	100,951
Vegetables.....	234,332	170,628	172,573
Vinegar .....	17,910	9,625	10,178
Watches, and parts of.....	584,632	503,565	385,045
Wood, and manufactures of .....	1,343,664	1,071,693	1,496,258
Woollen manufactures .....	8,371,563	9,053,167	9,324,828
All other dutiable articles .....	4,052,013	4,298,272	3,876,396
Total, dutiable goods.....	88,349,492	79,614,108	75,536,758
FREE GOODS.			
Mine—			
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries .....	321,243	255,719	255,359
Other articles, the produce of the mine...	291,633	311,721	324,863
Fisheries—			
Fish of all kinds.....	652,171	601,631	288,443
" oil " .....	21,895	66,189	77,691
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries .....	9,192	6,694	10,953
Forest—			
Logs and round unmanufactured timber.	693,538	604,403	493,236
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured .....	476,054	372,958	311,442
Other articles, the produce of the forest.	80,557	80,371	93,790
Animals—			
Animals for the improvement of stock, for ranches, and imported as settlers' effects, &c. ....	648,620	794,768	539,183
Eggs .....	69,457	47,091	44,638
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner .....	325,987	421,601	382,855
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled, skins undressed, dried, salted or pickled, and tails undressed .....	1,415,985	1,769,319	1,735,206
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture any way .....	109,080	131,002	151,065
Wool, unmanufactured .....	1,170,844	1,342,405	1,755,828
Other articles, the produce of animals...	318,963	361,754	343,732
Agricultural products, viz.—			
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes .....	1,745,291	1,456,295	1,768,912
Other agricultural products .....	694,987	740,989	715,039





Value of Imports.		
1884.	1885.	1886.
\$	\$	\$
201,950	299,422	347,932
416,992	414,550	383,604
153,789	116,468	145,242
89,140	68,542	100,951
234,332	170,628	172,573
17,910	9,625	10,178
584,632	503,565	385,045
1,343,664	1,071,693	1,496,258
8,371,563	9,053,167	9,324,828
4,052,013	4,298,272	3,876,396
88,349,492	79,614,108	75,536,758
321,243	255,719	255,359
291,633	311,721	324,863
652,171	601,631	288,443
21,895	66,189	77,691
9,192	6,694	10,953
693,538	604,403	493,236
476,054	372,958	311,442
80,557	80,871	93,799
648,620	794,768	539,183
60,457	47,091	44,638
325,987	421,601	382,855
1,415,985	1,769,319	1,735,206
109,080	131,002	151,065
1,170,844	1,342,405	1,785,828
318,963	361,754	343,732
1,745,291	1,456,295	1,708,812
594,987	740,989	715,039

## VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &amp;c.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Value of Imports.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
FREE GOODS—Concluded.			
Manufactured and partially manufactured articles—			
Cotton wool and waste .....	2,235,096	2,493,288	3,008,659
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines...	1,224,529	1,250,630	1,233,304
Metals, iron and steel, viz.—			
Steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils..	6,559		
Steel railway bars or rails.....	1,089,517	975,757	905,125
Other manufactures of iron and steel...	378,373	291,452	372,687
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets.....	823,529	902,693	964,609
Yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing .....	141,598	97,914	64,612
All other manufactured articles.....	2,261,077	2,238,335	2,118,263
Miscellaneous articles—			
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c.....	360,531	1,170,483	464,562
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Militia, &c. ....	99,110	187,533	147,979
Coffee, green .....	196,287	284,349	289,097
Tea of all kinds .....	2,906,626	3,238,974	3,881,734
Coin and bullion.....	2,207,666	2,954,244	3,610,557
Other miscellaneous articles .....	2,055,266	1,800,995	1,559,043
Special exemptions—			
Fish and fish oil, &c., the produce of Newfoundland.....	758,899	336,958	
Articles for original construction of Canadian Pacific Railway .....	2,266,391	1,738,363	812,729
Articles for original construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.....			192,699
Total, free goods .....	28,047,551	29,327,378	28,887,803
" dutiable goods.....	88,349,492	79,614,108	75,536,758
Grand total .....	116,397,043	108,941,486	104,424,561

258. There was a decrease in the value of dutiable goods imported in 1886 of \$4,077,350 as compared with the preceding year, and of \$12,812,734 as compared with 1884; and there was also a decrease in the value of free goods of \$489,575 as compared with 1885, this being especially due to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the consequent absence of special importations for its construc-

Decrease  
in im-  
ports.



tion. By deducting these amounts in the two years, there was an actual increase in value of free articles imported in 1886 of \$486,059.

Increase  
in various  
articles.

259. An increase will be noticed in the value of the dutiable imports in 1886 of, amongst other things, carriages and carpets, of flax, hemp, glass, iron, steel, leather, paper, silk, wood and manufactures of the same, of woollen manufactures, and soap.

Decrease  
in various  
articles.

260. There was a considerable decrease in the values of almost all kinds of provisions, and a decrease also in the value of living animals, ale and porter, spirits and wines, tobacco and cigars, coal and coke, manufactures of cotton, fancy goods, sugar and molasses.

Increase  
and de-  
crease in  
free goods.

261. Among the free goods there was a decided increase in the value of raw silk and unmanufactured wool and tobacco, and in cotton wool and waste, a small increase in coffee and a very considerable one in tea. The decrease was most marked in articles the produce of the fisheries and the forest.

Goods en-  
tered for  
consump-  
tion by  
Provinces.

262. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each Province in 1885-86, and the amount of duty collected thereon:—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES,  
1885 AND 1886.

PROVINCES.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario .....	28,594,041	9,710,423	38,304,464	6,696,188
Quebec .....	28,168,203	12,524,983	40,693,186	8,241,275
Nova Scotia .....	4,771,400	3,077,815	7,849,214	1,663,087
New Brunswick .....	4,000,634	1,918,098	5,918,732	1,235,079
Manitoba .....	1,597,388	361,949	1,959,337	467,212
British Columbia .....	2,951,379	1,060,347	4,011,726	890,226
Prince Edward Island .....	481,723	201,511	683,234	224,693
The Territories .....	94,042	88,749	182,791	19,633





nts in the two years, there  
of free articles imported in

ed in the value of the duti-  
other things, carriages and  
steel, leather, paper, silk,  
same, of woollen manufac-

e decrease in the values of  
and a decrease also in the  
d porter, spirits and wines,  
e, manufactures of cotton,

ere was a decided increase  
unmanufactured wool and  
l waste, a small increase in  
e in tea. The decrease was  
nce of the fisheries and the

s the value of goods entered  
distinguished from free) in  
e amount of duty collected

#### CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1886.

Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
\$	\$	\$
9,710,423	38,304,464	6,696,188
12,524,983	40,693,186	8,241,275
3,077,815	7,849,224	1,663,087
1,918,098	5,918,732	1,235,079
361,949	1,959,337	467,212
1,060,347	4,011,726	880,226
201,511	683,234	224,693
88,749	182,791	19,633

263. The total dutiable goods entered for consumption in 1885 were \$73,269,618, and in 1886 \$70,658,819, showing a decrease in the latter year of \$2,610,799. Free goods were \$29,440,401 in 1885 and \$28,943,875 in 1886, being a decrease of \$496,526. Decrease  
in value.

264. The percentage of duty on the total value of goods entered for consumption was 19.50, being higher than in the three preceding years, when it was 18.61, 18.64 and 18.82 per cent respectively, but not so high as in 1882 and 1881 when it was 19.27 and 20.19 per cent. respectively. Percent-  
age of duty  
to total  
value.

265. The importations into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are necessarily very much larger than those into any other Province, Quebec containing the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence at which there are large entries of goods destined for consumption in other Provinces, and Ontario receiving in the first place a large proportion of the imports from the United States, a quantity of which is afterwards shipped to other parts of the Dominion. Of the total amount of duty paid 42.42 per cent. was collected in Quebec and 34.46 per cent. in Ontario; but it must be remembered, in the light of the above remarks, that this duty though charged to the two Provinces is by no means all paid by them, but is contributed to by all parts of the Dominion, and a larger portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is paid by the other Provinces than is paid by that Province itself. The St. Lawrence being the principal route for the importation of goods into the Province of Ontario, the duty on which is collected at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, it is probable that by far the largest portion of the \$8,241,275 of duty collected in the Province of Quebec was really paid by the Province of Ontario. Duty col-  
lected in  
Quebec  
prin-  
cipally paid  
by other  
Provinces,  
notably  
Ontario.

266. The following is a comparative statement of domestic and foreign exports for the years 1884, 1885 and 1886:— Summary  
of exports.





VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THOSE  
OF OTHER COUNTRIES, FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1884, 1885 AND 1886.

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
<b>THE MINE.</b>						
Coal .....	\$ 1,201,172	\$ 157,177	\$ 1,468,165	\$ 180,045	\$ 1,416,166	\$ 182,717
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c. ....	932,131	.....	959,007	.....	1,210,524	.....
Gypsum, crude .....	160,601	.....	119,636	.....	119,636	.....
Oil, mineral, crude and refined .....	1483	192	27,992	548	30,957	214
Ore, antimony .....	4,885	.....	33,700	.....	38,320	.....
“ copper .....	214,044	.....	246,230	.....	291,397	.....
“ coal .....	60,549	.....	132,074	.....	23,039	.....
“ lead .....	5	36	36	.....	.....	.....
“ manganese .....	15,851	.....	22,790	.....	45,698	.....
“ silver .....	12,920	.....	7,539	.....	25,137	.....
Phosphates .....	453,322	.....	362,288	.....	431,551	.....
Plumbago .....	.....	.....	60	50	1,481	.....
Salt .....	17,408	37,387	12,326	14,223	26,749	13,204
Sand and gravels .....	14,152	.....	23,590	.....	23,195	.....
Slate .....	11,445	.....	4,642	.....	4,552	.....
Stone and marble, unwrought .....	52,478	.....	52,205	700	61,250	.....
Other articles .....	62,607	643	127,534	1,366	205,651	5
Total produce of the mine .....	3,247,092	195,399	3,639,537	196,433	3,951,147	196,140
<b>THE FISHERIES.</b>						
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock, fresh .....	4,749	.....	3,746	10	1,786	.....
“ dry salted .....	3,739,000	104	3,053,321	33	2,384,500	2,108



Codfish, wet salted.....	89,607	92,912	33,306
" " pickled.....	5,735	1,272	281,363
" " smoked.....	223		
" " tongues and sounds .....	13		
Mackerel, fresh.....	29,989	7,331	40,684
" " canned.....		9,017	13,916
Hallibut, fresh.....	876,197	620	16,984
" " pickled.....	13,516	802,942	509,374
" " pickled.....		7,358	13,206
Herring, fresh.....	18,373	240	29,724
" " pickled.....	539,911	16,450	202,724
" " smoked.....	154,257	463,389	6,781
Sea fish, other, fresh.....	211,369	30,300	74,540
" " " pickled.....	33,573	26,246	44,605
Oysters, fresh.....	11,748		11,695
" " preserved.....	1,991	932	221
Lobsters, preserved in cans.....		918	6,983
Bait fish, canned.....	40,916	52,469	81,761
Salmon, fresh.....	1,145,644	1,653,178	1,662,692
" " smoked.....	152,035	275	512
" " canned.....	2,007	223,249	1,579
" " pickled.....	82,017	1,224	1,025
Fish, all other, fresh.....	310,597	51,893	413,817
" " " pickled.....	23,767	2,070	48,416
Fish oil, cod.....	125,634		1,920
" " seal.....	3,444	299	426,396
" " whale.....	4,242	4,791	45,337
" " other.....	20,229	147	1,353
Furs or skins, the produce of fish or marine animals.....	87,828		2,904
Other articles.....	44,513		15,746
Total produce of the fisheries.....	8,591,654	7,900,001	6,843,388
		16,312	17,740
			25,945





## VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
<b>THE FOREST.</b>						
Ashes, pot and pearl .....	224,544		156,322	927	131,163	
" leached .....	21,161	45	16,313		16,106	
" all other .....			7,179		14,978	
Bark for tanning .....	399,598		364,053		221,815	
Basewood .....	29,951	946	26,474		18,611	48
Birch .....	353,829		316,647		313,480	
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles .....	181,046		84,789		106,745	
Knees and futtocks .....	18,691		9,619		6,031	
Lathwood .....	3,421		1,845		1,785	
Logs, hemlock .....	19,639		14,890		28,885	
" oak .....	30,309		15,071		4,417	
" pine .....	8,012		2,470		24,452	
" spruce .....	31,792		43,774		82,016	
" all other .....	149,027	320	145,523		94,195	154
Lumber, viz.—						
Balsters .....	4,244		12,640		19,979	
Battens .....	8,593,623		6,985,277		7,652,828	
Beams .....	312,815	481,611	265,039	693,370	302,035	826,348
Deals .....	351,460		270,227	845	302,035	372
Lathe, palings and pickets .....	8,439,994	142,331	8,653,878	124,118	238,259	143,847
Plank, boards and joists .....	118,133	339,544	287,720	287,720	6,037,878	327,703
Scantling .....	42,113	15,472	119,575	26,027	151,370	33,826
Staves, standard .....	291,562	149,367	13,705	55,174	14,521	41,699
" all other and headings .....	158,877	55,065	245,706	29,259	330,686	36,479
All other lumber .....	45,530	1,747	291,067	1,344	357,344	34,910
Masts and spars .....	894		42,621	390	37,454	
Oars .....	207,984		183,732		142,347	
Shingles .....		54,085		72,030		68,478



30,389	14,417	7,652,828	10,979	68,476
8,012	2,300	302,035	845	826,348
31,793	40,474	270,227	142,347	826,348
140,027	143,527	8,037,878	6,037,878	143,847
Lumber, viz.—		281,720	6,037,878	327,703
Battens.....	4,244	119,575	26,027	33,826
Doals.....	8,595,623	149,397	13,765	41,699
Deal ends.....	315,815	55,174	20,259	36,479
Laths, palings and pickets.....	331,400	345,796	1,344	357,344
Plank, boards and joists.....	8,439,994	201,562	390	37,454
Scantling.....	118,123	1,747	72,030	142,347
Staves, standard.....	42,113	54,085	183,732	68,476
“ all other, and headings.....	291,562	42,691		
“ all other lumber.....	158,877			
All other lumber.....	45,540			
Masts and spars.....	894			
Oars.....	207,984			
Shingles.....				

Shingle bolts.....	2,897	2,906	936	
Sleepers and railroad ties.....	415,313	197,836	367,457	20,670
Sawyer bolts.....	132,183	97,863	116,900	
Shooks, box.....	30,213	28,710	86,106	4,875
Timber, square, viz.—				
Birch.....	115,095	111,770	83,490	
Elm.....	301,204	246,031	265,273	
Hemlock.....	215,943	257,168	259,768	13,877
Maple.....	8,383	3,601	1,799	
Oak.....	890,497	535,575	66,078	123,163
Pine, red.....	207,792	101,210	131,043	6,398
“ white.....	3,108,256	2,619,310	1,750,529	137,291
All other.....	12,407	19,342	54,712	9,712
Other articles of the forest.....	196,694	144,253	150,212	696
Total produce of the forest.....	25,811,157	20,989,708	21,634,911	1,830,476
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.				
Animals, viz.—				
Horses.....	1,617,829	1,554,629	85,877	85,039
Horned cattle.....	5,081,082	7,377,777	5,895,588	91,963
Swine.....	14,243	7,283	143	7,588
Sheep.....	1,514,095	1,291,071	3,740	1,895
Poultry and other.....	192,908	175,471	414	19,162
Bones.....	47,527	53,345	54,895	535
Butter.....	1,612,484	1,430,905	146,543	823,355
Cheese.....	1,251,989	8,265,290	636,875	149,587
Eggs.....	1,900,197	1,800,632	6,754,626	537,059
Furs, dressed and undressed.....	1,119,756	1,626,826	1,728,082	6,241
Grease and scraps.....	1,984	103	13,653	295
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur.....	435,898	691,111	469,087	3,091
Honey.....	178	1,790	1,096	36
Meats, viz.—				
Beef.....	21,425	1,536	6,722	66,413
Bacon.....	27,469	2,967	28,745	2,558
Hams.....	131,390	630,614	621,016	99
	62,212	86,641	32,836	1,195





## VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
<b>Animals and their products—Concluded.</b>						
<i>Mats, viz.:</i>						
Mutton .....	10,990		18,731		22,576	120
Pork .....	44,518		35,269		18,411	57,051
Tongues.....	521	106,092	10,618	66,458	8,757	
Venison.....	5					
Canned.....	160,212	6	30,631		22,281	
All other.....	466		16,864	221	68,383	
Animal oil .....	28,740		30,515		28,901	387
Sheep pelts .....	8,929		4,034		4,750	
Tallow .....	310,060	6,432	196,178		316,657	
Wool.....	58,234	825	70,632	4,111	59,108	8,540
Other article .....						
Total animals and their products .....	22,946,108	1,206,076	25,327,104	1,106,890	22,065,433	1,012,080
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.</b>						
Bran .....	46,637	10	46,677	370	64,513	
Flax.....	73,779		59,904		49,301	
Flax seed.....	540				8	
Fruits, green.....	173,048	4,001	635,240	5,83	499,598	502
Grain, and products of, viz.—						
Barley.....	5,104,642		5,303,833		5,724,093	
Beans .....	92,702	19	185,869	28	156,114	195
Indian corn.....	8,941	2,476,905	11,399	1,282,463	313	1,390,483
Oats.....	501,712	32,484	893,513	3,226	1,453,996	24,439





Wood.....	310,060	6,492	196,178	316,937	8,540
Other article .....	58,294	826	70,632	59,108	
Total animals and their products .....	22,946,108	1,206,076	25,337,104	22,005,433	1,012,080
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					
Barley .....	46,637	10	46,677	64,513	
Flax.....	73,779	540	59,904	49,301	8
Flax seed.....	540			489,598	502
Fruits, green .....	173,048	4,001	635,240	5,83	
Grain, and products of, viz.—					
Barley .....	5,104,642		5,503,833	5,724,693	
Beans .....	82,702	19	180,869	156,114	195
Indian corn.....	8,941	2,476,905	11,399	313	1,390,483
Oats.....	501,712	32,484	893,913	1,455,996	24,439

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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Pease .....	2,009,275	49,885	2,077,762	851	2,297,093	27
Eye .....	565,663	30,029	179,873	11,290	98,666	
Wheat.....	812,923	2,546,269	1,966,287	3,094,718	3,025,864	2,164,560
Other grains .....	59,007		33,126		40,701	
Flour of wheat .....	1,025,995	414,680	556,530	160,209	1,714,969	131,010
Indian meal .....	126	954	371	1,098	840	1,405
Meal, all other.....	230,294	16,785	250,319	4,920	309,651	11,277
Hay.....	30,203	3,055	19,377		20,191	1,697
Hops .....	913,057	14	1,270,525		1,001,336	
Malt.....	16,402	597	17,292	91	80,383	3,000
Maple sugar .....	178,330		280,137		222,187	
Potatoes .....	25,018		1,016		10,870	30
Seeds, other.....	231,718		234,812		492,702	100
Straw .....	80,404	43,311	116,267	2,910	140,025	10,497
15,418			13,788		13,407	
Tobacco leaf.....	25	40,321		34,057		29,192
Vegetables, other .....	92,280	307	75,062	125	64,006	
Other articles.....	109,646	97,901	89,314	134	231,372	20,514
Total agricultural products.....	12,397,843	5,758,217	14,518,293	4,602,073	17,652,779	3,789,038
MANUFACTURES.						
Agricultural implements.....	17,252	386	22,640	4,250	16,658	566
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	105,486	9,317	155,511	12,612	86,677	10,888
Biscuits.....	18,931	134	18,936		15,384	
Candles.....	108	544	47		65	
Carriages, including carts, waggons &c.....	21,756	9,244	17,765	7,113	22,369	3,623
Clothing and wearing apparel .....	15,521	8,569	15,055	8,069	12,984	1,247
Cordage, ropes and twines .....	14,593	715	44,279	1,370	24,763	1,544
Cottons .....	10,931	12,641	37,191	11,269	20,632	7,585
Extract of hemlock bark .....	361,156		263,211		167,017	
Furs.....	6,369	108	9,443	1,781	3,811	2,428
Glass and glassware.....	1,825	1,858	1,135	2,269	4,050	1,928
Grindstones.....	40,492		31,082		21,110	2
Gypsum or plaster, ground.....	12,321		22,207		19,044	
Hats and caps .....	655	2,003	736	2,203	375	885
India rubber.....	4,208	854	4,512	217	4,206	411



VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
<i>MANUFACTURES—Concluded.</i>						
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz.—						
Iron stores .....	1,554	89	878	189	2,060	737
" castings .....	11,752	11,510	6,458	674	11,876	7,632
" pig .....	65	21,061	1,536	.....	.....	.....
• Machinery .....	82,491	62,544	86,163	23,697	80,455	34,207
Sewing machines .....	95,326	27,323	69,235	735	35,627	2,546
Iron, scrap .....	26,576	18,446	3,797	6,717	46,117	18,337
• All other hard ware .....	217,369	33,176	99,268	23,152	74,970	59,284
Steel and manufactures of .....	30,781	7,074	36,323	3,147	24,693	5,522
Junk and oakum .....	32,574	3,119	32,408	4,849	37,686	2,003
Lead, viz.—						
Sole and upper .....	296,185	1,972	419,749	1,288	257,153	4,991
Boots and shoes .....	109,160	226	7,000	444	68,454	1,792
Harness and saddlery .....	103,732	1,824	2,827	3,444	1,750	1,750
Other manufactures of .....	110,773	3,959	29,605	2,926	28,129	1,840
Lime .....	10,402	.....	11,005	.....	18,638	2
Liquors, viz.—						
Ale, beer and cider .....	7,921	2,654	2,086	2,394	2,384	3,388
Whiskey .....	6,668	2,155	10,311	2,342	9,687	3,223
Wines .....	417	32,730	610	17,080	241	11,744
• Other spirits .....	1,379	60,703	165	95,577	1,515	32,617
Molasses .....	.....	26,818	.....	33,678	.....	43,632
Musical instruments, viz.—						
Organs .....	85,475	225	135,212	480	146,353	100
Pianos .....	11,215	5,463	8,830	6,030	13,035	3,855
All other .....	1,399	3,040	463	379	3,366	405
Oil cake .....	6,947	40	23,127	.....	60,347	.....
• Oil .....	7,845	967	2,012	1,415	1,278	• 484





Sole and upper	296,186	1,972	419,749	1,988	257,153	4,491
Boots and shoes	109,430	1,826	70,190	44	68,524	51
Harness and saddlery	2,752	1,824	2,827	3,404	1,774	1,774
Other manufactures of	110,374	3,669	20,605	2,026	18,159	1,860
Lime	10,402		11,005		18,638	2
Liquors, viz.—						
Ale, beer and cider	7,021	2,654	2,086	2,394	2,384	3,388
Whiskey	6,668	2,155	10,311	2,342	9,987	3,223
Wines	417	32,730	610	17,080	241	11,744
*Other spirits	1,379	60,703	165	95,577	1,515	22,617
Molasses		26,818		33,678		43,632
Musical instruments, viz.—						
Organs	85,475	225	135,212	480	146,353	100
Pianos	11,215	5,463	8,880	6,030	13,035	3,855
All other	1,389	3,040	463	379	3,366	405
Oil cake	6,947	10	23,127		50,347	
*Oil	7,845	967	2,012	1,415	1,278	* 484

Rags	12,799	88	11,934		5,947	397
Sails	416,760		189	157	40	
Ships sold to other countries	6,855		246,277		263,363	
Soup	69,097		25,705		8,502	26
Starch	18,469	1,668	17,225	1,123	22,442	4,000
Stones, wrought, and marble	57	42,867	27	155,306	17,801	658
*Sugar of all kinds			5		693	48,275
Sugarhouse syrup						
Tobacco, viz.—						
Cigars and cigarettes	1,067	948	686	6,482	3,101	20,480
Snuff			5		7	
Stems and cuttings	14,974	5,161	8,079	3,515	6,277	1,796
All other	14,883	3,085	25,952	897	22,152	1,629
Vinegar	26	9	83		18	2
Wood, viz.—						
Household furniture	131,705	716	169,115	2,967	225,033	5,973
Doors, sashes and blinds	59,645		46,678		33,070	
Pails, tubs, churns, &c			5,010	2,367	3,609	6,502
Other manufactures of	430,345	27,235	465,196	17,207	375,889	25,400
Woolens	41,060	18,727	55,733	9,142	28,283	14,031
Other articles	573,073	124,466	478,902	130,286	466,287	75,544
Total manufactures	3,577,535	569,611	3,181,501	612,728	2,824,137	482,250
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.						
Coffee	57	1,069	43	1,204	257	3,478
Dried fruits	73	2,054	809	939	196	9,615
Rice		2,078	591	7,291		3,809
Tea		81,283		34,501		26,153
Other miscellaneous articles	569,560	40,596	665,331	57,068	603,558	59,395
Total miscellaneous articles	569,590	127,190	557,374	101,113	604,011	102,450
Grand total	77,132,079	9,389,106	76,183,518	8,079,646	74,975,506	7,438,079

Coin and bullion and estimated amounts short returned at inland ports not included in this table.

\* Not elsewhere specified.



Exports  
of the pro-  
duce of the  
mine and  
fisheries.

267. In exports of the produce of the mine, there was an increase in the total amount of \$310,817, the principal increases being in gold, copper, phosphates and salt. The decrease in iron was considerable. In the produce of the fisheries there was a large decrease, amounting to \$1,107,280, and a falling off will be noticed in the exports of all the principal kinds of fish, such as cod, mackerel, herring and salmon. There was again an increase in the value of canned lobsters, the figures reaching the large sum of \$1,662,992.

Of the pro-  
duce of the  
forest.

268. In the produce of the forest there was a total increase of \$491,782, the principal portion of it being in deals, deal ends, laths, railroad ties and spruce logs; the largest decreases were in tanning bark, plank, shingles and white pine.

Of ani-  
mals and  
their pro-  
ducts.

269. The exports of animals and their products show a falling off of \$3,426,481, principally caused by a decline in the values exported of live cattle and sheep, butter, cheese, and almost all kinds of meats. The only considerable increases were \$120,759 in the value of wool, and \$592,955 in the value of horses exported.

Of agri-  
cultural  
products.

270. There was a total increase of \$2,321,451 in the exports of agricultural products, the increase in Canadian produce being \$3,134,486, there being a decrease in foreign products of \$813,035. In the exports of grain there was an increase in barley, oats, pease and wheat; in flour there was an increase of \$1,188,439, in potatoes of \$257,890, in hops of \$63,091, and in miscellaneous articles of \$142,058. There was a decrease in green fruits of \$135,642, in hay of \$269,189, and in malt of \$57,950.

Of manu-  
factures.

271. In the total value of manufactures exported there was a decrease of \$487,842, the decrease in Canadian manufactures being \$357,364. The decrease was very general





of the mine, there was an increase of \$310,817, the principal articles being phosphates and salt. The value of the produce of the mine, amounting to \$1,107,280, was included in the exports of all the commodities, mackerel, herring and cod. The increase in the value of the exports, reaching the large sum of

at least there was a total increase of \$1,107,280, of it being in deals, deal spruce logs; the largest articles being plank, shingles and white

and their products show a decline in value, mainly caused by a decline in the value of wool, and \$592,955 in

of \$2,321,451 in the exports. The increase in Canadian produce and the decrease in foreign products. In grain there was an increase of \$257,890, in hops of \$142,058. There was an increase of \$135,642, in hay of \$269,189,

manufactures exported there was a decrease in Canadian manufactures. The decrease was very general

throughout the list, not attaining any considerable magnitude with reference to any particular articles. A small increase will be found in the exports of carriages, organs, household furniture and woollens, and in ships sold to other countries, in which item there was an increase in number of 18, in tonnage of 1,166 tons, and in value of \$20,086.

272. The next table is a statement of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1886.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.				
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868 .....	1,446,857	3,357,510	18,262,170	6,893,167	12,871,055
1869 .....	2,093,502	3,242,710	19,838,963	8,769,407	12,182,702
1870 .....	2,487,038	3,608,549	20,940,434	12,158,161	13,676,619
1871 .....	3,221,461	3,994,275	22,352,286	12,608,506	9,853,924
1872 .....	5,326,218	4,386,214	23,899,759	12,706,967	13,378,891
1873 .....	6,471,162	4,779,277	28,586,816	14,243,017	14,995,340
1874 .....	3,977,216	5,292,368	26,817,715	14,679,169	19,590,142
1875 .....	3,878,050	5,380,527	24,781,780	12,700,507	17,258,358
1876 .....	3,731,827	5,500,989	20,128,064	13,517,654	21,139,665
1877 .....	3,644,040	5,874,360	23,010,249	14,220,617	14,689,376
1878 .....	2,816,347	6,853,975	19,511,575	14,019,857	18,008,754
1879 .....	3,082,900	6,928,871	13,261,459	14,100,604	19,628,464
1880 .....	2,877,351	6,579,656	16,854,507	17,607,577	22,294,328
1881 .....	2,767,829	6,867,715	24,960,012	21,360,219	21,268,327
1882 .....	3,013,573	7,682,079	23,991,055	20,454,759	31,035,712
1883 .....	2,970,886	8,809,118	25,370,726	20,284,343	22,818,519
1884 .....	3,247,092	8,591,654	25,811,157	22,946,108	12,397,843
1885 .....	3,639,537	7,960,001	20,989,708	25,337,104	14,518,293
1886 .....	3,951,147	6,843,388	21,034,611	22,065,433	17,652,779

Domestic and Foreign Exports, 1868-1886.





EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1886—*Con.*

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.		Coin and Bullion and Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports.	Foreign.	Total.
	Manufac- tures.	Mis- cellaneous Articles.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868 .....	1,572,546	1,139,872	7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
1869 .....	1,765,461	1,430,559	7,295,076	3,855,801	60,474,781
1870 .....	2,133,659	1,096,732	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
1871 .....	2,201,814	949,090	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
1872 .....	2,397,731	848,247	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
1873 .....	2,921,802	1,248,192	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,351,928
1874 .....	2,353,663	1,216,475	4,811,084	10,614,096	77,886,979
1875 .....	2,293,040	1,198,631	3,258,767	7,137,319	80,966,435
1876 .....	5,353,367	490,283	3,869,625	7,234,961	75,875,393
1877 .....	4,105,422	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	79,323,667
1878 .....	4,127,755	401,871	2,418,555	11,164,878	71,491,255
1879 .....	2,700,261	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	87,911,458
1880 .....	3,242,617	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	98,290,823
1881 .....	4,075,095	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,085,804
1882 .....	3,329,598	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	91,406,496
1883 .....	3,503,220	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	89,238,361
1884 .....	3,577,535	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	85,251,314
1885 .....	3,181,501	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	
1886 .....	2,824,137	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	

Increase  
in Domest-  
ic ex-  
ports.

273. Without reference to the intervening fluctuations in amount, the percentages of increase in the various classes of domestic exports in 1886 as compared with 1868 were as follow:—

Produce of the mine.....	173.0 per cent.
“ fisheries.....	103.8 “
“ forest.....	15.2 “
Animals and their products.....	220.1 “
Agricultural products.....	37.1 “
Manufactures .....	79.6 “

Exports  
of Cana-  
dian pro-  
duce.

274. The value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last nineteen years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table:—



Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports.	Foreign.	Total.
\$	\$	\$
7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
3,046,033	8,365,644	71,491,255
4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
4,466,039	7,628,453	103,137,203
4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314

intervening fluctuations in  
rease in the various classes  
compared with 1868 were as

.....	173·0	per cent.
.....	103·8	"
.....	15·2	"
.....	220·1	"
.....	37·1	"
.....	79·6	"

s of articles the produce or  
g the last nineteen years,  
head of population, and per-  
a year, will be found in the

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE, 1868-1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	\$	\$ cts.	
1868 .....	45,543,177	13 50	79·11
1869 .....	49,323,304	14 45	81·56
1870 .....	56,081,192	16 23	76·22
1871 .....	55,151,047	15 67	74·35
1872 .....	61,000,436	16 89	73·81
1873 .....	73,245,006	19 96	81·57
1874 .....	73,926,748	19 32	82·73
1875 .....	67,490,893	17 36	86·65
1876 .....	69,861,849	17 69	86·28
1877 .....	65,864,880	16 41	86·80
1878 .....	65,740,134	16 11	82·87
1879 .....	60,089,578	14 49	84·05
1880 .....	70,096,191	16 62	79·73
1881 .....	80,921,379	18 62	82·33
1882 .....	90,042,711	20 32	88·15
1883 .....	84,285,707	18 66	85·93
1884 .....	77,132,079	16 74	84·38
1885 .....	76,183,518	16 22	85·37
1886 .....	74,975,506	15 64	87·94

275. In five years only during the period has the total value of exports of Canadian produce been larger than in 1886, and with the exception of 1882 the percentage to total exports was the highest in the table, but the value per head in 1886 was lower than in any other years except in 1868, 1869 and 1879.

Exports of Canadian produce compared.

276. The following table gives the value of imports and exports in the different Provinces, from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, together with the value per head of the population of each Province:—

Imports and exports by Provinces.





## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June,	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	1882	41,690,760	21 22	40,765,921	20 75
	1883	44,666,445	22 35	32,890,019	16 46
	1884	41,967,215	20 66	26,891,017	13 24
	1885	39,828,083	19 30	28,434,731	13 78
	1886	39,069,475	18 64	27,088,868	12 92
Quebec.....	1882	53,105,257	38 44	38,972,121	28 21
	1883	55,909,871	39 95	42,642,986	30 47
	1884	49,122,472	34 68	42,029,878	29 67
	1885	46,733,038	32 61	39,604,451	27 64
	1886	45,001,694	31 04	38,171,339	26 33
Nova Scotia.....	1882	8,701,589	19 44	9,217,295	20 59
	1883	10,033,929	22 12	9,280,332	21 65
	1884	9,653,104	20 99	9,599,356	20 87
	1885	8,418,826	18 06	8,894,085	19 08
	1886	7,840,244	16 60	8,071,513	17 09
New Brunswick.....	1882	6,707,244	20 57	7,474,407	22 92
	1883	6,972,121	21 14	7,520,107	22 80
	1884	6,467,888	19 40	7,753,072	23 26
	1885	5,972,836	17 75	6,489,293	19 28
	1886	5,849,520	17 22	6,547,096	19 27
Manitoba.....	1882	5,144,493	64 26	666,119	8 32
	1883	9,326,324	99 99	510,469	5 47
	1884	3,734,573	34 41	722,730	6 65
	1885	2,728,868	21 65	1,083,528	8 59
	1886	1,895,367	17 23	852,615	7 75
British Columbia.....	1882	2,899,186	49 10	3,154,194	53 42
	1883	3,937,536	57 98	3,383,342	49 82
	1884	4,142,286	53 06	3,100,404	39 71
	1885	4,089,492	45 83	3,237,804	36 28
	1886	3,953,299	38 32	2,953,616	28 63
Prince Edward Island.....	1882	737,321	6 64	1,887,146	17 01
	1883	682,170	6 06	1,318,549	11 72
	1884	822,766	7 21	1,310,039	11 48
	1885	780,141	6 74	1,494,469	12 91
	1886	632,171	5 39	1,566,267	13 35
North-West Territories.....	1882	433,650	7 16	.....	.....
	1883	725,626	11 61	.....	.....
	1884	486,739	7 54	.....	.....
	1885	390,292	5 86	.....	.....
	1886	182,791	3 65	.....	.....



PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Value	Value	Total Value.	Value
per	per		per
Head.	Head.		Head.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.
760	21 22	40,765,921	20 75
445	22 35	32,890,019	16 46
215	20 66	26,891,017	13 24
083	19 30	28,434,731	13 78
475	18 64	27,088,868	12 92
257	38 44	38,972,121	28 21
871	39 95	42,642,986	30 47
472	34 68	42,029,878	29 67
038	32 61	39,604,451	27 64
694	31 04	38,171,339	26 33
589	19 44	9,217,295	20 59
929	22 12	9,280,332	21 65
104	20 99	9,599,356	20 87
826	18 06	8,894,085	19 08
244	16 69	8,071,513	17 09
244	20 57	7,474,407	22 92
121	21 14	7,520,107	22 80
888	19 40	7,753,072	23 28
336	17 75	6,489,293	19 28
920	17 22	6,547,096	19 27
193	64 26	666,119	8 32
324	99 99	510,469	5 47
373	34 41	722,730	6 65
668	21 65	1,083,528	8 59
667	17 23	852,615	7 75
86	49 10	3,154,194	53 42
36	57 98	3,383,342	49 82
86	53 06	3,100,444	39 71
92	45 83	3,237,804	36 28
99	38 32	2,953,616	28 63
21	6 64	1,887,146	17 01
70	6 06	1,318,549	11 72
66	7 21	1,310,039	11 48
41	6 74	1,494,469	12 91
71	5 39	1,566,267	13 35
50	7 16	.....	.....
36	11 61	.....	.....
30	7 54	.....	.....
02	5 86	.....	.....
91	3 65	.....	.....

277. According to the above table, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are the only Provinces in which the exports have exceeded the imports in each of the years mentioned, and they are also the only Provinces which showed any increase of trade during 1886, there being an increase in their respective exports of \$57,803 and \$71,798, and a decrease both in exports and imports in every other Province. The exports and imports of Ontario and Quebec were respectively less than in any other year during the period.

278. The value per head, both of imports and exports, was highest in British Columbia. The value of imports was lowest in Prince Edward Island, and of exports in Manitoba, in which Province the imports have, as was to be expected, largely exceeded the exports. The figures for the Territories, while given in the table, are not taken into account in the comparisons. The value both of imports and exports, in Ontario and Quebec, must be considered by the light of the facts stated in paragraph 265, *ante*. The exports and imports of the whole Dominion *viâ* the great St. Lawrence route are entered at ports in the Province of Quebec.

279. The next table shows the value, and value per head, of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Provinces, during the years 1882 to 1886 inclusive, with the respective percentages of the domestic to the total exports in each year:—

Trade of the Provinces compared.

Value of trade per head.

Exports of Canadian produce by Provinces.





EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM THE  
PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

PROVINCES.	Year.	VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM EACH PROVINCE.		
		Value.	Value per Head of the Popula- tion.	Per- centage of Domestic to Total Exports.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Ontario .....	1882	36,770,163	18 71	40·84
	1883	29,657,631	14 84	35·19
	1884	23,735,055	11 68	30·77
	1885	25,471,992	12 34	33·43
	1886	24,092,531	11 49	33·13
Quebec .....	1882	32,157,451	23 27	35·71
	1883	33,339,549	23 82	39·56
	1884	32,424,707	22 89	42·04
	1885	31,152,169	21 74	40·89
	1886	32,622,066	22 50	43·51
Nova Scotia.....	1882	8,860,769	19 79	9·84
	1883	9,492,653	20 92	11·26
	1884	9,406,971	20 45	12·19
	1885	8,636,638	18 53	11·34
	1886	7,818,181	16 55	10·42
New Brunswick.....	1882	6,599,881	20 24	7·33
	1883	6,678,075	20 25	7·92
	1884	6,655,402	19 96	8·63
	1885	5,233,283	15 55	6·87
	1886	5,197,058	15 30	6·93
Manitoba .....	1882	650,674	8 12	0·72
	1883	456,748	4 89	0·54
	1884	525,128	4 83	0·68
	1885	1,024,765	8 13	1·35
	1886	789,983	7 18	1·05
British Columbia .....	1882	3,118,119	52 81	3·46
	1883	3,345,263	49 26	3·97
	1884	3,075,177	39 39	3·99
	1885	3,172,291	35 55	4·16
	1886	2,891,811	28 03	3·85
Prince Edward Island.....	1882	1,885,654	17 00	2·10
	1883	1,515,788	11 69	1·56
	1884	1,509,639	11 47	1·70
	1885	1,492,380	12 90	1·96
	1886	1,563,876	13 33	2·08





MANUFACTURE FROM THE  
TO 1886.VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED  
FROM EACH PROVINCE.

Value.	Value per Head of the Popula- tion.	Per- centage of Domestic to Total Exports.
\$	\$ cts.	
36,770,163	18 71	40·84
29,657,631	14 84	35·19
23,735,055	11 68	30·77
25,471,992	12 34	33·43
24,092,531	11 49	33·13
32,157,451	23 27	35·71
33,339,549	23 82	39·56
32,424,707	22 89	42·04
31,152,169	21 74	40·89
32,622,066	22 50	43·51
8,860,769	19 79	9·84
9,492,653	20 92	11·26
9,406,971	20 45	12·19
8,636,638	18 53	11·34
7,818,181	16 55	10·42
6,599,881	20 24	7·33
6,678,075	20 25	7·92
6,655,402	19 96	8·63
5,233,283	15 55	6·87
5,197,058	15 30	6·93
650,674	8 12	0·72
456,748	4 89	0·54
525,128	4 83	0·68
1,024,765	8 13	1·35
789,983	7 18	1·05
3,118,119	52 81	3·46
3,345,263	49 26	3·97
3,075,177	39 39	3·99
3,172,291	35 55	4·16
2,891,811	28 03	3·85
1,885,654	17 00	2·10
1,315,788	11 69	1·56
1,309,639	11 47	1·70
1,492,380	12 90	1·96
1,563,876	13 33	2·08

280. It has previously been explained (paragraphs 265 and 278, *ante*) why the amount of exports of home produce nominally from Quebec is larger than from any other Province, in 1886 it was 43·51 per cent., or nearly half the total exports. The Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island are, for obvious reasons, the only ones whose returns of exports of home produce may be taken as applying mainly to the productions of each individual Province, and now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, it is probable that these remarks will no longer apply to Manitoba or British Columbia. It will be noticed, however, that, up to the close of the year 1886, the domestic exports of British Columbia have been of considerably greater value per head than those of any other Province, and that though the exports were less in amount in 1886 than for several years previously, the value was no less than \$5.53 per head more than that of Quebec. The Provinces stood in the following order on 30th June, 1886, according to the value per head of their domestic exports:—

British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.
Quebec.	Ontario.
Nova Scotia.	Manitoba.
New Brunswick.	

The total value of home produce exported in 1886 was \$15.64 per head, being 58 cents per head less than in the preceding year, and \$1.10 per head less than in 1884.

281. The following table gives the value of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs in every year since Confederation:—

Imports  
and ex-  
ports of  
bread-  
stuffs.



IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR, AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1886 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	3,946,624	1,636,305	1,886,811	7,469,740
1869.....	4,030,122	2,079,315	5,438,934	7,518,249
1870.....	4,458,863	1,679,060	1,227,603	6,936,725
1871.....	4,453,341	2,223,669	1,997,111	8,670,643
1872.....	6,909,621	2,157,074	4,944,681	11,555,096
1873.....	9,910,551	1,842,969	5,880,195	14,632,785
1874.....	6,657,652	1,738,802	4,070,414	15,719,767
1875.....	6,087,674	2,462,618	3,554,454	12,674,724
1876.....	4,846,824	1,906,298	3,418,565	11,412,537
1877.....	6,510,148	2,973,889	6,328,468	14,149,181
1878.....	3,957,406	1,874,756	5,351,621	13,736,525
1879.....	7,936	1,480,339	3,951,868	9,389,613
1880.....	54,104	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881.....	360,034	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882.....	47,674	941,657	2,131,035	3,432,124
1883.....	292,033	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884.....	359,098	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885.....	55,804	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1886.....		788,404	1,594,175	2,438,443

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	EXPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869.....	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870.....	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871.....	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872.....	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873.....	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874.....	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,515,573
1875.....	4,939,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,298,304
1876.....	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,835,935
1877.....	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878.....	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879.....	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880.....	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881.....	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882.....	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883.....	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884.....	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885.....	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886.....	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968

\* Not separated from other grain.





HER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME  
THE SAME, BEING THE PRO-  
H OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1886

## IMPORTS.

yr.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$
1868	1,886,811	7,469,740
1869	5,438,934	7,518,249
1870	1,227,603	6,936,725
1871	1,997,111	8,679,643
1872	4,944,681	11,555,096
1873	5,880,195	14,632,785
1874	4,070,414	15,719,767
1875	3,554,454	12,674,724
1876	3,418,565	11,412,537
1877	6,328,468	14,149,181
1878	5,351,621	13,736,525
1879	3,951,868	9,389,613
1880	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885	1,790,816	4,314,960
1886	1,594,175	2,438,443

## EXPORTS.

yr.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$
1868	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874	6,424,824	18,506,573
1875	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886	10,092,135	14,862,968

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

282. The very marked effect which the adoption of the National Policy, in 1879, had upon the imports of wheat and flour will be immediately apparent upon looking at the above table. It will be seen that while the average importation of wheat in each year from 1868 to 1879 was \$5,480,735, in the period 1880 to 1886 it only averaged \$168,097 per annum, increasing the home market for wheat to the extent of \$5,312,638 annually.

Effect of  
the National  
Policy.

283. The decline in the price of wheat during the last five years has been very marked. In 1881 in Montreal it was \$1.33 per bushel, and in 1886 only 85 cents per bushel, being a reduction of 48 cents. According to United States official reports, the export price of wheat in 1881 was \$1.11, and in 1886, 87 cents, a difference of 24 cents a bushel.

Decline in  
the price  
of wheat.

284. Several causes have combined to bring about this result. During the ten years previous to 1882, there were several unusually bad seasons in Europe, while they were universally good on this continent; there was in consequence an abnormal demand for American wheat. During the last five years the average production of wheat in Europe has increased some 50,000,000 bushels, while the harvests have been generally better. In consequence of the increased European demand, large areas of land were brought under wheat cultivation in Russia, British India, Australia and South America, as well as in the United States and Canada. The increased production in India and Australia has been very large, especially in India, owing to the excessively low price of labour and to increased facilities for transportation; large areas are still being continually brought under cultivation for wheat, and it is not improbable that before many years Europe will look still more to the East for her supplies. According to figures published in the United States Record of Foreign Commerce for 1886, British India exported in 1885, 39,312,969 bushels, and the United States

Causes of  
decline in  
price of  
wheat.



53,025,938; in the preceding year the figures were respectively 29,550,741 bushels and 81,628,478 bushels. In 1884, the Australasian Colonies exported 19,466,921 bushels, as compared with 7,481,949 bushels in 1883. These figures help to show the great increase in production in the East, and to explain the present extremely low prices. Mr. Bookwalter, an American, says:—"No revision of the laws by which American trade is bound can restore American supremacy in the grain markets of the world. The American farmer no longer holds, as once he did, the position of dictator in the European market." In 1880, of the total quantity of wheat exported (principally to European countries) by the chief wheat producing countries, the share of the United States was 69.13 per cent, in 1884 it was only 40.34 per cent., and was probably still lower in 1885.

Benefit of  
National  
Policy to  
the farmer

285. The above statements must also be considered with reference to this country, and though with increased railway and transport facilities, and with the natural advantage of superior quality, it is believed that Canadian wheat will not be driven out of the English market by eastern produce, in spite of the excessive cheapness of labour in those countries, yet the advantage cannot fail to be seen of having a fiscal policy that, by creating a home market for almost the whole amount of Canadian grown wheat, has given the farmer better prices for his grain, and prevented him from being the large sufferer he otherwise would have been through the fall in prices.

Exports of  
Canadian  
wheat.

286. The exports of Canadian wheat in 1886 were 3,419,168 bushels, while the total home production was probably about 33,000,000.

Wheat  
product of  
the world.

287. The wheat product of the world in 1885 was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 2,110,000,000 bushels, excluding the product of China and Asiatic Russia.





r the figures were respec-  
28,478 bushels. In 1884,  
ed 19,466,921 bushels, as  
in 1883. These figures  
n production in the East,  
remely low prices. Mr.  
"No revision of the laws  
and can restore American  
of the world. The Amer-  
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t." In 1880, of the total  
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ing countries, the share of  
ent, in 1884 it was only  
still lower in 1885.

It also be considered with  
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the natural advantage of  
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t, has given the farmer  
ented him from being the  
have been through the

eat in 1886 were 3,419,168  
roduction was probably

world in 1885 was esti-  
tment of Agriculture at  
e product of China and

288. It will be also seen from the above table that while the exports of other breadstuffs of Canadian produce from 1868 to 1879 averaged \$7,191,765 annually, the average from 1880 to 1886 was \$11,101,401, an annual increase of \$3,909,636; similarly the annual average of total exports of breadstuffs the produce of Canada during the first period was \$14,293,417; and during the second period it was \$16,687,010, an annual increase of \$2,393,593. There was a corresponding decrease in the imports: from 1868 to 1879 they averaged \$11,156,315 annually, and from 1880 to 1886 only \$3,339,627 annually.

289. The next table gives the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and foreign countries, during the year 1886, with the percentage of the total amount in each case:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1886.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.		EXPORTS TO.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	\$		\$	
United States.....	50,475,418	48.34	36,578,769	42.91
Great Britain.....	40,589,500	38.87	41,542,629	48.73
Germany.....	2,139,426	2.05	253,298	0.30
France.....	1,866,392	1.79	534,363	0.63
British West Indies.....	995,422	0.95	1,256,549	1.47
*Other ".....	1,511,412	1.45	865,921	1.01
British possessions.....	583,839	0.56	253,290	0.30
Japan.....	1,485,932	1.42	1,703	.....
South America.....	1,052,496	1.00	1,012,806	1.19
China.....	903,439	0.87	61,415	0.07
Belgium.....	554,774	0.53	6,565	0.01
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	388,171	0.37	1,732,048	2.06
Spain.....	381,198	0.37	53,075	0.06
Holland.....	303,111	0.29	7,587	0.01
Switzerland.....	202,399	0.19	913	.....
Turkey.....	168,933	0.16	48	.....
Italy.....	103,565	0.10	108,601	0.13
Greece.....	93,925	0.09	.....	.....
Austria.....	67,577	0.07	3,039	.....
Portugal.....	57,059	0.05	245,450	0.29
Norway and Sweden.....	29,513	0.03	71,747	0.08
Australasia.....	13,795	0.01	263,680	0.31
Russia.....	10,921	0.01	496	.....
Denmark.....	795	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	445,549	0.43	378,222	0.44
Total.....	104,424,561	100.00	85,251,314	100.00

\* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

Exports  
and im-  
ports of  
bread-  
stuffs com-  
pared.

Exports  
and im-  
ports by  
countries.





290. It will be seen that by far the largest part of the foreign trade of the Dominion is transacted with the United Kingdom and the United States, the combined trade with the two countries forming 89·20 per cent. of the total trade, as compared with 88·92 per cent. in 1885. The largest proportion of imports came from the United States, and that of exports went to Great Britain. The trade with the United States amounted to 45·89 per cent., and was \$5,793,824 less in value than in the preceding year, and with the United Kingdom to 43·30 per cent., and was \$1,256,912 less than in 1885. According to American official returns 5·47 per cent of the total trade of the United States was done with British North America, including Newfoundland, 5·91 per cent. of the total imports having come from thence, and 4·80 per cent. of the domestic exports having been sent thereto; while according to our own official figures the trade of Canada alone formed 6·59 per cent. of the total United States trade. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports therefrom by \$953,129, and the imports from exceeded the exports to the United States by \$13,896,649. The United States official returns show their exports to this country to have been less than their imports, but admit that their figures are very incomplete and largely understated. Following these two countries in extent of trade came the West Indies, Germany and South America. A large import trade in comparison with the exports is done with China, Japan and several European countries. The exports exceeded the imports to eight countries only, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, Newfoundland, Italy, Portugal, Norway and Sweden and the Australasian Colonies. The imports from all other countries were in excess of exports thereto. The imports from British Possessions were \$42,570,727, and the exports thereto \$45,068,196, forming together 46·20 per cent. of the total trade.

Trade with  
United  
States.

Excess of  
exports.

Excess of  
imports.



291. The next table is a comparative statement of the imports from foreign countries in 1885 and 1886:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FOR THE YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
	1885.	1886.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Great Britain .....	41,511,336	40,589,500	.....	921,836	2·22
United States .....	53,095,277	50,475,418	.....	2,619,859	4·93
France .....	1,775,172	1,806,392	91,220	.....	5·13
Germany .....	2,173,938	2,139,426	.....	34,512	1·58
Spain .....	298,314	381,198	82,884	.....	27·78
Portugal .....	61,603	57,059	.....	4,544	11·67
Italy .....	116,482	103,565	.....	12,917	11·08
Holland .....	358,905	303,111	.....	55,794	15·54
Belgium .....	506,228	554,774	48,546	.....	9·58
Newfoundland .....	350,398	388,171	37,773	.....	10·78
West Indies .....	3,475,066	2,506,834	.....	968,232	27·86
South America .....	1,214,904	1,171,549	.....	43,355	3·56
China and Japan .....	2,557,821	2,389,371	.....	168,450	6·58
Australasia .....	2,231	13,795	11,564	.....	518·33
Switzerland .....	221,176	202,399	.....	18,777	8·48
Other Countries .....	1,219,635	1,281,999	62,364	.....	5·11
Total .....	108,941,486	104,424,561	.....	4,516,925	4·14

292. The total decrease in the imports was \$4,516,925, as compared with \$7,455,557 in 1885, the falling off in the trade with Great Britain and the United States not being nearly so great. The import trade from France is increasing largely, there having been an increase of \$85,096 in 1885 over 1884, and of \$91,220 in 1886 over 1885. This was the largest amount of increase from any country. There was also an increase in imports from Spain, Belgium, Newfoundland and the Australasian Colonies, the imports from the latter colonies being the largest they have yet been. There was a decrease from all other principal countries. The total imports decreased 4·14 per cent. as compared with 1885.

293. A comparative statement of the exports for 1885 and 1886, showing the respective increase or decrease to each country will be found below:—

Imports from foreign countries—1885 and 1886.

Increase and decrease from various countries.

Exports to foreign countries—1885 and 1886.





## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF CANADA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1885 AND 1886.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
	1885.	1886.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
United States .....	39,752,734	36,578,769		3,173,965	7.98
Great Britain .....	41,877,705	41,542,629		335,076	0.80
Germany .....	264,075	253,298		10,777	4.08
France .....	303,309	534,363	231,054		76.17
British West Indies .....	1,533,800	1,256,549		277,251	18.07
"Other .....	994,537	865,021		129,516	13.02
" British possessions .....	271,762	253,290		18,472	6.79
Japan .....	21,805	1,703		20,102	92.18
South America .....	1,254,109	1,012,806		241,303	19.24
China .....	8,113	61,415	53,302		86.78
Belgium .....	72,385	6,505		65,820	90.93
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	1,670,968	1,752,048	81,080		4.85
Spain .....	132,695	53,075		79,620	60.00
Holland .....	24,094	7,587		16,507	68.51
Switzerland .....		913			
Turkey .....	34	48	14		41.17
Italy .....	147,550	108,601		38,949	26.40
Greece .....					
Austria .....		3,039	3,039		
Portugal .....	166,730	245,450	78,720		47.21
Norway and Sweden .....	83,596	71,747		11,849	14.17
Australasia .....	434,887	263,680		171,207	39.36
Russia .....		496	496		
Denmark .....	930			930	
Other Countries .....	222,543	378,222	155,679		69.95
Total .....	89,238,361	85,251,314		3,987,047	4.46

\* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

Increase  
and de-  
crease in  
exports.

294. The total decrease in exports amounted to \$3,987,047, and of this \$3,173,965, or 79.60 per cent. was caused by a falling off in exports to the United States, the balance being divided among fourteen other countries, notably Great Britain, the West Indies, British and otherwise, South America and the Australasian Colonies. There was a considerable increase in exports to France, and an increase also to Portugal, China and Newfoundland. The total decrease was 4.46 as compared with 1885, and 6.73 as compared with 1884.



PORTS OF CANADA TO FOREIGN  
55 AND 1886.

ports.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
\$	\$	\$	
578,769		3,173,965	7-98
342,929		335,076	0-80
257,298		10,777	4-08
334,363	231,054		76-17
256,549		277,251	18-07
865,021		129,516	13-02
253,290		18,472	6-79
1,703		20,102	92-18
12,806		241,303	19-24
61,415	53,302		86-78
6,565		65,820	90-93
52,048	81,080		4-85
53,075		79,620	60-00
7,587		16,507	68-51
913	913		
48	14		41-17
08,601		38,949	26-40
3,039	3,039		
45,450	78,720		47-21
71,747		11,849	14-17
53,680		171,207	39-36
496	496		
78,222	155,679	930	69-95
31,314		3,987,047	4-46

West Indies.

ports amounted to \$3,987,047,  
per cent. was caused by a  
d States, the balance being  
countries, notably Great  
ish and otherwise, South  
colonies. There was a con-  
-rance, and an increase also  
dland. The total decrease  
and 6-73 as compared with

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

295. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her various possessions, for the year 1885, together with the amount per head in each country or colony. The figures have all been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885.

COUNTRY.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
United Kingdom.....	1,805,377,381	49 69	1,320,497,977	36 40
India.....	336,677,512	1 69	414,928,208	2 07
Straits Settlement.....	96,698,332	151 66	82,354,872	137 72
Ceylon.....	20,591,625	7 35	16,325,720	5 83
Mauritius.....	11,690,581	30 68	16,885,089	46 72
Natal.....	7,390,310	16 65	4,270,417	9 62
Cape of Good Hope.....	24,342,881	19 43	18,175,062	14 51
St. Helena.....	252,633	49 93	58,020	11 45
Lagos.....	2,640,478	33 85	2,989,014	38 32
Gold Coast.....	2,260,929	3 49	2,415,414	3 71
Sierra Leone.....	1,550,057	25 41	1,591,068	26 08
Gambia.....	475,400	33 60	581,007	41 06
Canada.....	108,941,486	23 20	89,238,361	19 00
Newfoundland.....	6,791,535	35 16	4,792,255	24 81
Bermudas.....	1,157,483	76 97	411,699	27 38
Honduras.....	1,240,298	44 29	1,188,829	42 45
British Guiana.....	7,141,259	26 44	8,764,005	32 45
Bahamas.....	1,143,957	25 42	877,357	19 49
Turk's Island.....	135,575	28 64	150,151	31 73
Jamaica.....	7,087,683	11 88	6,880,113	11 53
Windward Islands.....	3,075,957	13-28	7,164,278	22 03
Leeward Islands.....	1,863,957	15 37	2,101,144	17 33
Trinidad.....	10,908,526	63 45	10,933,764	63 60
New South Wales.....	114,197,285	116 45	80,593,159	86 46
Victoria.....	87,817,072	88 54	75,685,222	77 62
South Australia.....	27,002,227	84 51	27,429,174	85 81
Western Australia.....	3,165,235	89 96	2,173,900	63 78
Queensland.....	31,256,118	95 61	25,517,899	80 14
Tasmania.....	8,553,098	63 93	6,393,305	48 36
New Zealand.....	36,402,281	62 50	33,190,370	58 74
Fiji.....	1,433,647	11 26	1,590,183	12 49
Falkland Islands.....	235,126	130 62	476,183	264 54
Total.....	2,762,906,924	10 94	2,266,533,819	8 98

296. It will be seen that with the exception of the United Kingdom and India, the external trade of Canada was larger





than that of any British Possession, that of New South Wales being the next largest. With the exception, however, of the Falkland Islands, where the population is particularly limited, and of the Straits Settlement, the trade of the Australasian Colonies per head of population was far higher than that of either the United Kingdom or any of her possessions, that of New South Wales being nearly five times as much as Canada. Diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope through the Post Office are not included in the above figures, their estimated value in 1885 was \$12,116,340.

Total  
trade of  
British  
possession.  
sions.

297. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1885 was \$5,029,337,410, being a decrease of \$422,863,647 as compared with 1884. Of this amount \$212,590,581 was due to a falling off in the trade of the United Kingdom. The total imports exceeded the total exports by \$496,476,438, the excess of imports in the United Kingdom, which has always been very large, amounting to \$484,879,404. The average annual excess of exports over imports in India during the last seven years has been \$85,000,000.

Excess of  
imports  
into British  
possession.  
sions.

298. The following is a list of British Possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1885:—

#### IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS IN—

United Kingdom.	Honduras.
Straits Settlement.	Bahamas.
Ceylon.	Jamaica.
Natal.	New South Wales.
Cape of Good Hope.	Victoria.
St. Helena.	Western Australia.
Canada.	Queensland.
Newfoundland.	Tasmania.
Bermudas.	New Zealand.





session, that of New South  
With the exception, however,  
the population is particularly  
ement, the trade of the Aus-  
population was far higher  
Kingdom or any of her  
h Wales being nearly five  
diamonds exported from the  
Post Office are not included  
imated value in 1885 was

de of the United Kingdom  
as \$5,029,337,410, being a  
pared with 1884. Of this  
a falling off in the trade of  
l imports exceeded the total  
ess of imports in the United  
en very large, amounting to  
ual excess of exports over  
ast seven years has been

British Possessions in which  
tively in excess in 1885 :—

#### EXPORTS IN—

Honduras.  
Bahamas.  
Jamaica.  
New South Wales.  
Victoria.  
Western Australia.  
Queensland.  
Tasmania.  
New Zealand.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

#### EXPORTS EXCEEDED IMPORTS IN—

India.	Turk's Island.
Mauritius.	Windward Islands.
Lagos.	Leeward Islands.
Gold Coast.	Trinidad.
Sierra Leone.	South Australia.
Gambia.	Fiji.
British Guiana.	Falkland Islands.

If the value of diamonds sent through the post office was included, the exports from Cape Colony would be in excess of imports. (*See ante*, paragraph 296.)

299. The total value and the value per head of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in 1884 are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office :—

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Imports.	Amount per Head.	Exports.	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
*Russian Empire.....	1885	211,889,800	2 04	262,143,000	2 52
Norway and Sweden.....	1884	129,516,600	19 58	94,844,600	14 34
Denmark.....	1884	74,133,933	37 65	48,233,533	24 49
German Empire.....	1885	1,052,319,333	22 46	1,037,378,667	22 14
*Holland.....	1885	434,817,200	108 36	360,649,200	89 87
Belgium.....	1885	501,767,933	90 90	470,996,000	85 32
France.....	1885	959,706,667	25 47	770,062,400	20 44
*†Portugal.....	1885	40,641,533	9 34	27,345,800	6 28
Spain.....	1885	143,586,133	8 63	133,974,466	8 05
Italy.....	1885	296,331,332	10 41	196,671,733	6 91
Austro-Hungarian Empire..	1885	354,707,000	9 36	400,993,866	10 58
†Roumania.....	1884	57,425,450	11 10	35,843,000	6 92
*†Greece.....	1883	23,695,800	13 78	16,137,866	9 38
Turkey.....	1885	90,393,466	3 90	56,054,266	2 42
*Egypt.....	1885	46,627,533	6 85	59,529,066	8 75
China.....	1885	115,125,866	0 35	85,259,133	0 26
*Japan.....	1885	28,723,066	0 78	36,607,066	0 99
†Chili.....	1885	42,554,133	18 73	53,328,933	23 47
*†Uruguay.....	1885	25,627,866	49 23	25,603,533	49 19
*†Argentine Republic.....	1885	89,760,800	29 92	81,643,200	27 21
†Mexico.....	1885	36,339,400	3 75	47,196,933	4 87
United States.....	1886	635,436,136	19 84	679,524,830	11 59

\*Imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce.

†Including bullion and specie.



Foreign  
trade of  
principal  
countries.

300. It will be seen that Germany has the largest amount of foreign trade, followed by France, United States, Belgium and Holland. The foreign trade of the United Kingdom, however, considerably exceeds that of Germany, and is larger than that of any country in the world.

Trade in  
Australa-  
sian Colo-  
nies.

301. In proportion to population, by far the largest trade was done by Belgium and Holland, which, with the exception of Uruguay and Mexico, were the only countries in the table where the value per head of imports and exports was larger than that of the United Kingdom. The value per head, however, of the external trade of some of the Australasian Colonies is, with the exception of Holland, higher than that of any other country of importance in the world.

Excess of  
exports.

302. Exports exceeded imports in Russia, Austria, Egypt, Japan, Chili, Mexico and the United States. In all other countries imports were in excess, and in some cases to a large extent.

United  
States  
trade with  
Great  
Britain.

303. Of the total exports from the United States 51·27 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, and 60·36 per cent. to British Possessions, while of the imports only 24·28 per cent. came from Great Britain and 35·60 per cent. from British Possessions, the imports from British Possessions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, exceeding the exports thereto.

Exports to  
British  
posses-  
sions.

304. In view of the increasing interest taken in the future relations of England and her colonial possessions, the following figures respecting the trade between them will probably be found interesting. In 1885 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were \$904,766,783, and to British Possessions \$415,731,194, the latter being not quite one-third of the total amount, which proportion was the largest yet recorded, and the following figures show that the same proportion has been steadily increasing for a number of years:—





any has the largest amount  
ce, United States, Belgium  
e of the United Kingdom,  
that of Germany, and is  
n the world.

on, by far the largest trade  
nd, which, with the excep-  
e the only countries in the  
f imports and exports was  
Kingdom. The value per  
ade of some of the Austral-  
ception of Holland, higher  
importance in the world.

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the United States 51·27 per  
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and 35·60 per cent. from  
from British Possessions,  
om, exceeding the exports

interest taken in the future  
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exports from Great Britain  
6,783, and to British Pos-  
being not quite one-third  
ortion was the largest yet  
ares show that the same  
creasing for a number of

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL  
EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN  
THE YEARS NAMED.

1871.....	19·59 per cent.
1875.....	27·22 "
1880.....	28·46 "
1884.....	29·83 "
1885.....	31·47 "

305. Though the actual value of the exports to foreign countries from Great Britain has always been very much larger than to British Possessions, yet in proportion to population the value to the Colonies has been the highest: in 1885 it was more than twice as much, amounting to \$2·39 per head, as compared with 97 cents per head of exports to foreign countries.

306. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British Possessions during the years 1884 and 1885, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries respectively:—

Proportion of colonial trade per head.

Summary of imports and exports into British possessions—1884 and 1885.



## IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1884 AND 1885.

COLONY.	1884.			
	IMPORTS FROM			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
India .....	241,929,601	1 20	89,766,114	0 44
Straits Settlement .....	20,843,544	38 59	70,050,049	129 72
Ceylon .....	6,401,345	2 28	9,984,424	3 56
Mauritius .....	3,303,826	9 08	11,050,844	29 80
Natal .....	6,377,532	15 02	1,778,269	4 18
Cape of Good Hope .....	19,582,258	15 06	6,019,472	4 81
St. Helena .....	135,930	26 86	174,494	34 49
Lagos .....	1,646,480	21 66	972,861	12 80
Gold Coast .....	1,965,101	3 01	601,281	0 92
Sierra Leone .....	1,574,717	25 81	641,679	10 52
Gambia .....	423,881	29 95	608,445	43 00
Canada .....	43,677,143	9 48	72,719,900	15 79
Newfoundland .....	3,126,969	15 84	5,060,987	25 64
Bermudas .....	367,024	24 65	1,010,996	67 90
Honduras .....	620,966	22 17	535,872	19 13
British Guiana .....	5,350,919	20 26	4,379,694	16 58
Bahamas .....	181,667	4 08	701,851	15 77
Turk's Island .....	16,021	3 38	113,544	24 00
Jamaica .....	4,413,589	7 35	3,220,452	5 36
Windward Islands .....	3,265,314	10 19	4,577,236	14 29
Leeward Islands .....	1,010,499	8 35	1,308,257	10 81
Trinidad .....	4,316,786	25 90	10,691,597	64 16
New South Wales .....	55,592,161	60 34	55,499,164	60 24
Victoria .....	44,525,502	46 31	48,922,443	50 89
South Australia .....	14,518,706	46 41	13,461,477	43 03
Western Australia .....	1,084,975	34 22	1,451,371	45 78
Queensland .....	12,268,199	39 58	20,104,749	64 87
Tasmania .....	3,124,896	23 93	4,937,044	37 82
New Zealand .....	24,024,532	42 57	13,283,055	23 54
Falkland Islands .....	296,681	174 52	33,603	19 77
Total .....	562,032,794	2 43	453,661,224	2 10





1884.		
IMPORTS FROM		
Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1 20	89,766,114	0 44
38 59	70,050,049	129 72
2 28	9,984,424	3 56
9 08	11,050,844	29 80
15 02	1,778,269	4 18
15 66	6,019,472	4 81
26 86	174,494	34 49
-21 66	972,861	12 80
3 01	601,281	0 92
25 81	641,679	10 52
29 95	608,445	43 00
-9 48	72,719,900	15 79
15 84	5,060,987	25 64
24 65	1,010,996	67 90
22 17	535,872	19 13
20 26	4,379,694	16 58
4 08	701,851	15 77
3 38	113,544	24 00
7 35	3,220,452	5 36
10 19	4,577,236	14 29
8 35	1,308,257	10 81
25 90	10,691,597	64 16
60 34	55,499,164	60 24
46 31	48,922,443	50 89
46 41	13,461,477	43 03
34 22	1,451,371	45 78
39 58	20,104,749	64 87
23 93	4,937,044	37 82
42 57	13,283,055	23 54
174 52	33,603	19 77
2 43	453,661,224	2 10

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1884 AND 1885—*Concluded.*

COLONY.	1885.			
	IMPORTS FROM			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
India .....	245,175,921	1 22	93,501,593	0 46
Straits Settlement .....	17,408,456	29 11	73,290,126	122 56
Ceylon .....	5,129,291	1 83	15,462,335	5 52
Mauritius .....	2,205,281	6 10	8,885,234	24 58
Natal .....	5,994,838	13 51	1,395,473	3 15
Cape of Good Hope .....	18,870,679	15 07	5,422,201	4 33
St. Helena .....	149,845	29 62	102,789	20 32
Lagos .....	1,423,660	18 25	1,216,818	15 60
Sierra Leone .....	1,677,350	2 58	592,579	0 91
Gambia .....	1,116,520	18 30	433,537	7 11
Canada .....	171,764	12 14	303,636	21 46
Newfoundland .....	41,511,336	8 84	67,430,150	14 35
Bermudas .....	2,215,691	11 47	4,575,844	23 69
Honduras .....	330,520	21 98	826,963	54 99
British Guiana .....	538,627	19 23	701,671	25 06
Bahamas .....	3,526,732	13 06	3,614,527	13 38
Turk's Island .....	243,615	5 41	900,342	20 01
Jamaica .....	13,267	2 80	122,308	25 84
Windward Islands .....	3,704,298	6 21	3,383,385	5 67
Leeward Islands .....	2,336,029	7 18	3,768,347	11 58
Trinidad .....	739,928	6 10	1,124,029	9 27
New South Wales .....	3,186,226	18 53	7,722,300	44 92
Victoria .....	58,329,904	59 48	55,867,281	56 97
South Australia .....	43,541,171	43 90	44,275,901	44 64
Western Australia .....	16,211,289	50 74	11,218,484	35 11
Queensland .....	1,362,359	38 72	1,802,876	51 24
Tasmania .....	13,390,336	40 96	17,865,782	54 65
New Zealand .....	3,208,228	23 98	5,344,870	39 95
Falkland Islands .....	23,880,280	41 00	12,522,001	21 50
	194,116	107 84	41,010	22 78
Total .....	517,787,557	2 39	143,714,492	2 05





Growth of  
the import  
trade be-  
tween  
Great  
Britain  
and her  
colonies.

307. The total amount imported from Great Britain in 1885 was less by \$8,245,237 than in the preceding year, but the proportion to the total amount imported from all countries was somewhat larger, being 53·85 per cent. as compared with 53·69 per cent. in 1884, additional evidence of the growth of the trade between Great Britain and her possessions. It will be seen also from the foregoing table that a larger amount by \$72,371,510 in 1884, and by \$74,073,065 in 1885, was imported by India and the Colonies from Great Britain than from other countries, and that the total amount per head of the entire population in 1884 was 33 cents, and in 1885 34 cents, more than the similar proportions from other countries, thus practically confirming the sentimental belief that "trade follows the flag." With the exception of the Falkland Islands, the imports into the Australasian Colonies from Great Britain are far greater per head than into any other country, those into New South Wales amounting to within a few cents of \$60, or £12 sterling per head. Eleven colonies out of the thirty named in the table imported more in actual value from Great Britain than they did from all other countries, India, New South Wales and Victoria being the only places that imported more in actual value than Canada, but in proportion to population the amount was larger in twenty colonies than it was in this country.

Proportion of im-  
ports and  
exports of  
British po-  
ssessions  
from and  
to the  
United  
Kingdom  
to total  
imports  
and ex-  
ports.

308. The proportion of exports from British Possessions to the United Kingdom to the total exports was, in 1885, not so large as that of imports, it having been 42·78 per cent., and the amount per head was only \$1.81 as compared with \$2.43 per head of exports to other countries. The proportion of imports from British Possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same for a number of years, as shown by the following figures:—



ed from Great Britain in the preceding year, but t imported from all coun- 53·85 per cent. as compared dditional evidence of the at Britain and her posses- the foregoing table that 1884, and by \$74,073,065 d the Colonies from Great and that the total amount in 1884 was 33 cents, and similar proportions from onfirming the sentimental .” With the exception of ts into the Australasian far greater per head than into New South Wales s of \$60, or £12 sterling the thirty named in the e from Great Britain than India, New South Wales s that imported more in proportion to population y colonies than it was in

om British Possessions to exports was, in 1885, not ing been 42·78 per cent., y \$1·81 as compared with ountries. The proportion s to the total imports info much about the same for e following figures:—

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871.....	22·03	per cent.
1875.....	23·57	“
1880.....	23·50	“
1884.....	24·56	“
1885.....	22·75	“

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total Colonial exports has decreased during the same period:—

## PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871.....	50·45	per cent.
1875.....	49·47	“
1880.....	46·46	“
1884.....	43·33	“
1885.....	42·84	“

309. The total foreign trade of British Possessions has increased very largely since 1871, but, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom:—

Foreign  
trade of  
British  
posses-  
sions.

## PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871.....	51·41	per cent.
1875.....	52·33	“
1880.....	49·36	“
1884.....	46·72	“
1885.....	48·44	“

310. It has been shown that the Colonies buy considerably more from England than England buys from them, and that the quantity is steadily increasing. This fact, which is probably at present more particularly the consequence of the numerous financial transactions that take place between them, shows that the greater portion of the wants of the Colonies can be supplied by the United Kingdom. It has also been shown that, in proportion to their total exports, the exports to Great Britain are not keeping pace with those to foreign countries.

British  
imports  
into colo-  
nies ex-  
ceed  
British ex-  
ports.





Extension  
of trade  
between  
Great  
Britain  
and her  
colonies.

311. Seeing, however, that one-half of the foreign trade of British Possessions is carried on with Great Britain, and that over one-fourth of the vast foreign trade of the United Kingdom is absorbed by her Colonies, and considering that, with scarcely an exception, these Colonies are all yet in their infancy, with incalculable resources waiting for development, and that among them they possess almost all the known products of the world, the question arises, why should not this trade be so extended as to make Great Britain and her Colonial possessions mutually self-supporting and self-reliant on each other, and comparatively independent of foreign countries. More especially is this applicable to the question of food, for Great Britain is yearly becoming more dependent upon other countries for her supplies, and "the food must be had, and must be had cheaply, and therefore the more rapidly the resources of the Colonies can be developed, the better it must be for England."

Food sup-  
plies for  
Great  
Britain  
from the  
colonies.

312. It is estimated that Great Britain annually imports, at the present time, food supplies from other countries to the value of \$625,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 worth, or about 25 per cent., is furnished by the United States. It has been shown previously (paragraph 284, *ante*) that the United States no longer control the wheat markets of the world. The wheat grown in the North-West is acknowledged to be the finest in the world, and will always be able to hold its own position in the market on that account, and when the Hudson's Bay Railway, now in course of construction, is completed, Winnipeg, which is the outlet for the products of Manitoba and the Territories, will be almost as near to Liverpool as New York is at present. Canada and the Australasian Colonies can supply all the cattle and sheep that Great Britain can require, and it needs but the hearty co-operation of English capitalists in extending the railway systems and increasing the transport facilities to make it practicable for almost the whole of the vast amount now



one-half of the foreign trade and on with Great Britain, and the foreign trade of the United Colonies, and considering that, these Colonies are all yet in resources waiting for development they possess almost all the, the question arises, why extended as to make Great Colonies mutually self-supporting and comparatively independent especially is this applicable to Britain is yearly becoming countries for her supplies, and it be had cheaply, and there- sources of the Colonies can be be for England."

at Britain annually imports, lies from other countries to which \$150,000,000 worth, or by the United States. It (paragraph 284, *ante*) that the the wheat markets of the the North-West is acknow- world, and will always be the market on that account, always, now in course of con- eg, which is the outlet for the Territories, will be almost k is at present. Canada and apply all the cattle and sheep and it needs but the hearty s in extending the railway nsport facilities to make it e of the vast amount now

spent annually by Great Britain in the purchase of food supplies to be expended in her own Colonies, from whence the greater part of it would return again in exchange for her own various productions and manufactures.

313. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports at every port in the Dominion during the year 1886, and the amount of duty collected at each place:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886.

		1886.		
PORTS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	Duty.
	Value.		Value.	
ONTARIO.				
	\$	\$	\$	
Amherstburg.....	50,581	—91,204	5,283	
Belleville.....	305,610	735,179	49,511	
Brantford.....	634,075	245,934	113,546	
Berlin.....	310,660	133,056	37,157	
Brighton.....	14,123	71,857	2,364	
Brockville.....	767,800	1,082,124	94,819	
Chatham.....	155,942	375,702	27,227	
Clifton.....	1,226,515	1,550,358	219,554	
Cobourg.....	209,541	305,962	18,575	
Colborne.....	17,200	15,916	3,091	
Collingwood.....	157,219	335,830	25,387	
Cornwall.....	798,729	73,559	27,593	
Cramahe.....	11,525	120,431	1,305	
Darlington.....	92,115	218,290	12,494	
Deseronto.....	39,192	397,127	7,387	
Dover.....	48,718	170,706	7,690	
Dundas.....	249,308	43,648	22,998	
Dunnville.....	20,612	63,949	5,373	
Fort Erie.....	433,040	2,157,029	84,755	
Galt.....	276,883	92,638	32,499	
Gananoque.....	111,444	71,626	17,142	
Goderich.....	33,773	154,438	5,112	
Guelph.....	481,871	473,494	67,664	
Hamilton.....	4,214,197	601,171	656,589	
Hope.....	112,661	1,029,531	20,729	
Kincardine.....	58,587	502,667	6,688	
Kingston.....	1,182,008	678,620	166,883	
Kingsville.....	8,490	91,913	1,663	
Lindsay.....	45,823	119,316	8,853	
London.....	2,373,766	289,687	493,475	
Morrisburg.....	71,812	297,471	13,290	
Napanee.....	64,074	303,679	8,638	
Newcastle.....	11,742	125,299	2,603	





IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1886.		
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	Duty.
	Value.	Value.	
<b>ONTARIO—<i>Concluded.</i></b>			
	\$	\$	\$
Niagara .....	21,883		4,319
Oakville .....	50,833	100,310	3,610
Oshawa .....	111,720	158,428	17,136
Ottawa .....	1,579,255	2,099,897	305,232
Owen Sound .....	59,220	25,613	4,949
Paris .....	110,129	91,316	15,223
Penetanguishene .....	186,937	138,464	21,247
Peterboro' .....	212,221	234,034	28,982
Pictou .....	40,702	548,771	8,227
Prescott .....	244,560	397,255	42,064
Port Arthur .....	290,662	69,068	90,504
St. Catharines .....	525,596	356,301	71,306
St. Thomas .....	354,475	159,779	55,157
Sarnia .....	573,318	831,079	60,077
Saugeen .....	119,618	25,139	398
Sault Ste. Marie .....	95,497	211,239	23,773
Stratford .....	342,102	444,244	54,913
Toronto .....	18,301,177	3,254,514	3,411,908
Trenton .....	46,139	579,577	9,230
Wallaceburg .....	13,823	321,888	2,580
Whitby .....	79,962	349,247	10,204
Windsor .....	864,526	695,015	166,982
Woodstock .....	255,484	650,026	53,339
Total .....	39,069,475	24,679,615	6,699,324
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports .....		2,409,253	
Total .....	39,069,475	27,088,868	6,699,324
<b>QUEBEC.</b>			
Clarenceville .....	3,754	18,713	840
Coaticook .....	198,465	1,257,394	31,003
Dundee .....	15,496	47,922	2,362
Frelighsburg .....	5,035	9,534	451
Gaspé .....	23,042	255,683	2,774
Hemmingford .....	18,436	70,222	2,724
Lacolle .....	98,955	31,203	2,163
Magdalen Islands .....	18		120
Montreal .....	38,995,616	25,426,111	7,352,959
New Carlisle .....	45,482	341,079	7,594
Percé .....	14,417	113,108	1,714
Potter .....	10,802	36,002	3,876
Quebec .....	3,468,679	7,309,970	672,044
Rimouski .....	18,827	83,489	2,426





PORT IN CANADA, 1886—Continued.

1886.		
IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	Duty.
Value.	Value.	
\$	\$	\$
21,883		4,319
50,833	100,310	3,610
111,720	158,428	17,136
579,255	2,099,897	305,232
59,220	25,613	4,949
110,129	91,316	15,223
186,937	138,464	21,247
212,221	234,034	28,982
40,702	548,771	8,227
244,560	397,255	42,064
290,662	69,068	60,504
525,596	356,301	71,306
354,475	159,779	55,157
573,318	831,079	60,077
119,618	25,139	398
95,497	211,239	23,773
342,102	444,244	54,913
301,177	3,254,514	3,411,908
46,139	579,577	9,230
13,823	321,888	2,580
79,962	349,247	10,204
864,526	695,015	166,982
255,484	650,026	53,339
069,475	24,679,615	6,699,324
	2,409,253	
069,475	27,088,868	6,699,324
3,754	18,713	840
198,465	1,257,394	31,003
15,496	47,922	2,362
5,035	9,534	451
23,042	255,683	2,774
18,436	70,222	2,724
98,955	31,203	2,163
18		120
995,616	25,426,111	7,352,959
45,482	341,079	7,594
14,417	113,108	1,714
10,802	36,002	3,876
468,679	7,300,970	672,044
18,827	85,489	2,426

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—Continued.

PORTS.	1886.		
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	Duty.
	Value.	Value.	
	\$	\$	\$
<i>QUEBEC—Concluded.</i>			
Russelltown .....	6,903	39,220	1,321
St. Armand .....	38,886	284,938	5,589
St. Hyacinthe .....	169,669	45,957	15,984
St. John's .....	430,314	662,354	31,498
Sherbrooke .....	869,472	380,535	65,138
Sorel .....	21,671	114,420	7,817
Stanstead .....	49,561	327,499	16,242
Sutton .....	383,494	507,960	9,930
Three Rivers .....	111,700	445,081	22,282
Total .....	45,001,694	37,799,394	8,258,861
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports .....		371,945	
Total .....	45,001,694	38,171,339	8,258,861
<i>NOVA SCOTIA.</i>			
Amherst .....	97,001	197,562	28,093
Annapolis .....	55,098	140,922	11,100
Antigonish .....	59,602	67,876	12,759
Aricbat .....	16,570	35,657	2,529
Baddeck .....	8,167	78,489	2,327
Barrington .....	18,890	46,889	3,441
Bridgetown .....	5,878	3,570	1,133
Cornwallis .....	48,807	104,003	7,943
Digby .....	31,169	76,116	5,390
Guysborough .....	7,553	57,663	1,144
Halifax .....	5,927,827	4,293,001	1,307,671
Liverpool .....	28,973	86,036	5,033
Lockeport .....	68,564	313,134	6,895
Londonderry .....	16,592	46,773	2,901
Lunenburg .....	97,543	673,370	15,852
Margaretsville .....	3,865	7,092	755
North Sydney .....	71,979	124,041	24,544
Parrsboro' .....	21,783	284,746	5,097
Pictou .....	274,118	146,583	39,651
Port Hawkesbury .....	16,418	208,101	2,964
Port Hood .....	1,210	8,426	664
Port Medway .....	2,453	62,673	389
Shelburne .....	17,340	49,512	3,203
Sydney .....	16,174	211,998	4,003
Truro .....	230,994	4,446	58,303
Weymouth .....	50,172	129,362	8,616
Windsor .....	157,783	100,656	15,634
Yarmouth .....	487,721	509,806	85,038
Total .....	7,840,244	8,071,513	1,663,087



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1886.		
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	Duty.
	Value.	Value.	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
	\$	\$	\$
Bathurst .....	74,449	183,457	11,852
Campo Bello (Welchpool) .....	11,762	96,943	3,812
Carquette .....	1,345	53,892	627
Chatham .....	112,565	734,984	18,049
Dalhousie .....	14,885	223,923	4,570
Dorchester .....	6,996	24,116	1,665
Fredericton .....	277,515	61,687	44,765
Grand Falls .....			
Hillsborough .....	5,050	88,771	924
McAdam Junction .....			
Moncton .....	394,871	165,680	154,164
Newcastle .....	41,643	464,161	8,556
Richibucto .....	10,093	266,338	2,681
Sackville .....	30,323	78,730	5,546
Shediac .....			
Shippegan .....	4,574	13,150	739
St. Andrew's .....	36,179	25,145	21,525
St. George .....	11,800	32,410	1,009
St. John .....	4,075,062	3,901,495	861,002
St. Stephen .....	641,336	14,268	63,289
Woodstock .....	99,072	117,946	30,318
Total .....	5,849,520	6,547,096	1,235,083
MANITOBA.			
Winnipeg .....	1,794,374	776,480	450,205
Emerson .....	100,993	76,135	17,007
Total .....	1,895,367	852,615	467,212
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Victoria .....	2,934,130	1,787,109	782,095
New Westminster .....	718,899	191,352	56,839
Nanaimo .....	300,270	975,155	41,290
Total .....	3,953,299	2,953,616	880,226
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Charlottetown .....	551,173	1,192,656	210,080
Summerside .....	60,998	373,611	14,613
Total .....	632,171	1,566,267	224,693





## PORT IN CANADA, 1886—Continued.

1886.		
PORTS.	EXPORTS.	Duty.
Value.	Value.	
\$	\$	\$
4,449	183,457	11,852
1,762	96,943	3,812
1,345	53,892	627
2,565	734,984	18,049
4,885	223,923	4,570
6,996	24,116	1,685
7,515	61,687	44,765
5,050	88,771	924
1,871	165,680	154,164
1,643	464,161	8,556
1,093	266,338	2,661
1,323	78,730	5,546
1,574	13,150	739
1,179	25,145	21,525
1,800	32,410	1,009
1,062	3,901,495	861,002
1,336	14,268	63,289
1,072	117,946	30,318
520	6,547,096	1,235,083
374	776,480	450,205
1,993	76,135	17,007
1,067	852,615	467,212
1,300	1,787,109	782,095
1,999	191,352	56,839
1,170	975,155	41,290
1,999	2,953,616	880,226
1,730	1,192,656	210,080
1,098	373,611	14,613
1,101	1,566,267	224,693

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—Concluded.

PORTS.	1886.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Duty.
	Value.	Value.	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	\$	\$	\$
Fort McLeod .....	165,752	.....	15,663
Fort Walsh .....	17,039	.....	3,412
Wood Mountain .....	.....	.....	617
Total .....	182,791	.....	19,633

314. In the Province of Ontario it will be seen that the imports were largest into the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Kingston, and the exports largest from Toronto, Fort Erie, Ottawa and Clifton. There was a small increase in the trade both of Toronto and Hamilton, and the duty paid at these two ports was nearly two-thirds of the whole amount paid in the Province. Trade of Ontario.

315. There was a decrease in imports and exports at Montreal and in imports at Quebec, but a small increase in exports at the latter place. With the exception of \$33,858, the whole of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec was taken at these two ports. of Quebec.

316. The principal portion of the trade of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was done at Halifax and St. John. There was a decrease at the former place, but at the latter there was a small increase, both in imports and exports. Of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

317. There was a considerable falling off in the trade of both Winnipeg and Victoria, and an increase in the exports from both Charlottetown and Summerside. Of Prince Edward Island, Winnipeg and Victoria.



## PART II.—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Former  
Imperial  
restrictions of  
trade.

318. Previous to the year 1846, the trade between the British North American Provinces and the United States had been very much hampered and restricted by the laws of Great Britain in regard to her Colonies.

Trade of  
B. N. A.  
Provinces  
and U. S.,  
1821-1845.

319. According to the United States official returns for the years 1821 to 1845, both inclusive, the total imports from the States into the British North American Provinces, including Newfoundland, amounted to \$90,124,195, and the exports from the Provinces into the States only reached the sum of \$31,040,834, showing a balance in favour of the United States of \$59,083,361.

Changes  
in the  
system of  
trade.

320. In 1846 England abandoned the old colonial system of trade, the heavy duties on imports from foreign countries were repealed, most of the productions of the Colonies were placed on the same footing as those of other countries, and the Colonies themselves were empowered to repeal the differential duties in favour of British produce imposed by former Imperial Acts. In the same year the American Government secured the enactment of an international drawback law.

Trade of  
B. N. A.  
Provinces  
and U. S.,  
1850-1854.

321. The immediate effect of these changes upon the trade between the Provinces and the States was very considerable, as will be seen in the diagram sheet No. 1 at the end of this book, the figures in which are taken from both United States and Canadian accounts, the presumption being that greater care is taken by the officials of each country in the particulars relating to imports, upon which duties are collected, than in those relating to exports. The exports from the Provinces are therefore taken from the United States official statement of imports, and similarly the imports into the Provinces are taken from Provincial sources.





RECIPROCITY TREATY.

In 1846, the trade between the Provinces and the United States was restricted and restricted by the laws of the Colonies.

The United States official returns for the year 1846 inclusive, the total imports from the North American Provinces, amounted to \$90,124,195, and the exports to the States only reached the balance in favour of the United States.

The old colonial system of imports from foreign countries and productions of the Colonies were those of other countries, and were empowered to repeal the laws of British produce imposed by the same year the American enactment of an international

These changes upon the trade of the United States was very considerable, as shown in sheet No. 1 at the end of this report. The exports from the United States are taken from both United States and the presumption being that the officials of each country in the Colonies, upon which duties are collected to exports. The exports from the United States and similarly the imports into the Provincial sources.

The diagram was prepared by Mr. Geo. Johnson, at the request of the Government, and the correctness of the figures has been recognized by the United States Government.

322. It will be seen that while the average annual trade during the 25 years from 1821 to 1845 only amounted to \$4,846,601 per annum, during 5 years, 1850 to 1854, it increased under a more liberal policy to no less an average than \$24,492,674 per annum. The value of commodities purchased by the Provinces from the States was, however, still very much larger than the value of goods sold to them, and the balance in favour of the States at the end of the above mentioned period was \$52,602,119, which, considering that it was the result of only 5 years' transactions, was exceedingly large. The result of the whole trade done between the years 1821 and 1854 inclusive was a balance in favour of the United States of \$132,611,377.

The question of reciprocity of trade between the Provinces and the States had been frequently spoken of by statesmen and others on both sides, and the increase of trade caused by the removal of restrictions in 1846 gave a fresh impetus to the idea. In 1847 negotiations were opened between the Governments of England and the United States for the establishment of reciprocal free trade between the States and Canada, and were continued until 1850, when a Bill which had been introduced into the United States Congress in 1849, providing for reciprocity in certain articles, was thrown out.

323. A conference at which all the British North American Provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland, were represented, was held at Halifax in September, 1849, and a memorial to the Imperial Government was adopted, asking that negotiations might be opened for reciprocal terms with the United States, and the British Minister at Washington,





in November, 1849, received special instructions with reference to such negotiations.

Completion of negotiations and signing of the Reciprocity Treaty.

324. In 1851, at the direction of the United States Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury took steps to collect all possible information bearing on the matter, and the report prepared in consequence and presented to the Senate in August, 1852, had a very important influence on the subsequent proceedings. Negotiations being re-opened in 1852, considerable correspondence took place between the respective Governments, and the question was much debated, both in the United States and also in the Provincial Legislatures, the Maritime Provinces in particular being very unwilling to admit Americans to their coast fisheries, while the Americans endeavoured to have the Fishery question dealt with separately, but to this the British Government would not consent; and, finally, what is commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty was signed at Washington on the 5th June, 1854, the Earl of Elgin, at that time Governor General of the Province of Canada, acting for Her Britannic Majesty, and Mr. D. L. Marcy for the United States.

Principal provisions of the Treaty.

325. The following were its principal provisions:—It removed the three mile limit imposed by the Convention of 1818, and gave to the inhabitants of the United States free liberty to take all kinds of fish, except shell-fish, along the shores and in the bays and harbours of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and adjacent islands, with permission to land for the purpose of drying their nets or curing their fish. All salmon, shad and river fisheries were, however, reserved exclusively for British subjects. Similar liberties, with similar reservations, were given to all British subjects to fish on the eastern sea coasts of the United States, north of the 36th parallel of north latitude.



special instructions with refer-

on of the United States Senate, took steps to collect all possible matter, and the report prepared to the Senate in August, 1852, on the subsequent proceedings opened in 1852, considerable between the respective Governments much debated, both in the Provincial Legislatures, the latter being very unwilling to give up fisheries, while the Americans every question dealt with separately would not consent; known as the Reciprocity Act on the 5th June, 1854, the Governor General of the Her Britannic Majesty, and States.

its principal provisions:—It imposed by the Convention on the inhabitants of the United States fish, except shell-fish, along the harbours of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward with permission to land for the purpose of curing their fish. All salmon, however, reserved exclusively for the fisheries, with similar reservations, subjects to fish on the eastern shore north of the 36th parallel of

326. The following articles were to be admitted into each country respectively free of duty:—

Grain, flour and breadstuffs, of all kinds.	Fish of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds	Products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats.	Poultry, Eggs.
Cotton wool, seeds and vegetables.	Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state.
Fruits, dried and undried.	Slate.
Hides, furs, skins or tails. undressed.	Ores of metals of all kinds.
Butter, cheese, tallow.	Coal
Lard, horns, manures.	Firewood.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.	Plants, shrubs, trees.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.	Pelts, wool.
Rice, broom corn, and bark.	Fish oil.
Gypsum, ground or unground.	Dye stuffs.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.	Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.	Rags.

327. It gave to the inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada as freely as British subjects, subject to the same tolls, &c., and to British subjects a similar right to navigate Lake Michigan, so long as the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence should continue.

328. No export duty was to be levied on timber cut on American territory, and floated down to be shipped from New Brunswick.

329. The treaty was to remain in force for ten years from the date of its commencement, terminable after the expiration of that term, by either of the contracting parties, on giving 12 months' notice. Provision was also made for the application of the treaty to Newfoundland.

330. The treaty came into operation in the Provinces in November, 1854, in the United States by the President's proclamation on 16th March, 1855, and in Newfoundland on 12th December, 1855. It remained in operation 11 years





Trade of  
B. N. A.  
Provinces  
and Unit'd  
States,  
1850-1854.

and 4 months, and during that period a very considerable increase took place in the trade between the Provinces and the States, the extent of which can be better ascertained by a comparison of the following tables. The first tables give the trade of the several Provinces with the States for the 5 years immediately preceding the treaty, the figures being all taken from official returns :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA AND  
NOVA SCOTIA FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES,  
FOR THE YEARS 1850-1854.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	CANADA.			NOVA SCOTIA.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1850 .....	6,594,860	4,951,159	11,546,019	1,028,000	428,000	1,456,000
1851 .....	8,365,765	4,071,544	12,437,309	1,033,873	430,150	1,464,023
1852 .....	8,477,693	6,284,521	14,762,214	2,079,547	589,650	2,669,197
1853 .....	11,782,147	8,936,382	20,718,529	1,739,219	1,289,248	3,028,467
1854 .....	15,533,097	8,649,002	24,182,099	2,876,440	1,593,380	4,469,820
Total .....	50,753,562	32,892,608	83,646,170	8,757,079	4,330,428	13,087,507

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK  
AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FROM AND TO THE UNITED  
STATES, FOR THE YEARS 1850-54.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	NEW BRUNSWICK.			PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1850 .....	1,310,740	387,000	1,697,740	41,603	55,386	96,989
1851 .....	1,654,175	415,140	2,069,315	84,906	104,883	189,789
1852 .....	1,966,050	418,960	2,385,010	171,355	141,855	313,210
1853 .....	2,810,350	609,290	3,419,640	187,916	120,500	308,416
1854 .....	3,556,170	489,650	4,045,820	198,838	81,782	280,620
Total .....	11,357,485	2,320,040	13,677,525	684,618	504,406	1,189,024



that period a very considerable trade between the Provinces and which can be better ascertained by the following tables. The first tables give the trade with the States for the 5 years of the treaty, the figures being as follows:—

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA AND  
AND TO THE UNITED STATES,  
YEARS 1850-1854.

NOVA SCOTIA.			
Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$
11,546,019	1,028,000	428,000	1,456,000
12,437,309	1,033,873	430,150	1,464,023
14,762,214	2,079,547	589,650	2,669,197
20,718,529	1,739,219	1,289,248	3,028,467
24,182,099	2,876,440	1,593,380	4,469,820
83,646,170	8,757,079	4,330,428	13,087,507

THE PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK  
AND FROM AND TO THE UNITED  
THE YEARS 1850-54.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$
1,697,740	41,603	55,386	96,989
2,069,315	84,906	104,883	199,789
2,385,010	171,355	141,855	313,210
3,479,640	187,916	120,500	308,416
4,045,820	198,838	81,782	280,620
13,677,525	684,618	504,406	1,189,024

331. It will be seen that during the above mentioned period of 5 years, the average annual trade of each Province with the United States was as follows:—

PROVINCES.	AVERAGE.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada .....	10,150,712	6,578,521	16,729,234
Nova Scotia .....	1,751,416	866,085	2,617,501
New Brunswick .....	2,271,497	464,008	2,735,505
Prince Edward Island .....	136,923	100,881	237,805
Total .....	14,310,548	8,009,495	22,320,045

While the average aggregate trade of the Provinces was \$22,320,045 per annum, the total excess of imports over exports, being the balance of trade in favour of the United States, amounted during the 5 years to \$31,505,262, an average annual excess of \$6,301,052.

332. The fact of the treaty being in operation in the Provinces during the last two months of 1854 explains the large increase in the amount of imports in that year, but as it did not come into force in the United States until March, 1855, it has been deemed best to commence the period of its operation on 1st January, 1855, and the next tables give the imports and exports of each Province, from and to the United States, from 1st January, 1855, to 30th June, 1866, except where otherwise mentioned, while the aggregate trade of all the Provinces together will be found in diagram No. 1 at the end of the book.

Trade of  
B. N. A.  
Provinces  
and U. S.  
during the  
treaty.  
1855-1866.





IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA AND  
NOVA SCOTIA FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES,  
DURING THE YEARS 1855 TO 1866.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	CANADA.			NOVA SCOTIA.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1855 .....	20,826,677	16,737,277	37,563,954	3,692,400	2,407,205	6,099,605
1856 .....	22,704,509	17,979,754	40,684,263	3,292,950	2,068,580	5,461,530
1857 .....	20,224,651	13,206,436	33,431,087	3,485,116	2,090,349	5,575,465
1858 .....	15,635,565	11,930,094	27,565,659	2,918,375	2,043,225	4,961,600
1859 .....	17,592,916	13,922,314	31,515,230	2,884,990	2,283,825	5,168,815
1860 .....	17,273,029	18,427,968	35,700,997	3,258,952	2,231,629	5,490,581
1861 .....	21,069,388	14,386,427	35,455,815	2,893,026	1,924,778	4,817,804
1862 .....	25,173,157	15,063,730	40,236,887	3,027,015	1,811,137	4,838,152
1863 .....	23,109,362	20,050,432	43,159,794	3,857,765	1,869,772	5,727,537
1864 .....	10,426,572	7,722,397	*18,148,969	4,303,016	2,446,770	6,749,786
1865 .....	19,589,055	22,939,691	†42,528,746	4,325,857	3,619,797	7,945,654
1866 .....	20,424,692	34,770,261	†55,194,953	4,041,844	3,228,550	7,270,394
Total...	234,049,573	207,136,731	441,186,354	42,081,306	28,025,617	70,106,923

\* 6 months. † Year ended 30th June.

NOTE.—From 1857 to 1866 the fiscal year of Nova Scotia ended on 30th Sept.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK  
AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FROM AND TO THE UNITED  
STATES, DURING THE YEARS 1855 TO 1866.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	NEW BRUNSWICK.			PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1855 .....	3,913,810	615,635	4,529,445	216,208	156,993	383,201
1856 .....	3,572,570	867,425	4,439,995	209,493	108,083	317,576
1857 .....	3,142,560	793,485	3,936,035	251,480	240,225	491,705
1858 .....	2,821,225	818,510	3,639,735	210,020	318,941	528,960
1859 .....	3,375,475	1,180,070	4,555,545	310,279	438,172	748,451
1860 .....	3,441,085	1,211,890	4,652,975	282,146	390,959	673,105
1861 .....	3,014,736	843,141	3,857,877	215,045	253,876	468,921
1862 .....	2,960,703	889,416	3,850,119	234,650	215,942	450,592
1863 .....	3,550,383	1,244,915	4,795,298	348,276	528,653	876,929
1864 .....	3,316,824	1,266,148	4,582,972	418,302	387,212	805,514
1865 .....	3,056,362	1,737,208	4,793,570	454,000	604,642	1,058,642
1866 .....	3,473,896	1,855,944	5,329,840	370,932	108,166	479,098
Total.....	39,639,619	13,353,787	52,993,416	3,520,831	3,741,863	7,262,694





PROVINCES OF CANADA AND  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
1855 TO 1866.

NOVA SCOTIA.			
Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
\$	\$	\$	
3,954	3,692,400	2,407,205	6,099,605
4,263	3,392,950	2,068,580	5,461,530
1,087	3,485,116	2,090,349	5,575,465
5,659	2,918,375	2,043,225	4,961,600
5,230	2,884,990	2,283,825	5,168,815
9,997	3,258,952	2,231,629	5,490,581
5,815	2,893,026	1,924,778	4,817,804
5,887	3,027,015	1,811,137	4,838,152
7,794	3,857,765	1,869,772	5,727,537
8,969	4,303,016	2,446,770	6,749,786
6,746	4,325,857	3,619,797	7,945,654
6,953	4,041,844	3,228,550	7,270,394
3,354	42,081,306	28,025,617	70,106,923

of Nova Scotia ended on 30th Sept.

PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK  
FROM AND TO THE UNITED  
STATES 1855 TO 1866.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Imports	Exports.	Total.	
\$	\$	\$	
445	216,208	166,893	383,201
995	209,493	108,083	317,576
035	251,480	240,225	491,705
735	210,020	318,949	528,969
545	310,279	438,172	748,451
975	282,146	390,959	673,105
877	215,045	233,876	448,921
119	234,650	215,942	450,592
298	348,276	528,653	876,929
972	418,302	387,212	805,514
370	454,000	604,642	1,058,642
340	370,932	108,166	479,098
416	3,520,831	3,741,863	7,262,694

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

333. From the above it appears that the average annual trade of each Province during the first 6 years that the treaty was in force was as follows:—

PROVINCE.	AVERAGE.		
	Imports.	Exports	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada .....	19,042,891	15,367,307	34,410,198
Nova Scotia .....	3,272,130	2,187,469	5,459,599
New Brunswick .....	3,377,786	919,502	4,297,288
Prince Edward Island .....	246,604	277,229	523,833
Total .....	25,939,411	18,751,507	44,690,918

334. Thus it will be seen that, as compared with the preceding 5 years, the total average imports of the Provinces from the States increased 81 per cent., the exports increased 134 per cent., and the average total trade increased 100 per cent.

335. During the remainder of the period 1861 to 1866, say 6 years, the total imports averaged \$27,275,809 per annum, the exports \$23,291,501 per annum, and the total trade \$50,567,310, being a decided increase over the preceding years, the increase in the amount of exports being larger than in that of imports.

336. From the figures in the diagram (No. 1) it is found that during the 12 years taken as comprising the whole period of the treaty, the total imports averaged \$29,141,962, the exports \$26,328,559, and the total trade \$55,470,521 per annum, and comparing these figures with those of the period from 1850 to 1854 it will be seen that there was an increase in the average annual total trade of 122 per cent.

337. According to the figures in the diagram, the total result of the trade between the Provinces and the United

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States was a balance in favour of the States of \$33,760,836. In the official memorandum of 27th April, 1874, prepared by Sir Edward Thornton and the Honourable George Brown, Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries at Washington for the purpose of negotiating another treaty, the period during which the treaty was in operation is taken at 13 years, the reason being that "though nominally it began late in 1854, and "ended early in 1866, the trade was pushed with such "energy during the months of its operation in these two "years, as to place them on an equality with other years," and the figures given for the total trade of the Provinces during that period (Newfoundland being included) are: Imports, \$363,188,088; exports, \$267,612,131, and total trade, \$630,800,219, showing a balance of trade in favour of the States of \$95,575,957.

Figures  
from  
official  
memor-  
andum.

338. The figures of the United States official returns for the same period are as follow: Imports, \$346,180,264; exports, \$325,726,520, showing a balance in their favour of only \$20,454,266. This discrepancy, which only occurred in the last years, is supposed to have arisen "from the "inflated values at which the importations were made "under the treaty during the war, there being no customs "duty to necessitate accuracy, and every temptation to "over-valuation on the part of the importer." It is clear, however, that by taking the official import figures of both countries, as explained in par. 321, a more accurate statement is arrived at than by any other method.

Reasons  
for in-  
crease in  
trade.

339. There can be no doubt from the foregoing figures that the treaty gave a very great impetus to the trade of the Provinces, but the whole of the enormous increase above described must not be put down as entirely the result of its operation; due allowance must be made for the great progress made on both sides of the line, particularly between the years 1850 and 1860.





the States of \$33,760,836. On 7th April, 1874, prepared by Honourable George Brown, of Washington for the purpose of the period during which at 13 years, the reason began late in 1854, and was pushed with such operation in these two quality with other years," the trade of the Provinces (including) are: \$7,612,131, and total trade, of trade in favour of the

States official returns for Imports, \$346,180,264; balance in their favour of \$1, which only occurred have arisen "from the importations were made there being no customs and every temptation to import." It is clear, import figures of both, a more accurate statement method.

from the foregoing figures it appears that the trade of the enormous increase above is entirely the result of its made for the great proportion, particularly between

340. As the period of the natural existence of the treaty drew towards an end, considerable dissatisfaction began to be expressed in some parts of the United States, more particularly in the Eastern States, with reference to its working, the Americans claiming that the then present fiscal policy of the Province of Canada was contrary to the spirit of the treaty, and that the United States trade was consequently at a disadvantage. The Province of Nova Scotia, also, while anxious for an adjustment and continuance of the treaty, did not think that "fair consideration had been given to the interests of that Province, their inexhaustible fisheries, of priceless value, having been given away without the coasting trade and the right to register Colonial built shipping having been secured to them."\* The Province of New Brunswick was also of the same opinion. It became evident that modifications would be necessary on both sides, if the treaty was to continue.

341. Desultory negotiations were carried on between the respective Governments with reference to adjustment of existing difficulties, but no decision was arrived at, and on 18th January, 1865, notice was given by the American to the Imperial Government of their intention to abrogate the treaty, on the ground "that it was no longer for the interest of the United States to continue the same in force."† Formal notice being officially given on the 17th March following, the Imperial Government thereupon instructed its representative at Washington to inform the United States Government of its "willingness to reconsider the treaty in conjunction with the Government of the United States, to negotiate for a renewal of it, or so to modify its terms as to render it, if possible, even more beneficial to both countries than it had hitherto been." ‡ Negotiations were

Notice of  
abrogation  
by  
United  
States.

\* Minute of Executive Council, Nova Scotia, 26th April, 1864.

† Notice of abrogation, 18th January, 1865.

‡ Despatch of Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce, 24th March, 1865.



Failure of  
negotia-  
tions for  
renewal.

Termina-  
tion of  
treaty.

carried on for nearly a year between the two Governments, assisted by the representatives of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who went to Washington for that purpose, but without any result, and all attempts at arrangement came finally to a close in February, 1866, a few weeks before the expiration of the treaty.

342. The treaty came to an end in due course on 17th March, 1866. The trade of the British North American Provinces had hitherto been practically confined to two markets, viz., Great Britain and the United States, and their products only found their way to foreign countries through United States ports, by which they lost their identity and became confounded with American productions. In the face of the termination of the treaty, it became necessary that vigorous steps should be taken towards the opening of new markets, and all the Provinces combined for that purpose. Commissioners were sent out to arrange for the opening of direct traffic with the West Indies, the enlargement and improvement of the canals, and other means of navigation were actively proceeded with, and the confederation of the Provinces was undoubtedly brought about sooner than it would otherwise have been.

Customs  
changes  
after re-  
peal of  
treaty.

343. As soon as the treaty was repealed, the United States imposed heavy duties on almost all the articles imported under it from the Provinces, while but little change was made in the tariff on this side of the line, and the use of the Canadian canals and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence were still left open to American shipping. The inshore fisheries of the St. Lawrence and British North American coasts were also kept open to American fishermen on payment of a small annual license fee. (See *Post*, "Washington Treaty.")

Increase  
in Cana-  
dian trade

344. In spite of the heavy blow necessarily inflicted on the commerce of the Provinces by the abrogation of the





een the two Governments,  
f Canada, Nova Scotia and  
ashington for that purpose,  
attempts at arrangement  
y, 1866, a few weeks before

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British North American  
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ation of the St. Lawrence  
shipping. The inshore  
British North American  
merican fishermen on pay-  
(See *Post*, "Washington

y necessarily inflicted on  
y the abrogation of the

treaty. they recovered with surprising rapidity. According to the figures in the official memorandum before mentioned, the total trade of the Provinces, including Newfoundland, in the last year of the treaty, amounted to \$160,409,455, and fell in the first year after repeal to \$139,202,615, but in 1873, only 7 years after repeal, it had risen to the large amount of \$235,301,203, being \$75,000,000 higher than it had ever reached in any year of the treaty's existence.

345. The following table is a statement of the trade of the Provinces (excepting Newfoundland) with the United States, for each year from the 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886:—

Canadian  
trade with  
United  
States,  
1867-1886.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES, WHICH NOW FORM  
PART OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM AND TO  
THE UNITED STATES, 1867-1886

YEAR.	CANADA.			NOVA SCOTIA.		
	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867 .....	20,271,907	25,583,800	45,855,707	1,986,642	1,614,653	3,601,295
1868 .....	22,454,182	20,061,775	42,515,957	2,640,887	1,470,485	4,111,372
1869 .....	20,758,981	20,815,085	41,574,066	2,560,023	1,831,064	4,391,077
1870 .....	20,024,672	24,897,658	45,522,330	2,258,079	1,473,895	3,731,974
1871 .....	24,375,731	23,909,320	48,285,051	2,319,264	1,640,442	3,959,706
1872 .....	28,523,436	25,731,944	54,255,380	3,090,501	1,517,165	4,607,666
1873 .....	40,088,684	28,484,836	68,573,520	2,950,779	2,158,899	5,109,678
1874 .....	44,394,957	27,723,337	72,118,294	3,581,722	2,425,118	6,006,840
1875 .....	41,008,808	21,981,502	62,990,310	3,444,397	1,546,697	4,991,094
1876 .....	37,396,998	126,219,333	63,616,331	3,068,018	1,463,325	4,561,343
1877 .....	41,723,736	19,177,157	60,900,893	3,689,597	1,571,674	5,261,271
1878 .....	28,396,494	18,923,715	57,320,209	3,191,756	1,689,693	4,881,449
1879 .....	35,351,426	19,870,676	55,222,102	2,933,660	1,618,554	4,553,214
1880 .....	23,313,649	24,219,897	47,533,546	1,958,526	1,529,757	3,488,283
1881 .....	28,728,379	24,903,573	53,631,952	2,216,609	2,291,119	4,507,728
1882 .....	36,460,949	38,709,112	75,170,061	2,236,905	2,866,224	5,103,129
1883 .....	38,727,639	32,293,422	71,021,121	2,974,936	3,346,688	6,321,624
1884 .....	38,241,899	26,655,311	64,897,210	2,957,754	3,379,611	6,337,365
1885 .....	36,737,786	27,826,043	64,563,829	2,621,448	3,044,137	5,665,585
1886 .....	35,770,150	29,907,914	62,768,064	2,217,408	3,542,755	4,760,163
Totals....	653,351,543	504,985,410	1,158,336,953	54,928,911	41,022,945	95,951,856

\* Foreign produce not included. † Foreign produce included. ‡ 9 mos. only.





## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES, &amp;c.—Continued.

YEAR.	NEW BRUNSWICK.			PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867 .....	\$1,117,602	1743,538	1,861,140	242,599	*183,451	426,050
1868 .....	1,219,983	855,536	2,075,569	350,036	*239,392	589,428
1869 .....	2,154,701	994,600	3,149,301	279,131	*236,815	515,946
1870 .....	1,823,320	2,400,759	4,224,079	227,942	*403,548	631,490
1871 .....	2,323,339	1,312,268	3,635,607	230,000	\$410,000	640,000
1872 .....	2,599,811	1,258,942	3,858,753	250,000	\$450,000	700,000
1873 .....	2,970,054	*1,374,260	4,344,314	275,000	\$470,000	745,000
1874 .....	3,894,484	*1,247,364	5,141,848	394,803	*193,571	588,374
1875 .....	3,695,710	1,438,161	5,133,911	345,603	*362,900	708,503
1876 .....	2,625,977	†1,239,481	3,865,458	337,967	†217,710	555,677
1877 .....	3,301,989	1976,020	4,278,009	452,107	*595,504	1,047,611
1878 .....	4,213,776	†1,195,479	5,409,255	412,671	*416,063	828,734
1879 .....	2,596,445	†1,177,406	3,773,851	311,185	*781,125	1,092,310
1880 .....	1,712,952	†1,377,623	3,090,575	201,341	*370,594	571,935
1881 .....	2,250,660	†1,583,294	3,833,954	224,451	*556,901	781,352
1882 .....	2,726,597	†1,935,557	4,662,154	185,534	*627,914	813,448
1883 .....	3,214,833	†2,163,196	5,378,029	176,308	*548,695	725,003
1884 .....	3,098,292	†2,006,527	5,104,819	259,844	*467,854	727,698
1885 .....	2,799,440	†2,024,460	4,823,909	230,019	*479,340	709,359
1886 .....	2,978,765	†1,853,996	4,832,761	179,775	*679,886	859,661
Totals...	53,320,770	29,158,526	82,479,296	5,566,316	8,691,263	14,257,579

† Half year.

\* Foreign produce not included.

† " " included.

§ Estimated.

The trade  
from 1867  
to 1886  
reviewed.

346. It will be seen that in 1873, the seventh year after the repeal, the aggregate trade of the Dominion with the States was larger than at any time during the treaty, and yet formed only 36 per cent. of the whole commerce of Canada, while in 1866, when the business done was smaller, the proportion was 47 per cent., showing that the efforts of Canada to open new markets for herself had been remarkably successful. During the 12 years following the ter-



## PROVINCES, &amp;c.—Continued.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.
\$	\$	\$
242,599	*183,451	426,050
350,036	*239,392	589,428
279,131	*236,815	515,946
227,942	*403,548	631,490
230,000	\$410,000	640,000
250,000	\$450,000	700,000
275,000	\$470,000	745,000
394,803	*193,571	588,374
345,603	*362,900	708,503
337,967	†217,710	555,677
432,107	*595,504	1,047,611
412,671	*416,063	828,734
311,185	*781,125	1,092,310
201,341	*370,594	571,935
224,451	*556,901	781,352
185,534	*627,914	813,448
176,308	*548,695	725,003
259,844	*467,854	727,698
230,019	*479,340	709,359
179,775	*679,886	859,661
5,566,316	8,691,283	14,257,579

the seventh year after the Dominion with the States during the treaty, and yet the whole commerce of Canada, as done was smaller, the showing that the efforts of herself had been remarkable years following the ter-

mination of the treaty, the average annual trade with the United States was \$75,160,312, being an annual increase of 59 per cent. over the treaty period. Though the trade showed a decrease in 1886 as compared with 1885, it was, with the exception of the four preceding years and of 1873, 1874 and 1875, higher than at any previous time.

347. According to the above figures, the so-called balance of trade has been in favour of the United States since Confederation to the extent of \$131,531,490. Balance of trade in favour of U. S.

348. In July, 1868, a resolution was passed in the United States House of Representatives, appointing a committee to visit Prince Edward Island and obtain all necessary information with reference to a reciprocal treaty with that Province. The committee visited the Island, and a draft treaty was drawn up and submitted to the Imperial Government, which, however, declined to take any steps at that time. Negotiations between P. E. I. and U. S.

349. Various propositions were made at different times by the Dominion Government with reference to a new treaty, but with no result. At the time when the Washington Treaty was being prepared, endeavours were made by the British Commissioners to settle the fishery question on the basis of reciprocity, but to this the United States would not consent. Propositions for a new treaty.

350. On 17th March, 1874, Sir Edward Thornton and the Honourable George Brown were appointed Joint Plenipotentiaries on the part of Her Majesty to negotiate a treaty of fisheries, commerce and navigation with the Government of the United States. Negotiations were commenced at Washington on 28th March following, and were continued Failure of negotiations in 1874.





until the end of June, when congress adjourned without any result having been arrived at, and the negotiations have not since been renewed.

## CHAPTER V.

## POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer  
of Post  
Office to  
Colonial  
Govern-  
ments.

351. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic., chap. 66, the management of the Postal systems in the Colonies of British North America were transferred to the various Provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each Province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

Post Office  
Act, 1868.

352. After Confederation, these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic., chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

Postal  
Agree-  
ment with  
United  
States.

353. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to International correspondence.

Admis-  
sion of  
Canada  
into Postal  
Union.

354. At the Second Congress of the General Postal Union, held at Paris in May, 1878, Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the Union. The existing postal arrangements with the



United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.

355. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the Union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates.

Formation of Postal Union.

356. At the meeting in 1878 the regulations were revised, and embodied in a Convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879. The Third Congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British Post Office. No material change was made in the Convention of 1879.

Meetings of Postal Union.

357. All the States of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British Colonies and Possessions, except the Australasian Colonies and South Africa, are now included in the Union.

Countries that have joined it.

358. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number and number per head of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886:—

Number of letters, &c.—1867-1886.

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V.  
TELEGRAPHS.

Parliament, 12-13 Vic.,  
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various laws were allowed  
ril, 1868, when the Post  
into effect, establishing  
the Dominion.

made with the United  
postage between the two  
try retaining all money  
pt between the two post  
correspondence.

the General Postal Union,  
was admitted a member  
letters, newspapers and  
patterns, became subject  
lations for all places in  
that were members of  
arrangements with the





NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER  
AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS  
SENT, 1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868 .....	3,638	704,750	733,100	18,100,000	.....	5.37
1869 .....	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6.42
1870 .....	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7.09
1871 .....	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7.69
1872 .....	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8.47
1873 .....	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9.43
1874 .....	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10.28
1875 .....	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10.81
1876 .....	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10.58
1877 .....	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10.34
1878 .....	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10.78
1879 .....	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10.59
1880 .....	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10.86
1881 .....	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11.08
1882 .....	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12.68
1883 .....	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	13.90
1884 .....	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14.35
1885 .....	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	14.57
1886 .....	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	14.81

\* Including post cards.

Increase  
in number  
of letters,  
&c.

359. During the past year 211 new offices were opened, and the total number of post offices is now more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 3,657. The increase in the number of letters sent, as compared with 1885, was: Registered letters, 340,000; free letters, 350,000; and ordinary letters, 1,910,000; making a total increase of letters posted of 2,600,000, being 300,000 more than the increase of 1885 over 1884. The total number of letters sent in 1886, was 52,900,000 more than were sent in the first year of Confederation, being almost three times as many. The number of letters sent per head of estimated population was, according to the above figures, not quite 15. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871 have now reached the large total of 15,109,000, the increase over 1885





DA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER  
TERS AND POST CARDS  
1886.

NUMBER SENT.		Number of Letters per Head.
Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
18,100,000	.....	5.37
21,920,000	.....	6.42
24,500,000	.....	7.09
*27,050,000	.....	7.69
*30,600,000	.....	8.47
*34,579,000	.....	9.43
*39,358,500	.....	10.28
*42,000,000	.....	10.81
41,800,000	4,646,000	10.58
41,510,000	5,450,000	10.34
44,000,000	6,455,000	10.78
43,900,000	6,940,000	10.59
45,800,000	7,800,000	10.86
48,170,000	9,640,000	11.08
56,200,000	11,300,000	12.68
62,800,000	12,940,000	13.90
66,100,000	13,580,000	14.35
68,400,000	13,800,000	14.57
71,000,000	15,109,000	14.81

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s is now more than double  
e having been an increase  
number of letters sent, as  
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being almost three times  
ent per head of estimated  
above figures, not quite  
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00, the increase over 1885

## POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

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being 1,309,000, as compared with an increase of 220,000 in 1885 over 1884. No less than 172,000,000 of post cards were used in the United Kingdom in 1885.

360. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period. Number of newspapers, &c., 1867-1886.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c.,  
1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Pub- lication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Pub- lication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868 .....	18,860,000	.....	.....	24,800	18,884,800	5.60
1869 .....	18,700,000	.....	.....	38,720	18,738,720	5.49
1870 .....	20,150,000	.....	.....	51,844	20,201,844	5.85
1871 .....	22,250,000	.....	.....	64,160	22,314,160	6.34
1872 .....	24,400,000	.....	.....	95,200	24,495,200	6.78
1873 .....	25,480,000	.....	.....	112,300	25,592,300	6.98
1874 .....	29,000,000	.....	.....	102,800	29,102,800	7.61
1875 .....	31,300,000	.....	.....	131,352	31,431,352	8.08
1876 .....	38,549,000	.....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10.09
1877 .....	39,000,000	.....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10.09
1878 .....	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,060,000	107,800	44,934,212	11.02
1879 .....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11.49
1880 .....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11.99
1881 .....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12.66
1882 .....	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13.19
1883 .....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	13.80
1884 .....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14.48
1885 .....	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	14.84
1886 .....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16.03

361. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877 inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication were carried at the rate of 1 cent. per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an

Postage  
on news-  
papers.



Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1886, inclusive, can only be considered as approximate. The increase in the number of books, circulars, &c., carried in 1886, as compared with the previous year, was very large, amounting to no less than 5,120,000.

362. In proportion to area the post offices are distributed as follow:—

	1 post office to	64 sq. miles.
Ontario.....	1	"
Quebec.....	1	"
Nova Scotia.....	1	"
New Brunswick.....	1	"
Prince Edward Island.....	1	"
British Columbia.....	1	"
Manitoba, Keewatin and the Provisional Districts.....	1	"

And the proportion to the total area is 1 office to 475 square miles. In the Australasian Colonies it is 1 to 636 square miles, in Great Britain 1 to 7 square miles, and in the United States 1 to 66 square miles.

363. The numbers of letters and post cards sent in the several Provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports, are given below:—

Number  
of letters,  
&c., sent,  
1882-1886,  
by Pro-  
vinces.





he 1st June, 1882, all such  
ed from postage, and have  
and as no attempt is now  
carried, the figures given  
ve, can only be considered  
the number of books, cir-  
mpared with the previous  
to no less than 5,120,000.

post offices are distributed

post office to 64 sq. miles.

" 142 "

" 16 "

" 26 "

" 7 "

" 3,250 "

ea is 1 office to 475 square  
ies it is 1 to 636 square  
e miles, and in the United

and post cards sent in the  
five years, as estimated in  
w:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY  
PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June,	Num- ber of Post Offices	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Regis- tered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Let- ters per Head.
Ontario .....	1882	2,571	1,600,000	1,800,000	31,500,000	7,800,000	16.03
	1883	2,617	1,850,000	1,890,000	34,500,000	8,500,000	17.26
	1884	2,713	1,800,000	2,000,000	36,600,000	9,000,000	18.02
	1885	2,762	1,820,000	2,100,000	37,500,000	9,000,000	18.18
	1886	2,835	2,000,000	2,400,000	39,000,000	10,089,000	18.61
Quebec .....	1882	1,177	500,000	300,000	13,500,000	2,200,000	9.77
	1883	1,210	560,000	300,000	14,500,000	2,450,000	10.36
	1884	1,252	650,000	400,000	15,600,000	2,600,000	11.01
	1885	1,289	660,000	420,000	16,000,000	2,700,000	11.17
	1886	1,320	700,000	400,000	16,700,000	2,900,000	11.52
Nova Scotia...	1882	1,091	120,000	100,000	4,300,000	650,000	9.61
	1883	1,131	130,000	125,000	4,700,000	780,000	10.36
	1884	1,203	150,000	135,000	5,100,000	850,000	11.09
	1885	1,255	155,000	140,000	5,300,000	850,000	11.37
	1886	1,300	160,000	150,000	5,400,000	900,000	11.44
N. Brunswick..	1882	828	100,000	100,000	3,600,000	410,000	11.04
	1883	883	100,000	90,000	4,200,000	620,000	12.73
	1884	932	110,000	95,000	4,400,000	640,000	13.20
	1885	997	115,000	100,000	4,000,000	700,000	11.85
	1886	1,019	120,000	120,000	4,000,000	700,000	11.78
P. E. Island...	1882	244	20,000	16,000	700,000	50,000	6.31
	1883	252	30,000	25,000	760,000	90,000	6.75
	1884	271	30,000	24,000	800,000	95,000	7.01
	1885	280	30,000	20,000	800,000	90,000	6.92
	1886	292	30,000	20,000	800,000	100,000	6.82
B. Columbia...	1882	61	20,000	24,000	600,000	20,000	10.16
	1883	66	25,000	50,000	740,000	40,000	10.90
	1884	83	40,000	60,000	900,000	45,000	11.55
	1885	97	50,000	70,000	1,000,000	60,000	12.33
	1886	105	60,000	80,000	1,300,000	70,000	12.60
Manitoba, Kee- watin and N.- W. Territories	1882	199	90,000	50,000	2,000,000	170,000	14.23
	1883	236	155,000	120,000	3,400,000	460,000	21.83
	1884	383	220,000	110,000	3,600,000	350,000	20.80
	1885	404	230,000	110,000	3,700,000	400,000	19.21
	1886	424	250,000	140,000	3,800,000	350,000	21.42

364. The largest numerical increase took place in Ontario, and the largest increase per head in Manitoba and the Territories, while there was apparently a decrease in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in number per head.

Estimated  
increase  
and de-  
crease.



the number of letters having remained stationary. But it is to be observed that the above numbers of letters are simply estimated or calculated on averages. The foreign correspondence of this country is unquestionably very large in proportion to population.

Proportion per head of letters in various Provinces.

365. The largest number of letters per head were sent in Manitoba and the Territories, though the combined population is much smaller than in any of the older Provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The second largest number were sent in Ontario, and the third in British Columbia. Quebec, with the second largest population, stands fifth only in the amount of correspondence per head.

Revenue and expenditure—1867-1886.

366. The following table gives the postal revenue and expenditure for every year, since Confederation, and the proportion of each year per head of population:—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM  
1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
				Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868 .....	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869 .....	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870 .....	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871 .....	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872 .....	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873 .....	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874 .....	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875 .....	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876 .....	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877 .....	1,591,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878 .....	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879 .....	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880 .....	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881 .....	1,761,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882 .....	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883 .....	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 50	0 59
1884 .....	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 51	0 64
1885 .....	2,400,062	3,097,682	697,620	0 51	0 66
1886 .....	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 51	0 70





ained stationary. But it  
ve numbers of letters are  
on averages. The foreign  
unquestionably very large

ters per head were sent in  
ugh the combined popula-  
ay of the older Provinces,  
ward Island. The second  
ntario, and the third in  
the second largest popu-  
mount of correspondence

s the postal revenue and  
e Confederation, and the  
of population:—

TURE OF CANADA FROM  
86.

	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
		Reve- nuce.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
70	28,859	0 30	0 31
28	106,772	0 29	0 32
31	144,493	0 29	0 33
06	191,238	0 31	0 36
33	176,100	0 33	0 38
04	146,619	0 38	0 42
30	219,272	0 39	0 44
41	336,731	0 40	0 48
38	474,871	0 38	0 50
18	574,483	0 37	0 52
35	490,343	0 40	0 52
36	632,902	0 37	0 52
11	638,593	0 39	0 54
39	565,236	0 41	0 54
06	437,258	0 46	0 56
44	423,009	0 50	0 59
07	600,646	0 51	0 64
02	697,829	0 51	0 66
39	911,050	0 51	0 70

367. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continu-  
ously during the last 19 years, the excess in 1886, viz.,  
\$911,050, being the largest during the whole period. The  
revenue exceeded that of the previous year by \$69,347,  
being \$26 more than the increase in 1885 over 1884. When  
the long distances that have to be covered in the North-  
West and British Columbia are considered, as well as the  
comparatively scanty population of the same districts, it  
will easily be understood that it must be some time yet  
before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expen-  
diture. The successful development of the country has  
required continual additions to and extensions of the postal  
system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu*  
with the progress of settlement, it has been necessary to  
establish a number of offices, the expenditure for which  
must for a number of years be in excess of the revenue  
derived therefrom. The completion of the Canadian Pacific  
Railway alone necessitated a large augmentation in the  
postal route, and there is now a daily mail service over the  
whole line.

368. The following comparative statement, however, shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense:—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1886.

YEAR.	Num- ber of Offices	Num- ber of Money Order Offices	Miles of Post Route	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for con- veyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of News- papers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					\$			\$ cts.
1868 .....	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,109,000	18,884,800	0 31
1886 .....	7,295	910	52,866	23,809,750	1,594,026	86,109,000	76,844,064	0 70

Excess of  
expendi-  
ture and  
the rea-  
sons.

Postal  
operations  
—1867-1886.





Postal  
operations  
compared.

369. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile  $5\frac{1}{10}$  cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost  $1\frac{1}{10}$  cents apiece; in 1886 the conveyance of mails over 23,809,750 miles cost  $6\frac{7}{10}$  cents per mile, and the transmission of 162,953,064 letters, newspapers, &c.,  $\frac{8}{10}$  of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., about \$60,000 would thereby have been added to the revenue last year.

Revenue  
from  
stamps.

370. Almost the whole of the revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps, the sum of \$2,406,501 having been realized in 1886, an increase of \$81,011 over 1885. The total number issued to postmasters during the year was 110,826,750.

Increase  
in expen-  
diture.

371. The increase in expenditure in consequence of increased mail service was principally—

Mail service.....	\$150,127
Salaries.....	150,103
	<u>\$300,230</u>

Free de-  
livery.

372. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1886 was: letters, 25,747,332, and newspapers, 9,138,636. The number of carriers employed was 268.

Revenue  
and ex-  
penditure  
by Pro-  
vinces.

373. The next table gives the postal revenue and expenditure in each Province, since 1882:—



# POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

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## POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, FROM 1882 TO 1886.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June,	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
					Rev- enue.	Ex- pendi- ture.
		\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	1882	1,167,756	1,199,529	31,773	0 59	0 61
	1883	1,268,487	1,286,648	18,161	0 63	0 64
	1884	1,300,149	1,404,949	100,800	0 61	0 69
	1885	1,345,007	1,483,092	138,085	0 65	0 71
	1886	1,393,600	1,590,453	196,853	0 66	0 76
Quebec.....	1882	448,251	599,412	151,161	0 32	0 43
	1883	471,627	629,896	158,269	0 34	0 45
	1884	492,374	676,777	184,403	0 35	0 48
	1885	512,513	698,072	185,559	0 36	0 48
	1886	534,046	750,496	216,450	0 37	0 52
Nova Scotia.....	1882	152,018	245,261	93,243	0 34	0 55
	1883	171,961	268,624	96,663	0 38	0 59
	1884	178,189	277,289	99,100	0 39	0 60
	1885	188,751	292,668	103,917	0 10	0 62
	1886	190,383	306,704	116,321	0 40	0 65
New Brunswick .....	1882	135,363	209,771	74,408	0 42	0 64
	1883	161,212	236,078	74,866	0 49	0 72
	1884	162,170	244,877	82,707	0 49	0 73
	1885	143,837	258,814	114,977	0 43	0 76
	1886	137,260	275,384	138,124	0 40	0 81
Prince Edward Island.....	1882	26,060	51,491	25,431	0 23	0 46
	1883	29,278	54,061	24,783	0 26	0 48
	1884	29,154	59,809	30,655	0 25	0 52
	1885	29,648	54,926	25,278	0 26	0 47
	1886	29,000	77,537	48,536	0 25	0 66
British Columbia.....	1882	22,099	60,473	38,374	0 37	1 02
	1883	29,020	63,397	34,377	0 43	0 93
	1884	34,569	75,170	40,601	0 44	0 96
	1885	42,248	85,964	43,716	0 47	0 96
	1886	46,174	108,530	62,356	0 44	1 05
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories..	1882	70,547	93,416	22,869	0 50	0 66
	1883	132,795	148,688	15,893	0 85	0 95
	1884	134,132	192,514	58,382	0 78	1 11
	1885	138,055	224,343	86,288	0 72	1 16
	1886	138,913	271,321	132,408	0 78	1 48

v.  
of mails over 10,622,216  
and the transmission of  
e., cost 1 $\frac{4}{10}$  cents. apiece;  
over 23,809,750 miles cost  
transmission of 162,953,064  
ent apiece, so that there is  
e. carried of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 cent;  
that, if newspapers were  
ent per lb., about \$60,000  
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f \$2,406,501 having been  
\$81,011 over 1885. The  
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re in consequence of in-  
ally—

..... \$150,127  
..... 150,103  
\$300,230

y of letters by carriers in  
ced in 1875, and it was  
delivered in this manner  
nd newspapers, 9,138,636.  
was 268.

ostal revenue and expen-  
2:—





Expendi-  
ture  
heaviest  
in Mani-  
toba, &c.

374. As would naturally be expected, the expenditure in proportion to revenue and population is much the heaviest in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, while in Ontario the revenue and expenditure most nearly equalize. No comparison, however, of any great value can be made from the above figures, as the basis of both revenue and expenditure in all the Provinces is shifting.

Number  
of registered  
letters  
—1867-1886.

375. The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879:—

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

YEAR.	Estimated Number of Registered Letters.	Num- ber per Head.	Failed to reach Desti- nation	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			
					Deliver- ed to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remain- ing in Office or with Post- master for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no value.
1868 ....	704,700	0.21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869 ....	850,000	0.24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870 ....	1,000,000	0.29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871 ....	1,100,000	0.31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872 ....	1,277,000	0.35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873 ....	1,377,000	0.37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874 ....	1,562,000	0.41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875 ....	1,750,000	0.45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876 ....	1,774,000	0.45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877 ....	1,842,000	0.46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878 ....	1,980,000	0.49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879 ....	1,940,000	0.47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
1880 ....	2,040,000	0.48	70	9,132	364	7,635	93	980
1881 ....	2,253,000	0.52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
1882 ....	2,450,000	0.55	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
1883 ....	2,650,000	0.59	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
1884 ....	3,000,000	0.65	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
1885 ....	3,060,000	0.65	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
1886 ....	3,400,000	0.71	160	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896



NADA, 1868 TO 1886.

Miscarriage of registered letters.

Number  
of dead  
letters—  
1867-1886.

HOW DISPOSED OF.

HOW DISPOSED OF.								
YEAR.	Total Number.	Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address.	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Post-master.	Failed of delivery, contained no value, destroyed.	Returned to printed Address	Returned to Government Department.
1868	312,220							
1869	307,889							
1870	324,291							
1871	335,508							
1872	380,810							
1873	426,886							
1874	508,160							
1875	572,127							
1876	587,376							
1877	563,484							
1878	630,847							
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	16,922	4,590
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,880
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	3,269	331,229	25,254	9,515
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821





Decrease  
in number  
of dead  
letters.

378. There was a decrease in the number of dead letters of 33,621, being the first time there has been a decrease for several years. It is probable that this is accidental, and not due to any permanent cause. In 1868 the proportion of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office was 1 in every 118; in 1886 it was 1 in 216. The number of dead letters received in the United States was 5,023,745, being in the proportion of 1 in every 327 sent, a rather more favourable proportion than in this country.

Opera-  
tions of  
the money  
order  
system—  
1867-1886.

379. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase:—

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA,  
1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			\$	\$	\$
1868 .....	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869 .....	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870 .....	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871 .....	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	478
1872 .....	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	2,037
1873 .....	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	118
1874 .....	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	797
1875 .....	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	4,239
1876 .....	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	6,166
1877 .....	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	657
1878 .....	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	147
1879 .....	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	286
1880 .....	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	209
1881 .....	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	110
1882 .....	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,929	59
1883 .....	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	882
1884 .....	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	4,295
1885 .....	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	25
1886 .....	910	529,459	10,231,189	1,245,957	





the number of dead letters there has been a decrease for at this is accidental, and not In 1868 the proportion of office was 1 in every 118; in per of dead letters received 45, being in the proportion more favourable proportion

t shows the general opera- year by year, from 1st July, ll be seen that there has crease:—

#### ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1886.

Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
\$	\$	\$
3,352,881	90,579	2,355
3,563,645	100,823	3,170
3,910,250	117,914	1,585
4,546,434	126,694	.....
5,154,120	147,230	478
6,239,506	160,695	2,037
6,757,427	177,502	118
6,711,539	181,091	797
6,866,618	359,314	4,239
6,856,821	408,286	6,166
7,130,895	458,745	657
6,788,723	505,833	147
7,207,337	698,651	286
7,725,212	1,002,735	209
8,354,153	1,194,029	110
9,490,900	1,236,275	59
10,067,834	1,262,867	882
10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
10,231,189	1,245,957	25

380. It will be seen that the amount of losses sustained in 1885 has been reduced by \$331, that sum having been recovered during the past year. The sum of \$25 only was lost in 1886, which was the smallest amount in any year, with the exception of 1871.

381. Though there was an increase of 30,215 in the number of orders issued in Canada, there was a decrease of \$153,022 in amount, still further reducing the average value of each order; in 1868 it was \$37.18; in 1885, \$20.79, and in 1886, \$19.32.

382. The principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United Kingdom, the United States and Newfoundland; and from the following statement, which shows the business done between the Dominion and other countries, since Confederation, it is seen that the value of orders issued, payable in the United Kingdom and United States, has always been much larger than the value of orders issued in those countries and payable in Canada; with Newfoundland, on the contrary, the amount of orders issued in favour of Canada has, since 1876, been very much in excess of those issued here and payable in that island. Since the 1st January, 1885, money orders can be issued on no less than 68 foreign countries and British Possessions, and previous to 1884 they could only be issued on three countries, viz.: United Kingdom, Newfoundland and United States:—



## MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1867 TO 1886.

Year.	*UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.		NEWFOUNDLAND.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.
1868	\$ 389,796	\$ 87,437	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 3,321	\$ 3,142	\$ .....	\$ .....
1869	367,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
1870	415,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
1871	474,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,949	.....	.....
1872	577,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	3,858	.....	.....
1873	665,467	156,888	.....	.....	5,739	6,911	.....	.....
1874	661,501	171,467	.....	.....	5,753	6,911	.....	.....
1875	512,246	114,464	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1876	469,553	134,680	.....	156,134	5,305	8,169	.....	.....
1877	409,171	188,116	.....	276,821	5,699	12,580	.....	.....
1878	361,940	189,082	.....	328,264	6,245	23,976	.....	.....
1879	355,808	176,937	.....	335,200	5,061	21,909	.....	.....
1880	397,589	181,561	.....	420,966	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
1881	430,686	175,461	.....	610,094	4,883	19,301	.....	.....
1882	550,150	170,304	.....	781,167	4,309	29,644	.....	.....
1883	827,200	196,457	.....	1,023,548	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
1884	862,822	257,758	.....	1,190,852	5,291	29,150	.....	.....
1885	769,679	290,563	.....	1,286,245	6,652	37,863	.....	.....
1886	755,743	234,484	.....	1,232,000	6,467	40,092	.....	.....
							\$ 36,946	\$ 16,285
							\$ 65,631	\$ 28,308
							\$ 92,863	\$ 50,034

\* Including all those British possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.





383. The sum of \$126,533 was paid as a subsidy to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan Line) for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1886, for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. This mail service has been performed by this company continuously since May, 1856, until the close of last year, since which time the "Vancouver" and "Oregon" of the Dominion Steamship Company have assisted in the service, about one passage in three being made by one of these vessels. In the first year of service, viz., 1856, the average passage westward was 12 days 20½ hours, and eastward 11 days 2 hours.

Ocean  
mail ser-  
vice.

384. The following particulars of the passages in 1867-68 and in 1885-86 will be interesting for comparison:—

Compara-  
son of voy-  
ages—1867  
and 1886.

## WINTER SEASON.

YEAR.	Average Passage to Liverpool.			Number of Pas- sengers.	Barrel Bulk.	Average Passage to Portland.	Number of Pas- sengers.	Tons of Freight.
	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
1867-68 .....	10	12	44	1,026	169,375	12 12 0 To Halifax.	4,399	16,095
1885-86 .....	9	2	35	2,452	..... * .....	9 10 40	5,066	39,195

## SUMMER SEASON.

1868 .....	9	20	34	5,044	241,877	To Quebec. 10 15 57	14,073	28,398
1886 .....	9	8	15	4,511	666,584	8 22 12	10,424	53,462

\* The bulk of cargo was loaded at Portland and Baltimore.

385. The fastest passage from Quebec to Liverpool, in 1868, was made in 8d. 14h. 15m., and in 1886 in 7d. 21h. In the latter year the passage from Liverpool to Quebec was made in 7d. 19h. 19m., but as a general rule the eastward passages are the fastest.

Time of  
passage.

\* Including all those British possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.



Number  
of letters,  
&c., sent  
in the  
principal  
countries  
in the  
world.

386. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters, postal cards and newspapers sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken partly from official sources and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, and the calculations have been made in this office. It was not found possible to give the figures for letters only, owing to the returns from many countries including other matter. The extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian Colonies is worthy of observation. It will be seen that, with the exception of Switzerland, the number per head in each of the Colonies is higher than in any other country in the world. Probably one of the principal reasons for this is the fact of the Australasian trade being, in proportion to population, exceedingly large, and an extensive trade naturally creates an extensive correspondence. The systems of enumeration also vary in different countries, and it may be that those in practice in the Australasian Colonies are particularly accurate. The very large number of tourists that congregate in Switzerland every year most probably accounts for that country's foremost position :—





## LETTERS, POST CARDS AND NEWSPAPERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Number Sent.	Number per Head.
New Zealand .....	1885	51,383,666	88.82
Switzerland .....	1885	224,354,630	77.18
Western Australia .....	1885	2,475,000	70.34
New South Wales .....	1885	64,918,600	67.76
Australasian Colonies .....	1885	216,349,020	64.70
South Australia .....	1885	19,228,853	61.35
Queensland .....	1885	18,571,040	55.75
Tasmania .....	1885	7,432,873	55.55
Victoria .....	1885	52,338,988	52.76
United Kingdom .....	1885	1,723,000,000	46.94
Belgium .....	1885	235,514,044	40.23
Netherlands .....	1885	164,903,338	37.77
France .....	1884	1,389,147,424	36.56
Canada .....	1886	162,953,064	34.00
Germany .....	1885	1,584,034,170	33.81
Denmark .....	1884	67,199,000	33.29
United States .....	1885	1,646,707,605	30.49
Uruguay .....	1885	12,203,381	20.57
Norway and Sweden .....	1884	121,681,030	18.41
Austria-Hungary .....	1885	637,405,460	16.25
Italy .....	1885	367,429,432	12.37
Chili .....	1885	29,865,833	11.85
Argentine Republic .....	1885	35,475,000	11.44
Cape of Good Hope .....	1885	10,230,293	8.17
Portugal .....	1885	34,728,124	7.37
Spain .....	1883	111,031,742	6.55
Greece .....	1884	9,774,352	4.88
Roumania .....	1885	18,330,367	3.42
Japan .....	1885	116,025,639	3.06
Fiji .....	1885	330,320	2.59
Russia .....	1884	226,778,381	2.18
Brazil (letters only) .....	1885	24,724,142	1.91
Mexico .....	1883	19,788,657	1.89
Egypt .....	1885	12,562,000	1.84
India .....	1885	214,570,210	1.07
Persia .....	1885	1,673,505	0.22
Turkey .....	1883	2,678,030	0.07

387. If the Australasian Colonies are counted as one country, it will be seen that Canada stands seventh in the list, the same position as last year, three places above the United States, which rank tenth. The largest amount of mail-matter is sent in the United Kingdom, followed by the United States, Germany and France.

Canada's position in the list.





## PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

Government telegraph lines.

388. The telegraph lines in many countries are owned and controlled by Government, but in Canada all the principal lines are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests required that there should be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also, for the advancement of settlement, in the North-West Territories.

Land and cable lines.

389. There were 1,590 miles of land lines and 174 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coasts, 869 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 680 miles of land lines and 41 miles of cable in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coasts are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver's Island and Washington Territory. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway some sections of the land lines in British Columbia have been transferred to that company.

Length of Government lines.

390. The following table gives the length of the various lines that were controlled by Government on 30th June, 1886:—



LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA OWNED,  
OPERATED OR SUBSIDISED BY GOVERNMENT IN  
THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCES IN MILES.				Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		Progressive.		
	Land.	Cable.	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidised line)— Port aux Basques to Cape Ray.....	14	.....	14	.....	14
Nova Scotia— Sydney to Meat Cove .....	126	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	} 357 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dartmouth to Torbay (subsidised).....	208	.....	334	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Low Point to Lingan .....	5	.....	339	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Barrington to Cape Sable Island ...	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$	355	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
New Brunswick— Bay of Fundy lines .....	29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	} 80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chatham to Escuminac.....	42	.....	71	.....	
Quebec— South Shore (subsidised from Grand Métis to Gaspé Basin) .....	} 206	.....	.....	.....	} 1,102
Great North-Western Telegraph Company's Offices.....		.....	.....	.....	
Magdalen Islands .....	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	289 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	
Anticosti Island.....	242	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	531 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	
North Shore of St. Lawrence.....	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	801 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chicoutimi .....	92	.....	893 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Quarantine, Grosse Ile .....	46	6	939 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 869 $\frac{1}{2}$ 721 $\frac{1}{2}$
North-West Territory .....	869 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	
British Columbia .....	680 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	.....	.....	
Totals .....	2,929 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	3,144 $\frac{3}{4}$

391. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the working and maintenance of the different systems, for the year ended 30th June, 1886:—

Revenue  
and ex-  
penditure  
of tele-  
graph  
lines.





## GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1886.

TELEGRAPH LINES.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Deficit.
	\$	\$	\$
Anticosti Island.....	1,793	602	1,191
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove Lines).....	3,594	1,171	2,423
Cape Sable—Barrington.....	286	63	223
Chatham—Escuminac.....	479	183	296
Grosse Isle—Quarantine.....	724	205	519
Bay of Fundy.....	1,104	748	356
North Shore, St. Lawrence.....	7,419	1,934	5,485
Subsidies, office material and contingencies— Gulf Lines.....	2,395	.....	2,395
Ontario—Bath, Amherst Island Line.....	74	50	24
British Columbia system.....	36,182	30,796	5,686
Total.....	54,350	35,752	18,598
Corresponding figures for 1884-85.....	48,932	38,919	10,023
North-West system, 1885-86.....	45,829	7,944	37,885

Excess of  
expendi-  
ture.

392. The total revenue amounted to \$43,696, and the expenditure to \$100,179, being an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$56,483. As compared with the preceding year the revenue showed a decrease of \$2,723, and the expenditure an increase of \$29,202. Two expensive breaks occurred in the cables in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and very considerable damage was done by prairie fires in the North-West, no less than 40 miles of poles being destroyed by one fire; light galvanized iron poles are now being used instead of wood, and it is believed that they will be found not only more durable, but far cheaper.

Telegraph  
lines of  
the world.

393. The following table gives the length of telegraph lines and wire, the number of messages and offices, and the proportion of population to each office, in the principal countries of the world. The information has been taken from various sources, and the calculations have been made in this office:—



CANADA—EARNINGS AND  
EXPENDITURE, 1886.

Expenditure	Revenue.	Deficit.
\$	\$	\$
1,793	602	1,191
3,594	1,171	2,423
286	63	223
479	183	296
724	205	519
1,104	748	356
7,419	1,934	5,485
2,395	.....	2,395
74	50	24
36,482	30,796	5,686
54,350	35,752	18,598
48,932	38,919	10,023
45,829	7,944	37,885

to \$43,696, and the excess of expenditure over the preceding year was \$2,723, and the expensive breaks occurred in the North-West, destroyed by one fire; being used instead of will be found not only

the length of telegraph lines and offices, and the office, in the principal stations have been made

## TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1885.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Proportion of Population to each Office.
<b>Europe—</b>					
Austria-Hungary .....	35,084	102,619	10,338,729	4,543	8,339
Belgium .....	3,800	17,713	6,807,572	909	6,073
Denmark .....	2,384	6,739	1,303,106	341	5,774
France .....	56,183	204,156	23,091,360	3,822	9,857
German Empire .....	51,537	184,380	19,131,225	13,413	3,492
Great Britain .....	30,276	170,195	39,235,813	6,621	5,544
Greece .....	3,720	4,750	627,693	156	11,021
Italy .....	18,763	.....	7,313,541	1,966	14,476
Netherlands .....	2,938	10,488	3,444,698	653	6,640
Portugal .....	3,112	7,332	1,213,910	254	17,120
Russia .....	68,238	154,443	10,484,259	3,329	26,256
Roumania .....	3,256	6,800	1,224,447	247	20,945
Servia .....	1,721	.....	840,000	101	18,472
Spain .....	11,150	27,063	3,322,687	914	18,200
Sweden and Norway .....	10,875	23,070	2,149,877	496	13,334
Switzerland .....	4,349	10,480	3,007,556	1,316	2,162
Turkey .....	14,617	26,060	1,259,133	464	49,916
<b>Asia—</b>					
China .....	3,089	5,482	.....	.....	.....
India .....	25,387	74,973	2,018,097	521	383,877
Japan .....	5,545	15,038	2,558,575	219	169,004
Persia .....	3,824	6,124	.....	82	93,337
<b>Africa—</b>					
Cape of Good Hope .....	4,329	.....	798,468	214	5,852
Egypt .....	2,701	5,221	.....	168	40,514
<b>America—</b>					
Argentine Republic .....	13,645	.....	658,461	625	4,800
Canada .....	25,336	50,346	*2,633,534	2,632	1,821
Brazil .....	6,440	11,174	367,789	170	76,014
Chile .....	7,625	.....	522,174	152	14,947
Mexico .....	12,700	.....	745,000	460	21,058
Peru .....	1,581	.....	110,669	34	77,113
United States .....	151,832	489,607	43,289,807	15,142	3,871
Uruguay .....	1,024	.....	74,310	21	24,787
<b>Australasia—</b>					
New South Wales .....	10,351	19,864	2,625,992	404	2,427
Victoria .....	3,949	9,617	1,594,296	411	2,413
Queensland .....	7,533	12,290	1,282,080	259	1,262
South Australia .....	5,346	9,378	.....	.....	.....
Western Australia .....	2,288	.....	.....	35	1,005
Tasmania .....	1,635	2,071	204,152	135	991
New Zealand .....	4,463	10,931	2,164,305	375	1,553

\* Not including weather and shipping reports.

394. With the exception of one or two of the Australasian Colonies, Canada is better provided with telegraphic facilities than any other country in the world, having a telegraph

Proportion of offices to population.





office to every 1,821 persons ; in Great Britain there is only 1 to every 5,544 persons, and in the United States 1 to every 3,871 persons. There are more offices in Canada than in the whole of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

Lines in  
United  
States.

395. The greatest length of line is in the United States, which contains very nearly one-fourth of the whole telegraphic mileage of the world. That country also sends the greatest number of messages, but it may be noticed that, while there were no less than 319,412 miles of telegraph wire in the United States more than there were in Great Britain, yet the number of messages sent in the latter country was only less by 4,053,994. There were only six countries in the world with a greater length of telegraphic mileage than Canada, the mileage in India being about the same in the table, and actually less ; for, though the figures for this country are as nearly correct as can be ascertained, they do not state the whole extent of telegraphic accommodation, as full particulars from the Maritime Provinces, which are principally served by the Western Union, are not available.

Telegraph  
returns for  
Canada  
not com-  
plete.

Particu-  
lars of  
G.N.-W.  
and C.P.R.  
Telegraph  
Compan-  
ies.

396. The following are particulars of the two largest companies doing business in Canada :—The Great North-Western Company, on 30th June, 1886, had 17,627 miles of line, 32,643 miles of wire, and 2,000 offices, and the messages during the year numbered 2,233,534. The Canadian Pacific Company, in December, 1886, had 4,555 miles of line, 14,505 miles of wire, and 500 offices ; they only commenced business in September, 1886, and the messages sent since then to the close of the year numbered 250,000. The offices, therefore, of these two companies alone are in the proportion of 1 to every 1,917 of the estimated population, without taking into account either the offices belonging to the Government lines, or those of the Western Union in the Lower Provinces.





397. According to the Statesman's Year Book, 1887, the following was the telegraphic mileage of the world in 1885-86:—

Europe.....	328,281 miles.
Asia.....	42,308 "
America.....	247,183 "
Africa.....	18,220 "
Australasia.....	36,098 "
Total.....	<u>672,090</u> "

The American Almanac for 1887 places the total mileage at 719,415 miles, a difference of 47,325 miles.

398. In addition to the telegraphs, the telephone system is fast coming into operation in Canada. The lines are all in the hands of private companies, the largest of which is the Bell Telephone Company, of Montreal, which has 270 offices, 12,500 instruments in use, 10,000 miles of wire, and 4,200 miles of poles. The length of telephone wires in the United States is estimated at 130,000 miles, of which the American Bell Telephone Company owns 114,371. This company has 330,000 instruments in use.

V.  
Great Britain there is only one United States 1 to every 100 in Canada than in the United States and Tasmania.

There is in the United States, one-fourth of the whole telegraphic mileage of the world. That country also sends the most telegrams. It may be noticed that, in 1885, 112 miles of telegraph wire were in Great Britain, and in the latter country was only six countries in the world. The telegraphic mileage than in the United States. Though the figures for this may be ascertained, they do not afford telegraphic accommodation, as in the Provinces, which are in the Union, are not available.

Statistics of the two largest telegraph companies:—The Great Northern Telegraph Company, in 1886, had 17,627 miles of telegraph wire, 10 offices, and the messages sent were 34. The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, in 1886, had 4,555 miles of line, 14,505 telegrams only commenced business in 1886. Messages sent since then were 250,000. The offices, in Canada alone are in the proportion of 1 to 100 of the population, without telegrams belonging to the Government. In the Western Union in the Lower



## CHAPTER VI.

## CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Supervi-  
sion of  
canals.

399. The collection of revenue derivable from the various canal systems is under the control of the Department of Inland Revenue, while their construction, repairs and maintenance are attended to by the Department of Railways and Canals.

Canal re-  
venue.

400. The total revenue from all sources from the several systems amounted, in 1886, to \$364,456, as compared with \$338,036 in 1885, showing an increase of \$26,420, the net revenue showing an increase of \$7,687.

St. Law-  
rence  
system.

401. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior; of this distance 71 miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,189 miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the Western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that by this means unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system and the necessity for its thorough maintenance will be at once understood.

Sault Ste.  
Marie  
Canal.

402. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the St. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty has been overcome by the construction of a canal on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and





## VI.

## D REVENUE.

derivable from the various  
rol of the Department of  
construction, repairs and  
e Department of Railways

sources from the several  
64,456, as compared with  
crease of \$26,420, the net  
7,687.

igation in Canada is the  
world. The St. Lawrence  
the great lakes, extends  
aits of Belle Isle to Port  
rior; of this distance 71  
means of canals, and 2,189  
Arthur to Duluth, which  
of the United States for  
, is a further distance of  
miles. When it is con-  
en water communication  
uluth to Liverpool, a total  
ance of this system and  
aintenance will be at once

ron are connected by the  
ole of navigation, owing  
culty has been overcome  
he United States side of  
one mile in length, and

has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. The traffic through this canal, which is the property of the United States, is assuming larger proportions every year. In the season of 1886, from the 25th April to 4th December, the tonnage passing through was no less than 4,219,397 tons, while the tonnage through the Suez Canal, which is open all the year round and is used by all the principal nations of the world, only amounted to about 6,000,000 tons. Provision will be made during the present Session of Parliament for the construction of a canal through Canadian territory









403. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 27 locks, and a total rise of  $326\frac{1}{2}$  feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, with three locks and a rise of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with 2 locks and a rise of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet; Farran's Point, three-quarters of a mile long, with 1 lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of  $82\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the Lachine Canal,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Canals on  
St. Law-  
rence sys-  
tem.

404. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533 feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, the improvements in which are nearly completed, and the canal will be open for a 14 feet navigation during the present season. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but all improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the systems.

Height  
above sea.

Depth of  
canals.

405. The other canal systems of the country are as follows: Ottawa canal system. —The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826 and finished in 1834, at a cost of \$3,860,000.

1872	914,735	80,815	136,411	5,274,134	448,774	86,194	306,768	14,922	324,430	6,104
1873	1,204,446	98,780	179,592	2,163,717	1,167,465	84,194	306,768	14,922	383,105	7,263
1874	1,070,857	61,123	179,855	2,130,015	1,167,465	84,194	306,768	14,922	304,121	3,360
1875	1,259,534	101,269	309,991	1,213,783	259,080	54,781	43,450	15,396	427,698	1,462
1876	1,541,676	124,734	315,224	1,971,549	407,772	61,091	46,666	25,756	509,755	2,848
1877	1,439,216	91,575	355,117	1,349,738	343,542	39,971	63,188	16,767	588,082	7,696
1878	1,667,136	181,856	344,409	1,872,940	264,674	11,882	93,530	22,529	555,750	26,923
1879	1,677,071	110,704	451,000	2,603,665	951,496	39,218	92,245	22,309	540,075	38,148
1880	1,724,890	170,501	523,860	2,105,920	547,106	46,791	77,916	21,753	677,073	46,888
1881	2,092,757	295,647	695,453	3,456,965	367,438	87,830	65,897	29,488	748,131	60,277
1882	2,468,088	430,184	344,044	3,728,856	473,129	109,910	176,612	25,409	987,060	88,233
1883	2,042,259	336,130	687,031	5,900,473	776,552	129,428	70,898	31,024	791,732	90,350
1884	2,997,837	714,444	1,246,243	11,985,791	517,103	72,428	144,804	36,062	1,136,071	137,167
1885	3,035,937	894,391	1,440,093	15,274,213	422,981	60,428	136,355	31,927	1,235,132	139,842
1886	4,219,397	1,009,999	1,759,365	18,991,485	715,373	115,208	158,677	38,627	2,067,809	150,146





Chambly  
Canal.

406. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

Burlington  
Bay  
Canal.

407. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

St. Peter's  
Canal.

408. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.

Trent  
River  
system.

409. The Trent River system is only efficient for local use. The scheme of making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario has been in contemplation for many years, but up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.

Murray  
Canal.

410. The Murray Canal is now being built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It will be a little over 4 miles in length, and will have no locks.

Expendi-  
ture on  
canals.

411. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was \$4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, \$16,028,840. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum



I.  
 Champlain system, or  
 junction of the Rivers St.  
 below Montreal, into  
 miles. There are 10 locks,  
 the Champlain Canal, com-  
 Hudson River, and thence  
 the boundary line is a

, half a mile in length,  
 Ontario, giving access to  
 no locks on this canal.

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 tion westward between  
 . It will be a little over  
 locks.

canals by the Imperial  
 ion was \$4,173,921, and  
 6,028,840. At the time  
 came the property of the  
 expended the further sum

of \$29,389,097, making a total amount spent for construction  
 and enlargement alone of \$49,591,858, the amount expended  
 for repairs not being included in these figures.

412. The following table gives the number, tonnage and Traffic  
through  
canals,  
1882-86. nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals,  
 during the years 1882 to 1886, and also the tons of freight  
 and number of passengers carried, as well as the revenue  
 received from tolls and other sources:—





TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS, SHOWING THE NUMBER,  
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND

CANALS.	Year.	Number of Vessels, Can- adian.	Tonnage.	Number of Ves- sels, United States	Ton- nage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
Welland.....	1882	2,333	516,484	598	192,556	2,931	679,040
	1883	2,331	471,274	999	276,922	3,330	748,196
	1884	2,130	489,021	1,055	362,320	3,185	851,351
	1885	2,264	492,914	952	347,277	3,216	750,191
	1886	2,160	465,286	1,045	358,928	3,205	824,014
St. Lawrence.....	1882	9,083	1,803,376	1,521	133,520	10,604	1,936,896
	1883	9,609	1,816,658	1,354	119,487	10,963	1,936,145
	1884	8,401	1,642,239	1,293	100,032	8,694	1,742,271
	1885	7,437	1,440,051	1,181	86,109	8,618	1,526,160
	1886	8,446	1,562,146	1,205	94,890	9,711	1,657,036
Chambly.....	1882	1,966	299,153	1,290	129,147	3,256	338,300
	1883	1,809	197,155	1,316	130,543	3,125	327,698
	1884	5,575	173,968	1,251	121,738	2,826	295,701
	1885	1,185	135,854	1,559	114,016	2,744	249,870
	1886	1,250	126,263	1,132	112,222	2,382	238,485
Ottawa.....	1882	4,296	477,690	696	68,981	4,992	546,671
	1883	3,754	469,312	683	67,342	4,437	536,654
	1884	3,336	430,564	782	77,293	4,118	507,857
	1885	2,813	382,427	579	58,251	3,392	440,678
	1886	3,162	406,624	512	51,707	3,674	458,331
Rideau.....	1882	2,739	175,174	67	5,009	2,806	180,174
	1883	2,640	167,316	62	5,614	2,702	172,930
	1884	2,199	138,825	105	7,602	2,304	146,227
	1885	1,752	110,642	88	6,845	1,840	117,487
	1886	1,837	114,764	183	15,679	2,020	130,443
Burlington Bay..	1882	903	336,190	2	330	905	336,520
	1883	780	282,612	.....	.....	780	282,612
	1884	497	165,467	6	718	503	166,185
	1885	438	131,739	16	3,104	454	134,843
	1886	292	75,956	12	2,734	304	78,690
Newcastle Dis- trict.	1882	60	5,665	.....	.....	60	5,665
	1883	36	3,252	.....	.....	36	3,252
	1884	34	2,697	.....	.....	34	2,697
	1885	35	1,710	.....	.....	35	1,710
	1886	82	4,132	.....	.....	82	4,132
St. Peter's.....	1882	815	39,981	.....	.....	815	39,981
	1883	945	55,275	.....	.....	945	55,275
	1884	1,313	101,691	.....	.....	1,313	101,691
	1885	1,463	130,026	.....	.....	1,463	130,026
	1886	1,150	61,788	.....	.....	1,150	61,788



## CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

259

SHOWING THE NUMBER,  
OF PASSENGERS, AND

TONNAGE AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS, TONS OF FREIGHT,  
REVENUE, FROM 1882 TO 1886.

	Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Tons of Freight.	Number of Passengers.	GROSS REVENUE ACCRUED.			Total Net Revenue, less Refunds.	Increase or Decrease.
						Tolls.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works.	Other Receipts.		
						\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
98	162,556	2,931	679,040	608,929	1,741	108,640	5,910	1,802	116,335	— 35,014
99	276,922	3,330	748,196	827,196	1,719	154,077	2,775	985	157,817	+ 41,482
55	362,330	3,185	851,351	940,120	2,007	176,165	6,705	3,477	179,910	+ 22,093
52	347,277	3,216	750,191	826,961	4,720	151,600	7,489	1,078	148,872	— 31,038
45	358,928	3,205	824,014	914,478	3,851	173,984	4,071	150	150,210	+ 1,338
21	133,520	10,604	1,936,896	677,450	75,221	87,829	14,555	12,194	113,596	— 1,064
54	119,487	10,963	1,936,145	622,836	63,632	81,027	14,385	10,648	105,873	— 7,723
93	100,032	8,694	1,742,271	533,021	50,753	69,282	15,582	13,965	100,024	— 5,849
81	86,109	8,618	1,526,160	485,142	50,391	69,206	15,862	16,635	95,386	— 4,638
65	94,890	9,711	1,657,036	548,570	42,837	60,808	18,512	22,397	97,004	+ 1,618
90	129,147	3,256	338,300	245,307	3,061	23,940	.....	82	20,022	+ 3,259
16	130,543	3,125	327,698	247,138	3,080	23,511	120	13	23,644	— 378
51	121,738	2,826	295,701	223,723	4,980	21,371	80	16	21,353	— 2,291
59	114,016	2,744	249,870	191,685	5,538	18,241	20	7	18,269	— 3,084
32	112,222	2,382	238,485	199,423	3,756	18,454	75	6	18,535	+ 266
96	68,981	4,992	546,671	744,108	16,381	58,440	16	54	58,441	— 2,804
83	67,342	4,437	536,654	767,785	20,128	61,938	36	194	61,997	+ 3,556
82	77,293	4,118	507,857	752,832	17,240	60,734	16	85	59,233	— 2,764
79	58,251	3,392	440,678	639,641	15,725	51,915	36	47	48,568	— 10,665
12	51,707	3,674	458,331	731,410	14,339	55,946	36	8	54,117	+ 5,549
67	5,000	2,826	180,174	99,527	5,069	5,781	1,695	356	7,831	— 84
62	5,614	2,702	172,930	102,505	4,971	5,953	1,393	521	7,858	+ 27
95	7,602	2,304	146,227	85,219	2,353	4,921	1,564	370	6,855	— 1,003
89	6,845	1,840	117,487	70,277	1,250	3,515	1,477	286	5,279	— 1,576
83	15,679	2,020	130,443	88,361	2,625	5,875	1,436	137	3,597	— 1,682
2	330	905	336,520	139,505	7,239	3,658	150	.....	3,767	— 322
6	718	780	282,612	100,110	4,091	2,827	30	.....	2,857	— 910
16	3,104	503	166,185	66,643	4,622	1,662	130	.....	1,792	— 1,065
12	2,734	454	134,843	71,929	353	1,938	130	.....	2,068	+ 276
.....	.....	304	78,690	52,776	1,778	577	230	.....	807	— 1,261
.....	.....	60	5,665	15,215	.....	312	.....	.....	312	+ 89
.....	.....	36	3,252	16,627	.....	329	.....	.....	329	+ 17
.....	.....	34	2,697	10,749	.....	201	.....	.....	201	— 128
.....	.....	35	1,710	12,820	.....	220	.....	.....	59	— 142
.....	.....	82	4,132	28,520	.....	539	.....	.....	539	+ 480
.....	.....	815	39,981	12,712	2,075	927	.....	.....	927	+ 32
.....	.....	945	55,275	12,316	4,377	1,229	.....	.....	1,229	+ 392
.....	.....	1,313	101,691	15,930	.....	2,193	.....	.....	2,193	+ 964
.....	.....	1,463	130,026	18,554	5,868	2,786	.....	.....	2,786	+ 593
.....	.....	1,150	61,788	22,153	377	1,457	.....	.....	314	— 2,472





Increase  
and de-  
crease in  
number  
of vessels.

413. There was an increase in the total number of vessels of 766, and an increase in the tonnage of 101,954 tons, the increase in number having been wholly among Canadian vessels. The decrease in the number of United States' vessels was 226, but there was an increase in tonnage of 20,358 tons. The largest increase in number of vessels was on the St. Lawrence system, and the largest decrease on the Chambly Canal.

In freight  
and pas-  
sengers.

414. Except on the Newcastle District Canals, there was an increase in the amount of freight carried on every system, but the decrease on almost all the canals in the number of passengers was considerable.

Traffic on  
Welland  
and St.  
Lawrence  
Canals.

415. The largest portion of the canal traffic is carried on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, the proportion of the combined traffic on these two systems to the total traffic under the following heads having been, of vessels 57·3 per cent., of tonnage 71·8 per cent., of tons of freight 56·6 per cent., of passengers 67·1 per cent., and of total revenue 76·0 per cent.

Summary  
of traffic,  
1882 to 1886.

416. The following is a summary of the preceding table, showing the total amounts and quantities under the various heads in each year, from which it will be seen that, as compared with 1882, there was a decrease in the number of vessels and in their tonnage, and a slight increase in the number of tons of freight and in the total revenue. The passengers have been decreasing in number during the whole period, with the exception of a slight increase in 1885:—





## CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1882 TO 1886.

YEAR.	Number of Vessels, Canadian.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels, United States.	Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1882 .....	22,215	3,563,713	4,174	499,534	26,389	4,053,247
1883 .....	21,904	3,462,854	4,414	599,908	26,318	4,062,762
1884 .....	19,485	3,114,272	4,492	669,708	23,977	3,813,980
1885 .....	17,387	2,735,363	4,375	615,602	21,762	3,350,965
1886 .....	18,379	2,816,959	4,149	635,960	22,528	3,452,919

Tons of Freight.	Number of Passengers.	GROSS REVENUE ACCRUED.			Total Net Revenue, less Refunds.	Increase — or Decrease.
		Tolls.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works.	Other Receipts.		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,542,843	110,787	280,525	22,326	14,487	* 325,231	— 36,327
2,696,513	101,998	330,891	18,739	12,361	† 361,604	+ 36,373
2,628,236	81,955	336,529	24,077	19,913	‡ 371,561	+ 9,957
2,317,009	83,845	293,523	25,015	18,055	§ 321,289	— 50,272
2,585,691	69,563	317,643	24,360	22,699	328,976	+ 7,687

\* Less refunds, \$1,109; † \$387; ‡ \$8,958; § \$15,304; || \$35,275.

417. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals, during the past five years, for construction, repairs and staff maintenance:—

Expenditure for construction, &c., 1882-86.



CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1882 TO 1886.

NAME OF WORK.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lachine .....	1882	255,799	17,116	41,158	314,075
	1883	398,356	18,199	45,554	462,111
	1884	189,034	19,883	48,624	257,542
	1885	111,215	20,199	49,004	180,419
	1886	210,509	19,199	50,969	280,678
Beauharnois .....	1882	.....	20,813	18,804	39,618
	1883	6,727	15,826	18,287	40,841
	1884	3,277	16,232	19,107	38,617
	1885	7,893	14,637	18,960	41,597
	1886	8,492	14,356	19,229	42,077
Cornwall .....	1882	44,587	6,634	15,052	66,274
	1883	21,728	8,361	18,283	48,374
	1884	23,018	9,207	18,475	50,501
	1885	78,333	12,368	15,988	106,691
	1886	64,782	11,833	15,994	92,609
Williamsburg System— Farran's Point..... Rapide Plat .....	1882	.....	7,447	7,589	15,037
	1883	13	7,299	7,423	14,736
	1884	2,473	7,349	7,757	17,579
	1885	103,237	8,198	7,696	119,131
	1886	149,836	7,847	7,671	165,354
Galops .....	1882	28,933	.....	.....	28,933
	1883	44,874	.....	.....	44,874
	1884	89,846	.....	.....	89,846
	1885	113,110	.....	.....	115,110
	1886	116,053	.....	.....	116,053
St. Lawrence .....	1882	603,402	*90,046	74,641	768,090
	1883	555,412	72,707	109,207	737,327
	1884	432,952	135,815	122,166	690,934
	1885	469,655	91,534	112,670	673,860
	1886	216,837	69,507	111,670	398,004
Welland .....	1882	.....	14,699	.....	14,699
	1883	13,280	98	.....	13,378
	1884	13,131	122	100	13,354
	1885	.....	206	.....	206
	1886	.....	100	.....	100
Burlington Bay .....	1882	193,158	2,343	2,611	198,113
	1883	172,959	3,448	2,569	178,978
	1884	142,006	2,725	2,775	147,507
	1885	93,679	4,042	2,618	100,340
	1886	129,682	5,803	2,611	138,096
Ottawa System— St. Ann's.....	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Rebuilding of Dunnville Bridge included.





ENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
CE, 1882 TO 1886.

Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$
5,799	17,116	41,158	314,075
8,356	18,199	45,554	462,111
9,034	19,683	48,624	257,342
1,215	20,199	49,004	180,419
0,509	19,199	50,969	280,678
.....	20,813	18,804	39,618
.....	15,727	18,287	40,841
.....	16,277	19,107	38,617
.....	14,637	18,960	41,597
.....	14,356	19,229	42,077
.....	6,634	15,052	66,274
.....	8,361	18,283	48,374
.....	9,207	18,475	50,501
.....	12,368	15,988	106,691
.....	11,833	15,994	92,609
.....	7,447	7,589	15,037
.....	7,299	7,423	14,736
.....	7,349	7,757	17,579
.....	8,198	7,696	119,131
.....	7,847	7,671	165,354
.....	.....	.....	28,933
.....	.....	.....	44,874
.....	.....	.....	89,846
.....	.....	.....	115,110
.....	.....	.....	116,053
.....	*90,046	74,641	768,090
.....	72,707	109,207	737,327
.....	135,815	122,166	690,934
.....	91,534	112,670	673,860
.....	69,507	111,670	398,004
.....	14,699	.....	14,699
.....	98	.....	13,379
.....	122	100	13,354
.....	206	.....	206
.....	100	.....	100
.....	2,343	2,611	198,113
.....	3,448	2,569	178,978
.....	2,725	2,775	147,507
.....	4,042	2,618	100,340
.....	5,803	2,611	138,096

## CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
REPAIRS, &c.—Continued.

NAME OF WORK.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Carillon and Grenville .....	1882	433,084	7,582	14,387	455,054
	1883	433,575	8,310	17,479	459,364
	1884	399,267	7,918	17,393	424,579
	1885	157,187	10,429	19,702	187,319
	1886	105,048	9,303	20,598	134,949
Culbute .....	1882	29,567	162	790	30,519
	1883	14,249	288	695	15,233
	1884	8,151	.....	733	8,884
	1885	19,071	572	730	20,374
	1886	26,385	2,396	730	29,511
Rideau .....	1882	.....	13,860	26,887	40,748
	1883	70	23,524	27,322	50,918
	1884	4,597	19,245	26,938	50,781
	1885	2,098	18,189	26,971	47,259
	1886	550	35,648	27,046	63,244
Trent .....	1882	5,836	8,115	2,011	15,963
	1883	150,070	3,047	2,235	55,353
	1884	\$126,842	5,264	2,208	134,315
	1885	121,382	4,653	3,303	129,340
	1886	75,103	5,918	1,639	82,661
Chamby System—	1882	.....	1,902	2,002	3,905
	1883	17,230	2,188	2,361	21,780
	1884	5,279	1,494	2,315	9,090
	1885	4,700	3,652	2,271	10,624
	1886	.....	4,143	2,312	6,455
St. Ours .....	1882	31,796	16,843	16,686	65,326
	1883	21,332	15,182	15,904	52,418
	1884	41,640	12,003	18,448	72,092
	1885	21,049	13,046	18,378	52,474
	1886	14,547	12,000	19,501	46,048
Chamby .....	1882	484	200	1,920	2,605
	1883	.....	232	2,089	2,321
	1884	2,471	367	2,601	5,440
	1885	16,820	183	1,929	18,932
	1886	2,317	298	2,360	4,975
St. Peter's .....	1882	7,135	.....	.....	7,135
	1883	84,071	.....	.....	84,071
	1884	118,187	.....	.....	118,187
	1885	148,902	.....	.....	148,902
	1886	179,704	.....	.....	179,704
Murray .....	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Of this amount \$9,303 was expended on surveys.

§ Of this amount \$6,198 was expended on surveys.



CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

NAME OF WORK.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
River Tay.....	1882	.....	.....	748	748
	1883	4,831	.....	.....	4,831
	1884	50,878	.....	.....	50,878
	1885	92,473	.....	.....	92,473
	1886	65,561	.....	.....	65,561
Miscellaneous.....	1882	.....	.....	9,826	9,826
	1883	11,781	.....	6,978	18,759
	1884	7,486	1,862	6,443	15,792
	1885	16,725	1,210	.....	17,936
	1886	20,322	776	.....	21,100
Recapitulation.....	1882	1,633,785	207,770	235,120	2,076,676
	1883	1,850,567	178,716	276,393	2,305,677
	1884	1,660,543	239,092	296,089	2,195,726
	1885	1,579,644	203,125	280,226	2,062,996
	1886	1,385,729	199,128	282,324	1,867,181

418. It will be seen that the heaviest expenditure has been on the Welland, Carillon and Grenville, and Lachine Canals.

Inland  
revenue

419. The functions of the Department of Inland Revenue are the collection of excise duties, and of canal, slide, boom and ferry tolls, also fees for the inspection of food, gas and weights and measures, as well as administering the laws relating to the same. The total revenue that accrued to the Department during 1886 was \$6,396,331, which was \$521,304 less than in the preceding year, and with the exception of 1884 was the smallest amount that had accrued during the last five years, as is shown by the following table, which gives the amount that accrued under each head, in each year since 1882:—





ENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
Concluded.

Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$
		748	748
4,831			4,831
50,878			50,878
92,473			92,473
65,561			65,561
		9,826	9,826
11,781		6,978	18,759
7,486	1,862	6,443	15,792
16,725	1,210		17,936
20,322	776		21,100
33,785	207,770	235,120	2,076,676
50,567	178,716	276,393	2,305,677
60,543	239,092	296,089	2,195,726
79,644	203,125	280,226	2,062,996
85,729	199,128	282,324	1,867,181

heaviest expenditure has  
and Grenville, and Lachine

rtment of Inland Revenue  
and of canal, slide, boom  
inspection of food, gas and  
s administering the laws  
revenue that accrued to  
as \$6,396,331, which was  
ding year, and with the  
amount that had accrued  
shown by the following  
that accrued under each

## HEADS OF ACCRUED INLAND REVENUE, 1882-1886.

	1882-	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise .....	5,936,142	6,282,796	5,545,391	6,438,688	5,883,580
Public Works .....	438,060	510,969	516,349	409,886	440,677
Culling timber .....	46,781	49,560	43,609	28,557	30,073
Bill Stamps .....	158,493	45			
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps .....	30,726	34,889	36,401	40,504	42,001
Total .....	6,610,222	6,878,250	6,141,750	6,917,635	6,396,331

420. There was a decrease in the amount that accrued from excise, as compared with 1885, but an increase under all other heads. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1882. Decrease from excise duties

421. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1886 was 4,355,736, as compared with 3,579,332 gallons in 1885, being an increase of 776,404 gallons; but the quantity taken for consumption was only 2,478,098 proof gallons, being a decrease of 1,796,624 gallons as compared with 1885, which was due to the withdrawals in anticipation of increased taxation previously mentioned (paragraph). Manufacture of spirits.

422. In the production of the above mentioned quantity of spirits, 78,251,898 lbs. of grain and 11,131 lbs. of molasses were used, making a total of 78,263,029 lbs. of material. Materials used.

423. The quantity of malt manufactured was 48,212,695 lbs., being a decrease of 1,305,267 lbs., and the amount entered for consumption was 37,604,708 lbs., of which 4,021,783 lbs. were used by distillers, and the balance in the production of 13,282,261 gallons of malt liquor. Manufacture of malt.

424. There was a decrease in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption of 2,554,373 lbs., and, as will be seen by the following figures, the amount was smaller than it has been since 1882:— Consumption of tobacco.





TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION  
IN CANADA.

1882.....	8,377,201 lbs.
1883.....	8,965,416 "
1884.....	10,072,745 "
1885.....	11,061,589 "
1886.....	8,507,216 "

It is probable that the large amount entered for consumption in 1885 was due to anticipated additional duty, merchants desiring to obtain large stocks before the increase was made.

Canadian  
tobacco.

425. The following is the quantity of Canadian tobacco that was taken for use during the last five years:—

1882.....	492,402 lbs.
1883.....	377,197 "
1884.....	326,804 "
1885.....	495,721 "
1886.....	399,691 "

Consump-  
tion of  
cigars.

426. The number of cigars entered for consumption was 92,046,289, being an increase of 13,176,411, as compared with the preceding year, when the number was 78,869,878. Provided that the whole number of cigars was consumed, the above figures would give an average of 19 cigars smoked in the year by every man, woman and child of the population.

Vinegar  
and me-  
thylated  
spirits.

427. The number of gallons of vinegar manufactured was 672,974, and of methylated spirits 119,488, of which quantities 695,004 and 19,488 gallons respectively were entered for consumption. As a consequence of legislation during the Session of 1886, methylated spirits can now only be sold under special license.

Consump-  
tion of  
spirits per  
head.

428. According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, beer, wine and tobacco:—



## ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION

A.	
.....	8,377,201 lbs.
.....	8,965,416 "
.....	10,072,745 "
.....	11,061,589 "
.....	8,507,216 "

t entered for consumption  
Additional duty, merchants  
re the increase was made.

Quantity of Canadian tobacco  
last five years:—

.....	492,402 lbs.
.....	377,197 "
.....	326,804 "
.....	495,721 "
.....	399,691 "

ed for consumption was  
76,411, as compared with  
ber was 78,869,878. Pro-  
igars was consumed, the  
ge of 19 cigars smoked in  
child of the population.

negar manufactured was  
19,488, of which quanti-  
ectively were entered for  
f legislation during the  
can now only be sold

the Minister of Inland  
he annual consumption  
onfederaton, of spirits,

## CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE,  
BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1886.

YEAR.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1868.....	1.60	0.17	2.26	1.73
1869.....	1.12	0.11	2.29	1.75
1870.....	1.43	0.19	2.16	2.19
1871.....	1.57	0.25	2.49	2.05
1872.....	1.72	0.25	2.77	2.48
1873.....	1.68	0.23	3.18	1.99
1874.....	1.99	0.28	3.01	2.56
1875.....	1.39	0.14	3.09	1.91
1876.....	1.20	0.17	2.45	2.31
1877.....	0.97	0.09	2.32	2.05
1878.....	0.96	0.09	2.16	1.97
1879.....	1.13	0.10	2.20	1.95
1880.....	0.71	0.07	2.24	1.93
1881.....	0.92	0.09	2.29	2.03
1882.....	1.00	0.12	2.74	2.15
1883.....	1.09	0.13	2.88	2.28
1884.....	0.99	0.11	2.92	2.47
1885.....	1.12	0.10	2.63	2.62
1886.....	0.71	0.11	2.83	2.03
Average.....	1.24	0.15	2.54	2.11

429. According to the above figures the consumption of spirits is decidedly less than it was 19 years ago, and, with the exception of 1880, was less last year than in any other year in the table. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and tobacco has increased.

430. The average amount annually paid per head for duty on every gallon of spirits has been \$1; of wine, 6 cents; of beer, 9 cents; and on every pound of tobacco, 37 cents. The average quantity per head of spirits and tobacco consumed in Canada is larger than in the United Kingdom, but the quantity of wine and beer consumed here is considerably less than that consumed in the United Kingdom. It is not possible to give any particulars of the consumption of the above articles in the several Provinces, as the figures relate only to the amount entered for consumption without refe-





rence to the Province in which they may be afterwards consumed.

Consumption of liquor in foreign countries. 431. While the consumption of beer per head in this country is given as 2·83 gallons, in the United Kingdom in 1885 it was no less than 32·79 gallons per head. According to figures given by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington,\* the following was the consumption of liquors of all kinds in the countries named, in 1885:—

COUNTRY.	Spirits.	Wines.	Malt Liquors.	Liquors of All Kinds.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Great Britain.....	1·01	0·37	32·79	34·17
France.....	1·32	36·88	.....	38·20
Germany.....	1·14	.....	23·78	24·92
United States.....	1·24	0·38	11·18	12·80

In 1881, according to the same authority, the corresponding total consumption was: Great Britain, 35·33; France, 19·46; Germany, 23·67, and United States, 11·84. The consumption of wine in France increased 100 per cent. Judging from figures given in the same report, it appears that while there has been an increase in the consumption of beer, there has been a marked and satisfactory decrease in that of spirits, a change which, it has already been shown, has taken place in this country.

\* Quarterly Report No. 2, Washington, 1887.



they may be afterwards

of beer per head in this  
in the United Kingdom in  
llons per head. According  
Statistics at Washington,\*  
ion of liquors of all kinds

Wines.	Malt Liquors.	Liquors of All Kinds.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
— 0·37	32·79	34 17
36·88	.....	38·20
.....	23·78	24·92
0·38	11·18	12·80

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tain, 35·33; France, 19·46;  
s, 11·84. The consumption  
per cent. Judging from  
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umption of beer, there has  
crease in that of spirits, a  
n shown, has taken place

## CHAPTER VII.

### ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

#### PART I.—ARTS.

432. During the year 1886, the proceedings under the Patent Act were of greater extent than during 1885, the increase in fees amounting to \$4,874.

433. The following is a comparative statement of the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867:—

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Appli- cations for Patents.	Patents.	Certifi- cates.	Totals.	Caveats	Assign- ments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							\$
1868.....	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
1869.....	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870.....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871.....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578
1873.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301
1875.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555
1876.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187
1877.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878.....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663
1879.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303
1880.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856
1882.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884.....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530
1885.....	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886.....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
Total.....	29,474	25,378	2,003	27,381	3,370	14,559	752,099

\* There were no caveats until 1869.





Issue and  
expiration  
of patents.

434. During the year 1881 there were 1,510 patents granted, on which fees for the first period of 5 years were paid prior to their issue. Of these patents 1,284 expired in 1886, and 226 were kept in force by the payment of further fees. This fact shows that only a small percentage of Canadian patents remain in force for more than 5 years from the date of their issue.

Copyright,  
trade  
marks,  
1867-1886.

435. The next table shows the business done in the branch referred to since Confederation. The number of registrations was 20 in excess of 1885, but there was a decrease of 23 in the number of certificates, and of \$103 in the amount of fees received. The increase in the business generally, since Confederation, will be seen to have been very large; in 1868 only 110 letters were received and 128 sent and in 1886 1,544 were received and 1,544 sent. There was an increase of 4 in the number of assignments of the different rights.

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Copy- rights Regis- tered.	Trade Marks Regis- tered.	Indus- trial De- signs Regis- tered.	Timber Marks Regis- tered.	Total Number of Registra- tions.	Total Number of Certi- ficates.	Assign- ments Regis- tered.	Fees Received.
								\$
1868.....	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869.....	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870.....	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871.....	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872.....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873.....	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874.....	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,339
1875.....	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876.....	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877.....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,732
1878.....	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879.....	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,434
1880.....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881.....	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,772
1882.....	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883.....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,397
1884.....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,278
1885.....	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,898
1886.....	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795





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he business done in the ederation. The number s of 1885, but there was certificates, and of \$103 in e increase in the business ill be seen to have been ers were received and 128 red and 1,544 sent. There ber of assignments of the

RIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER  
ADA, 1868 TO 1886.

Total umber of gistra- ons.	Total Number of Certi- ficates.	Assign- ments Regis- tered.	Fees Received.
			\$
72	72	.....	183
124	124	.....	418
351	351	.....	877
348	348	.....	1,092
271	267	11	927
316	232	20	940
368	289	19	1,339
332	251	15	1,175
480	359	33	1,758
433	332	31	1,732
466	334	14	1,671
392	277	24	2,434
357	265	28	3,806
449	318	22	4,772
450	313	64	4,956
503	350	33	5,397
559	407	49	6,278
828	398	54	6,898
848	375	58	6,795

436. It will be seen that the business, both of the Patent office and of the copyright and industrial designs branches, has increased very largely since Confederation, and they are the only branches of any of the Departments where the receipts are in excess of the expenditure. The total amount of fees received in 1886 was more than 6 times as large as that of 1868, and there is every reason to suppose that the business will increase. A large number of persons, as usual, visited the model rooms during the year.

437. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition was opened in London by Her Majesty on the 4th May, 1886, and remained open until the following 10th November, during which time it was visited by no less than 5,550,749 persons. Out of the sum of \$150,000 asked for as a contribution by the Colonies to the guarantee fund, the sum of \$50,000 was granted by Parliament as the share of Canada, India contributed \$100,000, and private subscriptions amounted to \$750,000 more. The part taken by Canada in this exhibition was larger and more important than that taken on any previous occasion. The space occupied was 90,475 feet, as compared with 14,296 feet at the Paris Exhibition, where the next largest effort had been made, and over 3,000 tons of exhibits sent to London, as compared with only 800 tons to Paris. Every part of the Dominion, and every industry and manufacture in Canada was represented, the Dominion Government assuming the principal responsibility of making a sufficiently important display, and appointing special commissioners in each Province to see that nothing was overlooked. The Provincial Governments undertook the representation of their several educational systems, the Ontario Government also taking charge of the exhibition of dairy produce, and the Government of New Brunswick contributed a very fine display of the woods of that Province.

438. Special attention was given to the agricultural exhi- Success of =



Canadian  
exhibit.

bit, which was most successfully arranged, and attracted the unqualified attention and admiration of all. The Minister of Agriculture, in his report to Parliament, says: "The commissioners of the other Colonies at the exhibition have freely admitted that, in the displays of products and industries tending to establish the well-being of a country, Canada occupied the first place. Many of our manufacturers and producers, as a result of this display, have obtained large orders, not only for export to the United Kingdom, but to distant parts of the globe, and the whole of the British press united in praise of our exhibits."

#### PART II - AGRICULTURE.

##### THE CATTLE TRADE.

Imports  
of pure  
bred cat-  
tle, sheep  
and swine.

439. There was a large decrease in 1886 in the number of pure bred cattle imported from Europe, the number being 601 as compared with 1,356 in 1885 and 1,607 in 1884, showing decreases respectively of 755 and 1,006. There was a slight increase, viz., 73 in the number of sheep and a decrease of 21 in the number of swine imported. The following are the figures for the last three years:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37
1886.....	601	328	16

The destinations of those imported last year were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Canada.....	321	212	16
United States.....	280	116	...

And the particulars of their breeds were as follow:—

CATTLE.			
Herefords.....	92	Sussex.....	19
Shorthorn.....	30	Devons.....	9
Polled Angus.....	280	West Highland.....	3
Galloways.....	108	Red Polls.....	40
Jerseys.....	14	Ayrshire.....	4
Guernseys.....	2		





y arranged, and attracted  
niration of all. The Min-  
to Parliament, says: "The  
ies at the exhibition have  
displays of products and  
the well-being of a coun-  
lace. Many of our manu-  
sult of this display, have  
for export to the United  
f the globe, and the whole  
aise of our exhibits."

CULTURE.

TRADE.

e in 1886 in the number of  
ope, the number being 601  
nd 1,607 in 1884, showing  
,006. There was a slight  
sheep and a decrease of 21  
d. The following are the

	Sheep.	Swine.
e.	473	26
7	255	37
3	328	16

last year were :—

	Sheep.	Swine.
le.	212	16
0	116	...

s. were as follow :—

ussex .....	19
evons .....	9
est Highland .....	3
ed Polls .....	40
yrshire .....	4

ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

SHEEP.

Shropshire.....	148	Cotswold.....	14
Leicester .....	7	Southdown .....	71
West Highland.....	2	Hampshire .....	11
Oxford Down.....	75		

SWINE.

Berkshire .....	8	Suffolk.....	5
Yorkshire .....	3		

The total number of pure bred animals imported was 725, 124 cattle and 18 swine coming from the United States. Of the cattle, 14 were Holsteins, 8 Durhams, 61 Jerseys and 41 Polled Angus.

440. An unfortunate outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in the Point Lévis Quarantine, in a herd of Galloways imported from Scotland. The cattle were landed on the 24th June, and the disease first showed itself conclusively on the 6th August, in a herd which had evidently been infected before leaving Scotland. By order of the Minister of Agriculture, the whole herd were slaughtered, and everything they had come in contact with, including buildings, fences, feed and men's clothing, was destroyed. On the 24th August the disease showed itself in a herd of 29 Polled Angus, which herd was slaughtered in a similar manner. On the 10th October the disease again showed itself, necessitating the slaughter of another herd of 55 Galloways, and between that date and the 22nd November 58 more were slaughtered and cremated, when the disease was finally eradicated. It was therefore found necessary to slaughter 200 head of imported cattle in quarantine, besides which 37 cattle belonging to farmers adjoining the quarantine grounds were slaughtered as a precautionary measure, making a total of 237 animals. While the destruction of so many valuable animals was to be regretted, the country might have had to bear incalculable loss if such prompt and effectual measures

Outbreak  
of pleuro-  
pneumo-  
nia.



had not immediately been taken, as it was they were completely successful, and Canada still maintains its reputation for the healthiness of its cattle.

Export  
cattle  
trade.

441. The price of live cattle for export is now lower than it was some years ago, the causes of this being very similar in character to those that produced the depression in the price of wheat. Between 1872, when the trade first began, and 1877 and 1878, the United Kingdom was suffering from cattle disease of various kinds, causing the demand for foreign supplies to be very large, and these supplies came principally from the United States and Canada. Since that period, however, not only has Great Britain succeeded in stamping out disease to a very large extent, but the means of bringing dead meat into England from Australia, in a perfectly wholesome condition, having been satisfactorily discovered, the trade done between the two countries has assumed very large proportions, while the number of cattle exported from Central America is continually increasing, depriving consequently the United States and Canada of their comparative monopoly. The foreign supply, therefore, is not only very much greater, but is in excess of the foreign demand, which, owing to the increased home supply, is considerably less than formerly, and the market is now continually overstocked, a state of things which is likely to prevail for some time. Profits, however, have not decreased altogether in proportion to the fall in prices, for owing to boats being built and specially fitted for their trade, the rates of freight are considerably lower than at the commencement of the business.

Exports of  
horses,  
cattle and  
sheep,  
1874-1886.

442. The number of cattle exported in 1886 showed a falling off as compared with 1885, but there was a decided increase in the number of horses, and an increase also in the number of sheep, though the value of these did not amount to as much as in the previous year. The following table





gives the particulars of this branch of exports for each year since 1874 :—

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTED FROM CANADA,  
1874 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874 .....	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875 .....	4,382	469,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876 .....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877 .....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,950	209,899	583,020
1878 .....	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879 .....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880 .....	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881 .....	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882 .....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883 .....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884 .....	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885 .....	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886 .....	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
Total .....	171,375	18,328,600	776,186	37,830,061	3,768,829	13,522,957

443. The total number of animals exported during the period has been 4,716,390, and their value \$71,681,618. Two officers of the Imperial army visited Canada in 1886 and purchased some horses for military service in England, which gave sufficient satisfaction for an officer to be appointed to make annual purchases in this country. This trade, if properly attended to, may attain very considerable proportions. Out of 7,674 horses, however, that were examined by these officers, they only decided to buy 83, and they have pointed out that for army purposes there are certain serious defects in Canadian horses, which can only be removed by judicious breeding. Canada has almost an unlimited market for all horses that can be raised, but whether this industry is allowed to become as important as is possible, depends upon the farmers generally, who, up to the present time, have been far too careless in their systems

Horses for  
the Im-  
perial  
Army.





Exports  
and im-  
ports of  
horses,  
1867-1886.

of breeding. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1886, no less than 242,971 horses have been exported from this country, 233,934 of which went to the United States 4,614 to Great Britain, and 423 to other countries, an annual average of 12,787. During the same period, 25,297 horses have been imported, principally for the improvement of stock.

Stock on  
the ran-  
ches in  
the Ter-  
ritories.

444. The number of acres held under grazing leases in the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia was 3,793,792, and the total number of stock on them as reported by the lessees up to 31st December, 1886, was as follows, the figures for the preceding year being given for comparison :—

	1885.	1886.	Increase or Decrease.
Cattle.....	46,936	74,999	+28,063
Horses .....	4,313	6,318	+ 2,005
Sheep.....	9,694	16,431	+ 6,737
Pigs.....	50	52	+ 2
Poultry .....	845	679	— 166

When the stock owned by the settlers is taken into consideration, it is estimated that there are in the district of Alberta about 90,000 head of cattle, and their numbers are said to be rapidly increasing.

Experi-  
mental  
farms.

445. At the session of Parliament in 1886, an Act was passed providing for the establishment of experimental farms in each of the Provinces, and in the Territories. The central one has been established near Ottawa, and sites in the other Provinces will be located in due course. It is proposed that the experiments shall relate to agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, butter and cheese making, and forestry, and that the results shall be published in bulletins as often as considered necessary, and distributed among the farming population. There can be very little doubt that this idea, if properly carried out, will be of immense service



1867, and the 30th June, have been exported from the United States to other countries, an annual average period, 25,297 horses for the improvement of

under grazing leases in the year was 3,793,792, and the reported by the lessees upwards, the figures for the comparison:—

1886.	Increase or Decrease.
74,999	+28,063
6,318	+ 2,005
16,431	+ 6,737
52	+ 2
679	— 166

settlers is taken into consideration in the district of and their numbers are

in 1886, an Act was passed for the experiment of agricultural and cheese making, and the results published in bulletins and distributed among the people. There is very little doubt that it will be of immense service

to agriculturists generally in this country, especially as the variations in climate and in the seasons are so considerable, that the experience of one Province is often quite distinct from that of another.

#### PART III.—IMMIGRATION.

446. The figures in this section relate to the calendar year.

447. According to the returns published by the Department of Agriculture, there was an increase in the number of immigrant arrivals during 1886, but a decrease in the number of those settling in this country. The total number of immigrant arrivals reported was 122,581, as compared with 105,096 in 1885, being an increase of 17,485. Of this number 53,429 were passengers for the United States, and the remaining 69,152 stated their intention of settling in Canada, being a decrease of 10,017 as compared with 1885. The following are the numbers of those who stated their intention of settling in Canada, during the last eight years. Those reported by the Custom Houses are included:—

1879.....	40,492
1880.....	38,505
1881.....	47,991
1882.....	112,458
1883.....	133,624
1884.....	103,824
1885.....	79,169
1886.....	69,152

448. Cheapened or so-called assisted passages were granted during the year to agricultural labourers, to families of agricultural labourers and to female domestic servants only. In this kind of passage, the Government pays no part of the passage money, the whole of which is paid by the immigrant himself, but by an arrangement with the steamship companies, the immigrant can obtain tickets at a reduced rate, on making a specified declaration, supported by a





certificate of a magistrate or minister of religion. This arrangement is only available for the classes above mentioned. The rates of these assisted passages varied from £2 10s. to £3, but the number who availed themselves of the arrangement was small.

Immigra-  
tion  
through  
charitable  
societies.

449. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals was 1,988 being 242 more than in the previous year. The following are the numbers brought out in this way during the last six years :—

	Number.
1881.....	727
1882.....	1,048
1883.....	1,218
1884.....	2,011
1885.....	1,746
1886.....	1,988

Customs  
arrivals,  
1886.

450. All the immigrants by sea arrived in steamers, sailing vessels not having been for some years used for this purpose. The arrivals with settlers' goods, reported by Custom houses numbered 22,577, being a decrease of 9,724 as compared with 1885. The following table shows the number reported in each Province, together with their nationalities :—

CUSTOMS ARRIVALS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITIES.

PROVINCES.	Eng- lish.	Irish.	Scotch	Ger- man.	Uni- ted States	Can- adian.	Others	Total.
Quebec .....	457	227	120	57	596	9,874	1,105	12,436
New Brunswick.....	68	20	29	5	125	490	45	782
Nova Scotia .....	195	23	71	7	64	519	37	916
Ontario .....	1,106	373	361	391	1,876	4,810	286	9,204
Manitoba.....	105	17	49	31	70	181	75	528
Prince Edward Island	32	14	12	.....	2	50	1	111
British Columbia .....	388	51	114	80	352	229	86	1,300
Total .....	2,351	725	756	571	3,085	16,153	1,635	25,277



minister of religion. This for the classes above mentioned passages varied from who availed themselves of

ly children, brought into eties and individuals was the previous year. The t out in this way during

	Number.
.....	727
.....	1,048
.....	1,218
.....	2,011
.....	1,746
.....	1,988

ea arrived in steamers, some years used for this ers' goods, reported by eing a decrease of 9,724 owing table shows the ce, together with their

BY PROVINCES AND S.

United States	Canadian.	Others	Total.
596	9,874	1,105	12,436
125	490	45	782
64	519	37	916
1,876	4,810	286	9,204
70	181	75	528
2	50	1	111
352	229	86	1,300
3,085	16,153	1,635	25,277

451. The number of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there are not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier, there must always be a considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and the *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be.

Difficulty of obtaining correct returns.

452. It is only possible to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each Province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would probably considerably alter the figures given. The greatest care is taken by the Department and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures for that Province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up, are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations, for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those emigrating from the country.

Immigration returns.





Money  
and effects  
brought  
in by im-  
migrants  
in 1886.

453. A comparative statement of the value of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Reported at Agencies .....	\$3,729,308	\$3,058,592	\$2,458,241
" Customs.....	1,085,564	1,085,274	997,335
Total.....	<u>\$4,814,872</u>	<u>\$4,143,866</u>	<u>\$3,455,576</u>

Value  
brought  
in since  
1875.

454. And an examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country.

VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA  
BY SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

	Value.
1875 .....	\$1,344,573
1876 .....	686,205
1877 .....	632,269
1878 .....	1,202,563
1879 .....	1,152,612
1880 .....	1,295,565
1881 .....	4,188,925
1882 .....	3,171,501
1883 .....	2,784,881
1884 .....	4,814,872
1885 .....	4,143,866
1886 .....	3,455,576

Average  
value  
brought in  
per im-  
migrant.

455. It has been stated by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, that, on the average of rich and poor, each immigrant brings a value of \$60 to the country. According to the above figures the average value brought into this country is about \$40 per immigrant, but it must be remembered that the means of obtaining information in questions of this kind are very defective, and no reliable calculations can be based on such figures as are available, the actual





the value of money and migrants during the years to the reports from the to which is added the other arrivals reported by

1885.	1886.
\$3,058,592	\$2,458,241
1,085,274	997,335
<u>\$4,143,866</u>	<u>\$3,455,576</u>

the following comparative money and effects brought and addition every year

#### BRUGHT INTO CANADA E 1875.

	Value.
.....	\$1,344,573
.....	686,205
.....	632,269
.....	1,202,563
.....	1,152,612
.....	1,295,565
.....	4,188,925
.....	3,171,501
.....	2,784,881
.....	4,814,872
.....	4,143,866
.....	3,455,576

Bureau of Statistics at of rich and poor, each the country. According value brought into this but it must be remem- information in questions to reliable calculations are available, the actual

value being doubtless considerably above the amount reported.

456. The total expenditure in 1886 was \$301,705, and in 1885, \$310,272; there was a decrease, therefore, in the year under consideration of \$8,567. Expendi-  
ture, 1886.

457. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was \$6.87 and including arrivals so reported, was \$4.36; the figures for the preceding year, 1885, being \$6.62 and \$3.92 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875 :— Cost of  
settlers  
per head,  
1875-1886.

YEAR.	NOT INCLUDING CUSTOMS.		INCLUDING CUS- TOMS.	
	Settlers.	Amount.	Settlers.	Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1875.....	14,490	14 00	27,382	10 83
1876.....	14,490	19 69	25,633	11 12
1877.....	15,223	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878.....	18,372	9 63	29,897	6 23
1879.....	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880.....	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881.....	32,587	6 32	49,991	4 30
1882.....	81,594	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883.....	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884.....	68,633	6 28	103,824	4 15
1885.....	46,868	6 62	79,169	3 92
1886.....	43,875	6 87	69,152	4 36

And it will be seen that the average cost per head is considerably less than it was some years ago.

458. The following table contains a statement of the average rate of wages paid in 1886 in different parts of the Dominion. The table is compiled from the returns furnished by the Immigration Agents at the places named, and subject to the fluctuations to which they must always be liable, the figures may be considered as generally correct, and quite correct at the dates when furnished. Embracing, as it does, all the industrial centres from Halifax to Victoria, the table will be found fairly representative of the average wages throughout the Dominion. The ordinary working day for mechanics, artisans and general labourers, is at present ten hours. The hours of work on farms are not generally limited. Average  
rates of  
wages.



DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.	Halifax, N.S. St. John, N.B. Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers per day without board.	1 00 to 1 50	1 20 to 1 50	1 00 to 1 25	*12 00 to 15 00
Farm labourers per week and board....	4 00 " 5 00	3 00 " 4 00	*15 00 " 25 00	.....
Female farm servants and board per month	5 00	5 00 " 7 00	6 00 " 10 00	6 00 to 8 00
Masons per day without board.....	2 50	2 25 " 2 50	1 50 " 2 00	2 50
Bricklayers " ...	2 50	2 50 " 2 75	1 50 " 2 50	2 50
Carpenters " ...	1 66 to 2 00	1 50 " 1 80	1 50 " 2 00	1 75
Lumbermen per month.....	15 00 " 20 00	15 00 " 18 00	22 00 " 28 00	12 00 to 25 00
Shipwrights per day.	1 50 " 2 25	1 50 " 2 00	1 50 " 2 00	.....
Smiths " ...	1 50 " 2 00	1 50	1 50 " 2 00	.....
Wheelwrights " ...	1 25 " 2 00	2 00 to 3 00	1 25 " 1 50	1 00 to 1 50
Gard'ners with board per month.....	14 00 " 18 00	12 00 " 16 00	20 00 " 25 00	16 00 " 20 00
Gardeners without board per day .....	1 65	*20 00 " 25 00	1 00 " 1 25	1 25
Female cooks per month.....	6 00 to 12 00	10 00 " 12 00	8 00 " 10 00	8 00 to 12 00
Laundresses " ...	7 00 " 8 00	†0 60 " 0 75	†0 75 " 1 00	8 00
Female domestics " ...	4 00 " 7 00	6 00 " 9 00	5 00 " 10 00	6 00 to 8 00
General labourers per day without board.	1 00 " 1 50	1 30 " 1 50	1 00 " 1 25	1 25
Miners per day...	1 00 " 2 00	1 50 " 2 50	1 50 " 2 00	0 70 to 1 25
Millhands " ...	0 60 " 1 00	1 25 " 2 00	1 00 " 1 50	1 00 " 1 50
Engine drivers " ...	*50 00 " 60 00	*36 00 " 55 00	1 75 " 2 50	Paid by trip.
Saddlers " ...	1 25	1 00 " 1 50	1 25 " 2 00	1 00 to 1 25
Bootmakers " ...	†8 00	1 50	1 25 " 2 00	By piece.
Tailors " ...	†10 00 to 12 00	1 50 to 2 00	1 00 " 2 00	"

\* Per month.

† Per day.

‡ Per week.





WAGES IN

N.B. Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 50 1 00 to 1 25	*12 00 to 15 00
4 00 *15 00 " 25 00	.....
7 00 6 00 " 10 00	6 00 to 8 00
2 50 1 50 " 2 00	2 50
2 75 1 50 " 2 50	2 50
1 80 1 50 " 2 00	1 75
18 00 22 00 " 28 00	12 00 to 25 00
2 00 1 50 " 2 00	.....
1 50 " 2 00	.....
3 00 1 25 " 1 50	1 00 to 1 50
15 00 20 00 " 25 00	16 00 " 20 00
25 00 1 00 " 1 25	1 25
2 00 8 00 " 10 00	8 00 to 12 00
0 75 " 1 00	8 00
9 00 5 00 " 10 00	6 00 to 8 00
1 50 1 00 " 1 25	1 25
2 50 1 50 " 2 00	0 70 to 1 25
2 00 1 00 " 1 50	1 00 " 1 50
5 00 1 75 " 2 50	Paid by trip.
1 50 1 25 " 2 00	1 00 to 1 25
1 25 " 2 00	By piece.
2 00 1 00 " 2 00	"

‡ Per week.

ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

CANADA, 1886.

AGENCY.

Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Brandon, Man.	Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.	Victoria, B.C.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 00 to 1 25	1 00 to 1 50	1 25	1 00 to 2 00	1 50	1 50 to 2 00
3 00 " 3 50	3 00 " 4 00	2 00 to 5 00	4 00	5 00 to 6 00	6 00 " 7 50
5 00 " 8 00	6 00 " 8 00	4 00 " 12 00	8 00 to 12 00	10 00 " 15 00	12 00 " 20 00
2 00 " 3 00	2 50	2 00 " 5 00	3 00	3 50	3 50 " 4 50
2 00 " 3 00	2 50	2 00 " 5 00	3 00	3 00 to 4 00	.....
1 75 " 2 50	1 25 to 1 75	1 50	2 00 to 3 00	2 50	2 50 to 3 50
12 00 " 18 00	.....	.....	*2 00 " 3 00	*2 00 to 3 00	*2 00 " 3 00
1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50 " 4 50
1 25 to 1 75	1 50 to 1 75	1 50	2 00 to 3 00	2 50	3 00 " 3 75
1 25 " 2 00	1 50 " 1 75	2 00 to 2 75	2 00 " 3 00	2 50	3 50 " 4 00
15 00 " 16 00	15 00 " 18 00	12 00 " 16 00	15 00 " 20 00	.....	.....
1 50	1 00 " 1 50	.....	1 50 " 2 50	.....	2 00 to 2 50
10 00 to 12 00	10 00 " 12 00	10 00 to 18 00	15 00 " 25 00	20 00 to 40 00	.....
8 00 " 9 00	9 00 " 12 00	.....	12 00 " 18 00	.....	All Chinese.
6 00 " 9 00	7 00 " 9 00	5 00 to 12 00	8 00 " 12 00	12 00 to 20 00	12 00 to 20 00
1 25	1 00 " 1 37	1 00 " 1 50	1 25 " 1 50	1 50	1 00 " 1 50
1 25 " 2 00	.....	1 25 " 3 00	.....	.....	2 50 " 3 00
Paid by trip.	2 00	1 00 " 1 75	1 50 to 2 50	2 25	2 00 " 2 50
1 25 to 1 75	1 00 to 2 00	1 25 " 2 25	2 00 " 4 00	3 00	3 50 " 4 00
1 25 " 2 00	1 50 " 2 00	1 50 " 2 00	2 00	2 50	2 00 " 2 50
1 50 " 2 00	1 50 " 1 75	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00 " 3 00
			2 00	2 00	2 50 " 3 00

\* Per day.



## CHAPTER VIII.

## RAILWAYS.

Early  
railways  
in Canada

459. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress in railway development was made that in 1850 there were but 71 miles in operation. In that year, however, several important undertakings were commenced, among which were the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern Railroads, and in 1860, ten years later, there were 2,087 miles in operation.

Progress  
since Con-  
federation

460. At the commencement of Confederation there were 2,258 miles in operation, in 1886 there were 10,715, showing an increase in nineteen years of 8,489 miles. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to \$160,471,190, and in 1886 to \$653,759,944. The total number of miles of completed railway in 1886 was 11,620; the above figures, therefore, represent an expenditure of \$56,184 per mile of completed railway. The railways have been largely aided by Government and municipal bonuses, amounting to \$124,318,533 and \$12,599,292 respectively. Government advances have also been made to the extent of \$29,491,191.

Govern-  
ment and  
municipal  
aid.

Railway  
statistics,  
1875-1886.

461. The following table gives the mileage, train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure, of all railways in the Dominion, for each year during the last 12 years, beginning on the 1st July, 1874:—



III.

was opened on the 21st  
t. Johns, in the Province  
but such little progress  
that in 1850 there were  
year, however, several  
menced, among which  
ern and Northern Rail-  
there were 2,087 miles

nfederation there were  
re were 10,715, showing  
89 miles. In 1868 the  
71,190, and in 1886 to  
f miles of completed  
bove figures, therefore,  
per mile of completed  
rgely aided by Govern-  
unting to \$124,318,533  
nment advances have  
91,191.

mileage, train mileage,  
eight carried, and the  
ays in the Dominion,  
beginning on the 1st

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Mileage of Road.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passen- gers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.
					\$	\$
1875 .....	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532
1876 .....	5,157½	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721
1877 .....	5,574½	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091
1878 .....	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102
1879 .....	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102
1880 .....	6,891½	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705
1881 .....	7,260½	27,361,306	6,944,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418
1882 .....	7,530	27,846,411	9,332,333	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,769
1883 .....	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667
1884 .....	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341
1885 .....	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351
1886 .....	10,715	30,481,088	9,858,791	15,661,086	33,385,269	23,802,432

462. In 1867 the earnings per mile averaged \$4,847 ; in 1875 they averaged \$4,033 ; in 1880, \$3,418 ; in 1884, \$3,490 ; in 1885, \$3,175 ; and in 1886, \$3,106 ; the tendency apparently being for the earnings per mile to gradually decrease, as the mileage itself is extended. The number of passengers increased since 1875 by 4,668,375, and the number of tons of freight by 9,990,250.

463. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years of 1885 and 1886 :—

Statistics  
of Cana-  
dian Rail-  
ways,  
1885 and  
1886.





## TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

RAILWAYS.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled, Tons.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Canada Atlantic.....	135	128	3,270,000	3,318,480	88,950	90,013	117,908	155,244
Canada Southern.....	362½	362½	32,510,777	34,493,536	453,029	469,478	2,475,550	2,465,418
Canadian Pacific System.....	3,348	3,769	179,747,777	197,061,804	1,427,367	1,791,034	1,655,959	1,920,524
Central Ontario.....	104	104	970,000	970,000	43,232	61,152	63,000	41,868
Grand Trunk Railway System.....	2,591½	2,598	282,749,918	284,132,431	4,575,499	4,503,978	5,700,690	5,940,806
New Brunswick System.....	415½	415½	13,240,653	13,432,301	164,451	222,087	225,451	286,248
• North Shore.....	209	.....	5,544,866	.....	284,474	.....	166,486	.....
Northern and Northwestern.....	386	457	13,393,413	13,392,197	555,040	539,857	582,598	525,623
Quebec Central.....	156	159	6,525,076	6,586,682	70,046	81,287	82,460	100,519
Southeastern System.....	260	260	8,230,853	8,230,853	196,824	162,900	305,376	683,979
Windsor and Annapolis.....	84	84	3,808,777	3,809,715	101,165	102,059	61,576	59,013
Other lines.....	913½	1,188	26,489,213	39,138,227	624,271	681,692	2,115,015	2,400,143
Total.....	8,965	9,525	576,491,323	603,696,754	8,584,918	8,805,537	13,611,989	14,579,385
Government Railways.....	1,185	1,190	45,250,380	49,193,218	1,067,651	1,063,254	1,047,282	1,081,701
Total for Canada.....	10,150	10,715	625,754,703	653,759,944	9,672,569	9,868,791	14,659,271	15,661,086

\* Included in 1886 in the Canadian Pacific Railway System.

† As the returns were not complete at the time of going to press, the figures for "other lines" are liable to slight alteration.



Windsor and Ann Arbor.....	84	3,808,777	3,809,715	101,165	102,059	61,576	59,013
Other Lines.....	913	26,489,213	30,186,227	624,271	681,692	2,115,915	2,409,143
Total.....	8,965	576,491,323	603,666,754	8,584,948	8,805,537	13,611,989	14,579,385
Government Railways.....	1,185	49,260,380	49,193,218	1,087,651	1,053,254	1,041,282	1,081,701
Total for Canada.....	10,150	625,751,703	653,759,944	9,672,599	9,858,791	14,653,271	15,661,086

\* Included in 1886 in the Canadian Pacific Railway System.

† As the returns were not complete at the time of going to press, the figures for "other lines" are liable to slight alteration.

# TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1885 AND 1886—Concluded.

RAILWAYS.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Receipts to Expenses.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Canada Atlantic.....	179,478	237,414	199,632	237,753	176,609	221,740	88.	93.
Canada Southern.....	3,004,548	2,752,177	3,440,374	3,453,019	2,623,546	2,532,528	85.	85.
Canadian Pacific System.....	5,343,261	5,024,148	6,928,869	8,574,950	4,557,519	5,833,253	85.	85.
Central Ontario.....	212,760	169,500	98,063	81,512	81,148	81,148	82.	107.
Grand Trunk Railway System.....	13,279,131	13,186,413	14,477,858	14,634,341	10,984,245	10,984,245	74.	73.
New Brunswick System.....	648,798	959,354	584,192	681,247	439,575	471,564	71.	69.
North Shore.....	439,779	1,004,023	584,192	681,247	346,555	781,222	59.	60.
Northern and Northwestern.....	198,730	292,270	180,419	208,866	145,468	167,788	80.	80.
Southeastern System.....	590,413	555,154	409,384	402,614	379,572	371,949	82.	92.
Windsor and Ann Arbor.....	164,892	166,420	212,173	208,621	154,362	151,943	72.	72.
Other Lines.....	1,184,898	1,853,347	1,065,417	1,233,256	840,118	908,604	78.	73.
Total.....	26,301,268	26,110,190	29,093,227	30,779,592	21,265,642	21,341,833	71.	69.
Government Railways.....	4,322,421	4,370,898	2,024,342	2,095,677	2,749,709	2,800,743	104.	107.
Total for Canada.....	30,623,689	30,481,088	32,227,469	33,385,269	24,015,351	24,142,576	74.	72.

\* Included in 1886 in the Canadian Pacific Railway System.

† As the returns were not complete at the time of going to press, the figures for "other lines" are liable to slight alteration.





Proportion of working expenses to earnings.

464. The following comparisons have reference only to public railways, and not to those belonging to the Government. There was an increase of 592 in the number of miles in operation, of 220,589 in the number of passengers, of 967,396 in the number of tons of freight carried, and apparently a decrease of 191,078 miles in the number of miles run by trains. The receipts showed an increase of \$1,176,365, while the working expenses, which in 1885 averaged \$2,372 per mile, for the past year averaged \$2,233, being a decrease of \$139 per mile. The proportion of working expenses to receipts decreased 2 per cent., the largest decrease, viz., 9 per cent., being on the Canada Southern. The total percentage is considerably higher than in most European countries, the proportion there generally ranging from 50 to 55 per cent. In the Australasian Colonies, in 1884, the proportion was 63 per cent., and in India, in 1885, it was only 49 per cent.

Expenses of Government railways.

465. The expenses of working the Government railways are very considerable, and are in excess of the receipts. There was an increase of 3 per cent. in the proportion of working expenses over receipts during 1886. The State lines of France and Austria show proportions of expenses to receipts of 90 per cent. and 92 per cent. respectively.

Accidents in Canada

466. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 11 years:—

	Killed.	Injured.
1876 .....	109	304
1877 .....	111	317
1878 .....	97	361
1879 .....	107	66
1880 .....	87	102
1881 .....	99	147
1882 .....	147	397
1883 .....	169	550
1884 .....	227	796
1885 .....	157	684
1886 .....	141	.....



have reference only to  
belonging to the Govern-  
ment in the number of miles  
number of passengers, of  
of freight carried, and  
in the number of miles  
an increase of \$1,176,365,  
in 1885 averaged \$2,372  
\$2,233, being a decrease  
of working expenses to  
largest decrease, viz., 9  
per cent. The total percent-  
age in most European countries,  
being from 50 to 55 per  
cent. in 1884, the proportion  
in 1885, it was only 49 per

Government railways  
excess of the receipts.  
ment in the proportion of  
in 1886. The State lines  
proportion of expenses to re-  
ceipts, respectively.

ment of the number of  
Government railways in Canada,  
for the last 11 years:—

	Killed.	Injured.
.....	109	304
.....	111	317
.....	97	361
.....	107	66
.....	87	102
.....	99	147
.....	147	397
.....	169	550
.....	227	796
.....	157	684
.....	141	.....

467. There was a decrease in the total number killed, as compared with 1885, of 13, and 6 passengers only were killed as against 8 in the year before; 138 therefore of the total number killed were employés of the various roads; 59 passengers were injured, being a reduction of 18. Returns were not available of the number of employés injured during the year.

468. In an excellent work recently published, entitled "Railway Problems," and written by Mr. J. S. Jeans, a statistician of authority, a great injustice is done to the railway companies of this country, with reference to the number of accidents to passengers. The author, after first stating that the distinction between accidents to passengers and employés is a very necessary one, proceeds, in what seems rather an inconsistent manner, to give a table showing the proportion of accidents to passengers, employés and persons of all kinds to the number of passengers carried, and as a result declares Canada to be one of the most dangerous countries to travel in. This statement, while correct as far as Mr. Jeans' figures go, is entirely at variance with the actual facts. It must be obvious that the number of accidents to brakemen, car couplers and others can have no practical bearing on the safety of the passengers, and it is not fair to assume that every passenger, while travelling, runs the same risk of injury as the employés of the road. The casual reader would suppose from Mr. Jeans' table that in 1884 (the year taken) 22·77 passengers in every million were killed in this country while travelling, whereas the correct proportion was 4·60 in every million, and this proportion was most exceptionally high, far higher than in any other year during the last 12 years, and also far higher than the average for the same period, which is 1·42.

469. The following figures show the number of passengers Proportion of





passengers  
killed,  
1875-1886.

killed per million passengers carried in each year since  
1875:—

Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875 .....	2.11	1881 .....	0.72
1876 .....	0.90	1882 .....	1.07
1877 .....	0.82	1883 .....	0.52
1878 .....	1.40	1884 .....	4.60
1879 .....	1.38	1885 .....	0.82
1880 .....	1.55	1886 .....	0.61

Average for the whole period, 1.42.

470. It is very evident from the foregoing, that Canada is by no means a dangerous country to travel in, the individual risk being exceedingly small.

Passenger  
travel in  
foreign  
countries  
and Ca-  
nada.

471. The following figures, taken from "Railway Problems," pp. 232 and 234, to which the figures for this country have been added, will be found interesting, as affording a comparison of the railway passenger travel in the principal countries in Europe and the United States:—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION,  
AND PER MILE OF LINE OPEN, IN EUROPE, THE  
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

COUNTRIES.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line Open.
United Kingdom.....	19.	37,000
Belgium.....	9.	28,276
France.....	5.5	12,045
United States.....	5.4	3,070
Germany.....	5.1	10,571
Austria-Hungary.....	1.2	3,632
Russia.....	0.4	2,658
Denmark.....		7,599
Italy.....		5,712
Norway.....		2,547
Holland.....		12,196
Roumania.....		1,561
Switzerland.....		12,623
Canada.....	2.	920





III.  
ried in each year since

Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
31.....	0.72
32.....	1.07
33.....	0.52
34.....	4.60
35.....	0.82
36.....	0.61

period, 1-42.  
foregoing, that Canada is  
travel in, the individual

en from "Railway Pro-  
ch the figures for this  
e found interesting, as  
way passenger travel in  
nd the United States:—

R HEAD OF POPULATION,  
IN EUROPE, THE  
CANADA.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	
Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line Open.
19.	37,000
9.	28,276
5.5	12,045
5.4	3,070
5.1	10,571
1.2	3,632
0.4	2,658
.....	7,599
.....	5,712
.....	2,547
.....	12,198
.....	1,561
.....	12,623
2.	920

## RAILWAYS.

291

472. The United Kingdom, it will be seen, is far ahead of all other countries in the extent of its passenger travel. In England and Wales the number of passengers per head of population is 25. The proportion of travel in Canada to population is far larger than it is to the railway mileage.

Passenger  
travel in  
United  
Kingdom.

473. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic, that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent. of its capital cost.\* If this standard is applied to Canadian railways, their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1886 the gross receipts only amounted to 5.11 per cent. of the total capital expenditure. In the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in Germany and the United States it is slightly below it.

Proportion of  
traffic to  
cost,

474. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, and Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora roads, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Gauge of  
Canadian  
railways.

475. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1885 and 1886 will be found in the next table. With the exception of second-class and platform cars, there is an increase under each head:—

Rolling  
stock,  
1885 and  
1886.

\* Railway Problems, p. 25.



## ROLLING STOCK OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emi- grant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1885 .....	1,524	.....	704	501	403	22,166	13,761	2,391
1886 .....	1,571	73	734	497	415	23,845	13,178	2,533
Increase.....	47	.....	30	.....	12	1,679	.....	142
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	583	.....

476. The above table represents the rolling stock in use ; to ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

1885.....	34	.....	28	14	21	1,299	201	.....
1886.....	40	8	31	20	20	847	237	.....

477. The total amount of railway capital paid up in the United Kingdom on 31st December, 1885, was \$3,970,509,201 ; in India to the same date, \$788,000,154 ; in the Australasian Colonies, \$366,280,955 ; and in Canada, to 30th June, 1886, \$653,759,944, making the enormous sum of \$5,770,650,282 invested in railroads in the United Kingdom and her three principal possessions. The cost in the United Kingdom has amounted to \$207,132 per mile, in the other three countries combined to an average of \$58,079 per mile. The enormous prices that have had to be paid for land in the United Kingdom, are the principal causes of the excessive cost of construction.

Railway  
capital in  
England  
and colo-  
nies.

478. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the number of persons, and of square miles of area to each mile :—

Railways  
in British  
posses-  
sions.





CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
403 415	22,166 23,845	13,761 13,178	2,391 2,533
12	1,679	583	142

the rolling stock in use;  
the following numbers of  
each year:—

21	1,299	201	.....
20	847	237	.....

by capital paid up in the  
1885, was \$3,970,509,201;  
154; in the Australasian  
Canada, to 30th June, 1886,  
a sum of \$5,770,650,282  
Kingdom and her three  
the United Kingdom has  
the other three countries  
per mile. The enormous  
for land in the United  
of the excessive cost of

s the railway mileage  
h the number of persons,  
mile:—

RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS 1885.

COUNTRY.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom .....	19,169	1,914	6
India .....	12,376	16,160	86
Canada .....	10,715	447	337
Australasia (total) .....	8,024	408	394
New South Wales .....	1,812	513	171
Victoria .....	1,080	580	52
South Australia .....	1,063	300	850
Queensland .....	1,434	222	465
Western Australia .....	124	274	8,548
Tasmania .....	257	514	102
New Zealand .....	1,654	341	63
Cape of Good Hope .....	1,719	728	124
Natal .....	174	2,549	108
Ceylon .....	178	15,730	143
Mauritius .....	92	3,928	9
Newfoundland .....	84	2,348	1,928
Jamaica .....	67	8,901	64
Trinidad .....	51	3,370	34
Barbados .....	23	7,472	7
British Guiana .....	21	12,825	5,190

479. Mr. Jeans says that a railway is calculated in a general way to open up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, in which case there are not more than 428,600 square miles of this country, or about one-eighth, within the ordinary reach of railway facilities, and in the Australasian Colonies there are not more than 323,260 acres, or about one-ninth of the total area.

480. The total railway mileage of the British Empire is 52,698 miles, of which 50,284 miles are in the four countries named in paragraph 477.

481. The estimated area of the British Empire being 7,999,618 square miles; the above figures show that there is an average of one mile of railway to every 151 square miles of area.



482. With the exception of the United Kingdom and India, Canada has a greater length of railway mileage than any other British possession, and Western Australia would appear to be the Colony with the fewest railway facilities.

Railways  
in foreign  
countries.

483. The next table gives particulars concerning the railways in the principal foreign countries in 1885 :—

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1885.

COUNTRY.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe—			
Austro-Hungary .....	14,301	2,639	17
Belgium .....	2,711	2,159	4
Bulgaria .....	140	14,342	176
Denmark .....	1,208	1,735	12
France .....	20,144	1,870	10
German Empire .....	23,287	2,012	8
Greece .....	324	5,306	61
Italy .....	6,167	4,615	18
Netherlands .....	1,407	3,082	9
Portugal .....	1,039	4,380	33
Roumania .....	1,045	5,220	48
Russia .....	16,502	5,297	126
Servia .....	239	7,959	78
Spain .....	5,600	3,083	34
Sweden and Norway .....	5,963	1,298	58
Switzerland .....	1,925	151	8
Turkey .....	904	8,041	111
Asia—			
Japan .....	346	106,069	423
Africa—			
Egypt .....	1,276	5,342	903
America—			
Argentine Republic .....	4,150	723	199
Brazil .....	3,800	3,245	847
Chili .....	1,414	1,606	87
Mexico .....	3,662	2,856	203
Peru .....	1,600	1,906	45
* United States .....	139,037	421	21
Uruguay .....	271	2,189	271

\* 1886.

Railways  
in United  
States.

484. The United States possess not only by far the greatest mileage of any country, but also more than half the total railway mileage in the world, which is about 252,675 miles.



United Kingdom and of railway mileage than Western Australia would have the fewest railway facilities. Particulars concerning the countries in 1885 :—

GN COUNTRIES, 1885.

Miles of way.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
2,301	2,639	17
2,111	2,159	4
1,100	14,342	176
2,208	1,735	12
1,144	1,870	10
2,287	2,012	8
324	5,306	61
1,167	4,615	18
1,407	3,082	9
1,039	4,380	33
1,045	5,220	48
1,502	5,297	126
239	7,959	78
1,600	3,083	34
1,063	1,298	58
925	151	8
904	8,041	111
346	106,069	423
276	5,342	903
150	723	199
900	3,245	847
114	1,606	87
322	2,856	203
300	1,906	45
1,337	421	21
1,171	2,189	271

only by far the greatest more than half the total is about 252,675 miles.

## RAILWAYS.

295

485. Belgium has the largest extent of railway accommodation, and in this respect is ahead of the United Kingdom; the German Empire, Switzerland, the Netherlands and France follow very closely. Egypt and Brazil have the smallest amount of railway facilities, and there are no railways in Persia.

Greatest railway accommodation.

486. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch, Eastern Extension and Prince Edward Island Railway, with an aggregate mileage in operation of 1,190 miles, and the following table gives the financial position of each road for the year ended 30th June, 1886 :—

Government railways.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1885-86.

RAILWAY.	Capital Paid up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profit.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Intercolonial .....	44,172,743	2,383,201	2,489,244	.....	106,043	104.4
Eastern Extension .....	1,284,496	66,893	94,756	.....	27,863	141.6
Windsor Branch .....	.....	23,658	19,229	4,429	.....	81.3
P. E. Island .....	3,735,981	155,584	216,744	.....	61,160	139.3
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	4,429	195,066	107.2
Less profits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,429	.....
Total loss .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,637	.....

487. It will be seen that the working expenses exceeded the earnings by \$190,637, which was a larger excess by \$65,170 than that of the preceding year, but of the loss on the Intercolonial, \$115,000 were spent for improvements generally charged to capital, and the repairs necessary on the Eastern Extension were unusually heavy. The Windsor Branch, while owned, is only maintained by the Government, and is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis

Excess of working expenses.





Railway Company, who pay to the Government one-third of the gross receipts.

The Inter-  
colonial.

488. The main line of the Intercolonial runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 688 miles, and forms part of the through mail line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The building of this line was one of the conditions on which the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick entered the Confederation, and its construction was also desired for military purposes by the Imperial Government, who guaranteed the interest on a loan not exceeding \$15,000,000 towards its cost, and it was in consequence of their representations, on military grounds, that the line takes the apparently circuitous course that it does. The total mileage, including extensions, is 866 miles, and the total amount expended on the road up to 30th June, 1886, was \$44,172,743.

Business  
of the In-  
tercolo-  
nial.

489. The following figures show the progress the business of this road has made during the last seven years.

Earnings for the past seven years:—

1880.....	\$1,506,298
1881.....	1,760,393
1882.....	2,079,262
1883.....	2,370,921
1884.....	2,353,647
1885.....	2,368,153
1886.....	2,383,201

The amount of freight carried during the same period:—

	Tons.
1880.....	561,924
1881.....	725,577
1882.....	838,956
1883.....	970,961
1884.....	1,001,163
1885.....	970,069
1886.....	1,008,545



the Government one-third

intercolonial runs from Point  
ance of 688 miles, and forms  
between the Atlantic and  
of this line was one of the  
ces of Nova Scotia and New  
ation, and its construction  
purposes by the Imperial  
the interest on a loan not  
its cost, and it was in  
tions, on military grounds,  
ly circuitous course that it  
ing extensions, is 866 miles,  
on the road up to 30th June,

w the progress the business  
last seven years.

s:—

.....	\$1,506,298
.....	1,760,393
.....	2,079,262
.....	2,370,921
.....	2,353,647
.....	2,368,153
.....	2,383,201

ring the same period :—

.....	Tons.
.....	561,924
.....	725,577
.....	838,956
.....	970,961
.....	1,001,163
.....	970,069
.....	1,008,545

The number of passengers carried during the same period :—

1880.....	581,483
1881.....	631,245
1882.....	779,904
1883.....	878,600
1884.....	920,870
1885.....	914,785
1886.....	889,864

490. The increase in earnings over 1885 was \$15,048, and in freight carried 38,476 tons; in both cases the figures were the largest during the period. There was a decrease of 24,921 in the number of passengers, principally attributable to the small pox epidemic in 1885, which put a stop for that season to the ordinary summer travel in Quebec.

491. The quantity of coal carried was 165,791 tons, being 52,893 tons more than in 1885, and 165,222 tons more than in 1879. This article, however, is for the purpose of developing the industry, carried at so low a rate as to be unremunerative to the railway.

The total train mileage was 4,039,877, and the expenses per mile of railway, \$2,891.

492. The Windsor Branch runs from Halifax to Windsor, a distance of 32 miles, and is, as previously stated, maintained by the Government, but operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company. The Government's share of earnings, which are generally found sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, were \$793 less than in 1885.

493. The Eastern Extension Railway extends from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave, on the Straits of Canso, and connects with Cape Breton by means of a ferry. It is eighty miles in length and was purchased on the 9th January, 1884, by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia for \$1,200,000, including equipment. The total cost to 30th June, 1886, was \$1,284,496. The expenditure for renewals and repairs was exceptionally





heavy, and the earnings showed a decrease of \$6,157, principally due to a falling off in the fish traffic.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

494. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the Island, a distance of 154½ miles, was built by the Government, as a condition of the Island joining the Confederation, and was opened for traffic in April, 1875. Its total length, including extensions, is 211½ miles, and the cost up to 30th June, 1886, was \$3,735,981. The traffic on this road is very light, and it is likely to be some time before the receipts cover the expenditure. The receipts showed a decrease of \$3,004, and the expenditure an increase of \$5,537 as compared with 1885.

Traffic returns of Government railways.

495. The following is a comparative statement of the traffic returns from Government railways for 1885 and 1886:—

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA,  
1885 AND 1886.

RAILWAY.	Miles in Operation.		Number of Passengers.		Tons of Freight.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Intercolonial.....	861	866	914,785	889,864	970,069	1,008,545
Windsor Branch.....	32	32				
Eastern Extension.....	80	80	42,443	43,016	19,867	15,243
Prince Edward Island	212	212	130,423	120,374	57,346	57,913
Total.....	1,185	1,190	1,087,651	1,053,254	1,047,282	1,081,701

RAILWAY.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Working Expenses.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Intercolonial.....	3,992,506	4,039,877	2,368,153	2,383,201	441,477	2,489,244
Windsor Branch.....			24,451	23,658	18,752	19,229
Eastern Extension.....	80,637	82,173	73,050	66,803	78,273	94,756
P. E. Island.....	249,878	249,848	158,588	155,584	211,207	216,744
Total.....	4,322,421	4,371,898	2,624,242	2,629,336	2,749,709	2,819,973



l a decrease of \$6,157,  
ne fish traffic.

Railway runs the whole  
154½ miles, was built by  
the Island joining the  
traffic in April, 1875. Its  
is 211½ miles, and the  
735,981. The traffic on  
ely to be some time before  
The receipts showed a  
ure an increase of \$5,537

erative statement of the  
railways for 1885 and

#### RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

er of Pas- engers.	Tons of Freight.		
	1886.	1885.	1886.
889,864	970,069	1,008,545	
43,016	19,867	15,243	
120,374	57,346	57,913	
1,053,254	1,047,282	1,081,701	

pts.	Working Expenses.		
	1886.	1885.	1886.
2,383,201	441,477	2,489,244	
23,659	18,752	19,229	
66,803	78,273	94,756	
155,584	211,207	216,744	
2,629,336	2,749,709	2,819,973	

#### RAILWAYS.

299

496. There was an increase in the total amounts of earnings of \$5,094, but an increase also in the total expenditure of \$70,264. The earnings per mile of railway were \$2,209 as compared with \$2,214 in 1885, and the expenditure \$2,370 per mile as compared with \$2,320 in the previous year.

497. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years, on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways:—

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

RAILWAYS.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.				
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Pacific.....	\$ 3,587,167	\$ 4,729,692	\$ 3,963,381	\$ 3,258,921	\$ 818,150
“ subsidy.....	2,210,000	5,323,977	7,254,208	6,862,201	2,890,427
“ advance on rails, as per contract.....	375,000	973,752			
Surveys.....			11,313	60,465	40,763
Statistics.....			943	125	2,985
Intercolonial.....	2,655,226	3,977,006	3,859,558	3,636,841	3,035,378
Windsor Branch.....	13,059	23,104	22,141	18,751	19,229
Prince Edward Island.....	228,662	309,994	367,092	289,651	221,413
Eastern Extension.....			1,294,346	80,330	94,940
Carleton Branch.....					85,479
Subsidies, general.....			208,000	403,245	2,326,349
Short Line Railway claims					124,678
Bridge at Emerson.....			50,000		
Total on Railways..	9,069,154	15,336,625	17,030,982	14,610,530	9,659,791
Pacific Railway Loan Ac- count.....			10,953,462	9,701,438	995,800
St. John Bridge and Rail- way Extension.....			143,600	135,200	
Total.....			11,097,062	9,836,638	995,800

#### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

498. Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is an accomplished fact, and through trains are running daily

Earnings  
per mile.

Govern-  
ment ex-  
penditure  
on rail-  
ways.

Canadian  
Pacific  
Railway.





between Montreal and Vancouver, it may be profitable to give a short summary of the history of the line.

Condi-  
tions of  
construc-  
tion.

499. It was required by the Province of British Columbia, as one of the conditions on which it entered the Confederation in 1871, that the Dominion Government should secure the construction of a railway connecting that Province with the railway system of Canada, that such railway should be commenced simultaneously at each end within two years and should be completed within ten years from the date of the Union.

First sur-  
veys.

500. The first surveying party for the purpose of finding a practical route, commenced their work in June, 1871, and from that date surveys were continued every year.

First com-  
pany  
formed

501. In 1872 a company was formed to build the line, and Parliament granted a subsidy of \$30,000,000 in money and 50,000,000 acres of land. The company, however, failed to carry out its charter, which it accordingly surrendered, and in 1874 Parliament again proceeded with the road as a public work, further surveying parties being sent out.

Port Ar-  
thur and  
Winnipeg  
road.

502. The Government, becoming alive to the necessity of providing direct communication with Manitoba through Canadian territory, determined to build a railroad from Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, to Winnipeg, it being their intention to utilise the system of inland navigation as far as possible. This work was begun on the 3rd April, 1875, and this may be considered as the date of the actual commencement of the road.

Re-ar-  
range-  
ment of  
conditions

503. It had long been seen that it would be impossible to finish the whole line according to the original terms, and, after several attempts at arrangement with British Columbia had failed, the matter was referred to Lord Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary. At his suggestion, amended





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ory of the line.

vince of British Columbia,  
it entered the Confederation  
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such railway should be  
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to build a railroad from Port  
nnipeg, it being their inten-  
nland navigation as far as  
n on the 3rd April, 1875, and  
ate of the actual commence-

it it would be impossible to  
to the original terms, and,  
nment with British Columbia  
red to Lord Carnarvon, Her  
t his suggestion, amended

terms (known as the Carnarvon Terms) were agreed to, and  
the time extended to 31st December, 1890.

504. Except in the partial construction of the line to <sup>Second</sup> Winnipeg (which section of the road was eventually opened <sup>company</sup> <sup>formed.</sup> for traffic in May, 1883) and in additional surveys, little more was done until the year 1880, when a company was formed, which agreed, under certain conditions, to build an all-rail route across the continent to the Pacific coast, and for that purpose a contract, dated the 21st October, 1880, was made with the Government for the building of a line of railway between Callander, Lake Nipissing, and Port Moody, British Columbia, which contract was, by an Act passed in the Session of 1881, 44 Victoria, chapter 1, approved of and ratified by Parliament.

505. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was incor- <sup>Incorpo-</sup> porated by letters patent, the 16th February, 1881. <sup>ration.</sup>

506. By this contract, the Company undertook to construct <sup>Terms of</sup> the portions between Callander and Port Arthur, and <sup>contract.</sup> between Red River and Savona's Ferry (Kamloops), British Columbia, the Government undertaking the building of the portions between Port Arthur and Red River, and between Savona's Ferry and Port Moody, which portions were, when completed, to be handed over to the company, and the whole line was to be completed and equipped by the 1st May, 1891.

507. In addition to the section of railway above mentioned, <sup>Subsidy.</sup> a subsidy was, by the Act of 1881, granted to the company, consisting of \$25,000,000 in money, and 25,000,000 acres of land.

508. The work was now vigorously proceeded with, the <sup>Progress</sup> location of the line west of Winnipeg was completely <sup>of work.</sup> changed, a more southerly route being taken, and the Kicking Horse Pass through the Rocky Mountains was chosen



instead of the Yellowhead Pass, and by the end of 1882 trains were running 605 miles west of Winnipeg.

Interest  
guaranteed by  
Government.

509. So great, however, was the hostility of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and of the American Pacific Railway Companies, and so actively did they use their influence that the new company found the money markets of London and New York practically closed against it, making it impossible for them to obtain funds for the progress of the work, and to aid them at this crisis, the Government, on 10th November, 1883, agreed to guarantee the interest at 3 per cent. per annum on \$65,000,000 stock, for ten years, from the 17th August, 1883, the Company depositing with the Government moneys and securities to the extent of \$15,942,645, and also depositing certificates of shares to the value of \$35,000,000, being the remaining capital stock, such stock when withdrawn to be placed on the market, to be replaced by equivalent securities. From the above sums the Government undertook to pay as interest half yearly to the Bank of Montreal the sum of \$975,000. Towards the sum of \$15,942,645 the Company paid on 16th November, 1883, the sum of \$8,561,733 and undertook to pay \$2,853,912 on 1st February, 1884, and the balance, amounting to \$4,527,000, within five years, with interest at 4 per cent.

Proposition for an  
advance.

510. About this time the Company represented to the Government, that if Parliament would advance a certain sum, they would undertake to complete the road at a much earlier date than that named in the contract.

Terms of  
loan.

511. This proposition was agreed to by the Government, and in the Session of 1884 an Act, 37 Victoria, chapter 1, was passed, by which a loan of \$22,500,000, with interest at 5 cent., and payable in May, 1891, was made to the company, security being taken for the same by a mortgage on their entire property. Of this sum, \$7,500,000 was paid to the





ss, and by the end of 1882 west of Winnipeg.

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pany represented to the would advance a certain mplete the road at a much ie contract.

d to by the Government, 37 Victoria, chapter 1, was 00,000, with interest at 5 as made to the company. e by a mortgage on their 5,500,000 was paid to the

company at once, in order to extinguish their then floating debt, and the remainder has been paid over as the work proceeded. The time for the payment of the sum of \$2,853,912 was also extended to 7th November, 1888. The Company at the same time undertook to complete the road by May, 1886, five years earlier than the original date.

512. This arrangement necessitated a more rapid progress of the work, and a larger outlay than would have been otherwise required, and the Company in 1885 found that their arrangements with the Government were too stringent to allow of their readily disposing of their stock, and that they were thus prevented from obtaining the funds necessary for the general requirements of the road. Application, therefore, was made to the Government for a readjustment, and by 48-49 Victoria, chapter 57, the following changes were made.

Proposi-  
tion for re-  
adjust-  
ment.

513. The Company issued and delivered to the Govern- ment \$35,000,000 first mortgage bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and secured by a mortgage on their entire property (except the Algoma Branch), and thereupon the Government cancelled and destroyed the shares in the capital stock, amounting to \$35,000,000, held by them.

Terms of  
re-adjust-  
ment.

514. The Company were then liable to the Government as follows:—

Financial  
position  
of the  
company.

Loan under Act of 1884.....	\$22,500,000
Balance of amount due under agreement of 10th November, 1883.....	7,380,912
Total.....	\$29,880,912

which amount, with interest at 4 per cent., was to be repaid by the 1st May, 1891. \$20,000,000 of this amount was payable in cash, and was secured by a like amount of the above-mentioned first mortgage bonds, and the balance was secured by a lien upon the unsold lands of the company,



about 20,000,000 acres. Of the remaining \$15,000,000 of bonds, \$8,000,000 were held by the Government as security for a temporary loan of \$5,000,000, and the balance was to be paid over from time to time to the company for the improvement of the road. The temporary loan, which was made in July, 1885, was repaid in the following months of September and November, the Company having succeeded in disposing of bonds placed on the London market. A deed of mortgage, dated the 25th July, 1885, was executed, embodying the above conditions.

Further  
arrange-  
ment.

515. Early in 1886, the Company having almost completed the road, made another arrangement with the Government, under which they agreed to pay the amount actually advanced to them out of the \$20,000,000, viz., \$19,150,700, and the Government agreed to accept unsold lands of the company at the rate of \$1.50 per acre to the extent of the balance remaining due to them, being \$9,880,912 and interest. This arrangement was ratified by an Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9, passed on the 2nd June, 1886.

Repay-  
ment of  
loan.

516. On the 1st May, 1886, the Company paid the sum of \$9,887,347, and on the 1st July the sum of \$9,163,353, making the total of \$19,150,700. The total balance, including interest, was found to be \$10,189,521, in payment of which the Government took back 6,793,014 acres of the company's land subsidy.

Final  
agree-  
ment.

517. On the 16th and 20th of November, 1886, an agreement was signed, finally closing up all matters between the Government and the company, and the whole road is now the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Under the above agreement \$1,000,000 of land grant bonds were deposited with the Government as security for the improvement of the line passing Mount Stephen in the Rocky Mountains.





I.  
 remaining \$15,000,000 of  
 Government as security  
 and the balance was to  
 to the company for the  
 aporary loan, which was  
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 ng \$9,880,912 and interest.  
 n Act 49 Victoria, chapter

Company paid the sum of  
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 total balance, including  
 521, in payment of which  
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November, 1886, an agree-  
 up all matters between the  
 nd the whole road is now  
 acific Railway Company.  
 0,000 of land grant bonds  
 nment as security for the  
 g Mount Stephen in the

518. Owing to the energy displayed by the company, <sup>Duration</sup> and to the assistance obtained by them from the Govern- <sup>of con-</sup>ment, the road has been completed very much sooner <sup>struction.</sup> than at one time was thought to be possible. The first sod was turned by the company on the 2nd of May, 1881, and the last spike was driven at Craigellachie, in British Columbia, on 7th of November, 1885, the work having been completed in 4 years and 6 months, being 5 years and 6 months less than the originally stipulated time. The road was opened for general traffic on the 28th of <sup>The first</sup> June, 1886, the first passenger train leaving Montreal on that <sup>train.</sup> day, and reaching Vancouver on the following 4th of July.

519. The total distance between Callander and Port Moody <sup>Construc-</sup> is 2,547 miles; of this the company built 1,906 miles, viz., <sup>tion by</sup> from Callander to Port Arthur, 649 miles, and from Winni- <sup>company.</sup>peg to Savona's Ferry, 1,257 miles, and the Government built the remainder, viz., from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, 428 <sup>By Gov-</sup> miles, and from Savona's Ferry to Port Moody, 213 miles. <sup>ernment.</sup>

520. In order to prolong their line eastward, the Company <sup>Length of</sup> in 1881 purchased the Canada Central Railway from Cal- <sup>road.</sup>lander to Ottawa, a distance of 224 miles, and in 1882 the western division of the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway between Ottawa and Montreal, a distance of 120 miles, and in 1885 they acquired, by special statutory provision, the North Shore Railway between Montreal and Quebec, a distance of 159 miles, making the longest continuous railroad in the world owned by one company, the distance from Quebec to Vancouver being 3,050 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
Quebec to St. Martin's Junction.....	159
Montreal to Callander.....	344
Callander to Port Arthur.....	649
Port Arthur to Red River (Winnipeg).....	428
Red River to Savona's Ferry.....	1,257
Savona's Ferry to Port Moody.....	213
	<hr/> 3,050





Proposed  
exten-  
sions.

521. The total mileage controlled by the company is now 4,306 miles. The Company are building a line from Smith's Falls to cross the St. Lawrence at Lachine, where a bridge is being built, and to go in as direct a line as possible to the harbours of St. John and Halifax. Contracts also have been let by the Government for a line across Cape Breton from the Strait of Canso to Louisburg, which is the port nearest to Liverpool on this continent, and it is believed that when these lines are built the time between Liverpool and Vancouver can be reduced to 11 days.

Steamers  
from Van-  
couver.

522. The Company have also established a line of steamers between Vancouver and Hong-Kong and Japan, the first of which will probably arrive while this chapter is in the press. Application has been made to the Imperial Government by the company for the establishment of a regular mail route over this line, between England and China and Australia, and for a subsidy towards the line of steamers to run in connection with the same, the Dominion Government undertaking to grant a certain sum. The question is still under consideration.

Advantages  
of  
the road.

523. The advantages of this road, not only to Canada, but to the whole British Empire, are very great. By it communication is established through British territory with all parts of the Empire; the distance between Liverpool and Hong-Kong and Japan is materially reduced, and troops can be sent to India in at least the same time as by the Suez Canal, and without running the same risk of interference in time of war. For commercial purposes, also, its advantages are very great. The longest winter route through Canada is 144 miles shorter than the shortest route through the United States, while, during the season of navigation, the route by the Straits of Belle-Isle and Quebec is 800 statute miles shorter than the shortest American route.



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ling a line from Smith's  
Lachine, where a bridge  
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the shortest route through  
the season of navigation,  
Isle and Quebec is 800  
test American route.

## CHAPTER IX. MARINE AND FISHERIES.

### PART I.—MARINE.

524. The special object of this Department is the protection Marine  
Department.  
of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent  
our coasts; it is, therefore, of the highest consequence that  
it should be made as efficient as possible, and it is gratifying  
to know that no pains are spared in order to bring about  
this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that  
of the most advanced of countries.

525. An examination of the following table will give Number  
of light-  
houses,  
&c., 1867-  
1886.  
some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it  
are shown the number of light stations, lighthouses, fog  
whistles and fog horns in every year from 1868 to 1886  
inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are  
maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures:

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1886.

YEAR-ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	Light Stations.	Lighthouses.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	.....
1869.....	219	233	2	.....
1870.....	240	278	4	.....
1871.....	264	297	8	.....
1872.....	280	314	13	.....
1873.....	316	363	17	.....
1874.....	342	384	18	.....
1875.....	377	444	22	.....
1876.....	407	488	24	.....
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	23	6
1880.....	452	551	22	7
1881.....	462	553	23	9
1882.....	470	562	23	9
1883.....	484	578	23	9
1884.....	507	597	23	10
1885.....	526	617	23	12
1886.....	534	625	23	16





**Increase.** 526. It will be seen that there are no less than 336 light stations, 398 lighthouses, 21 fog whistles and 16 fog horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.

**Number of lights, &c., 1886.** 527. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on the 31st December, 1886, was 534; of lights shown, 625; of steam fog whistles and automatic fog horns, 39; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 682; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,431. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follows:

**Ontario division.** 528. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 176 lights, including 2 in Manitoba. There were also 225 buoys and 19 beacons. Five new lights and several buoys and beacons were added during the year. The total cost of maintenance for the year was \$85,719, and of construction, \$36,678.

**Quebec division.** 529. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, and the north-west coast of Newfoundland. In this division there were 149 lights, 8 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog whistles, 7 steam fog whistles, 10 fog guns, 112 buoys, 59 beacons, and 10 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "La Canadienne" and "Napoleon III." The expenditure for maintenance was \$131,028, and for construction, \$5,878.

**Nova Scotia division.** 530. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 151 lighthouses, showing 161 lights, 1 lightship, 12 steam fog alarms, 10 hand fog alarm stations, 2 fog bells, 3 signal gun stations, 7 automatic signal buoys, 5 bell-buoys, 540 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 8 life-



are no less than 336 light  
whistles and 16 fog horns  
without taking into account  
buoys and beacons that have

stations in the Dominion  
34; of lights shown, 625;  
fog horns, 39; and of  
whistles, assistants and crews  
the number of persons em-  
ployed, 431. The lights, beacons,  
and other divisions as follows:

beginning from Montreal to  
including 2 in Manitoba.  
beacons. Five new lights  
were added during the year.  
The year was \$85,719, and

large and important one,  
St. Lawrence, the Strait  
coast of Newfoundland.  
lights, 8 lightships, 3 sup-  
ply steam fog whistles, 10 fog  
10 life-saving canoes for  
supplied by the steamers  
"Alert." The expenditure  
for construction, \$5,878.

likewise a very important  
showing 161 lights, 1  
hand fog alarm stations,  
7 automatic signal buoys,  
stationary beacons, 8 life-

boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations.  
The lights were supplied by the steamers "Lansdowne" and  
"Newfield." Four new lights were erected, and one steam  
fog-alarm is in course of construction. The six life-boats  
built last year have been all placed at various points along  
the coast. The amount expended for maintenance was  
\$142,779, and for construction, \$5,905.

531. In the New Brunswick division there were 104 light-  
houses, including 2 lightships and 12 fog alarms. Two new  
lights were established during 1886, and 2 fog alarms. The  
expenditure for maintenance was \$76,046, and for construc-  
tion, \$2,421.

New  
Brunswick divi-  
sion.

532. Prince Edward Island division contained 47 lights.  
The expenditure for maintenance was \$22,282, and for  
construction, \$879.

Prince  
Edward  
Island divi-  
sion.

533. British Columbia division contained 9 lighthouses  
and 1 fog whistle; these were supplied by the steamer "Sir  
James Douglas." One new lighthouse was erected. The  
expenditure for maintenance was \$14,784, and for construc-  
tion, \$4,898.

British  
Columbia  
division.

534. The Department has 7 steamers, the property of the  
Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying  
the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys,  
attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the steamer "Sir  
James Douglas," which discharges the duties of this Depart-  
ment on the Pacific Coast. The total cost of maintaining  
these vessels during 1886 was \$130,760, including the sum  
of \$1,383 spent on account of the steamers "Alert" and  
"Princess Louise."

Govern-  
ment  
steamers.

535. A police force has been established for a number of  
years, at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the  
purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet  
the expenditure for which a tax of 3 cents per ton is levied

Harbour  
police.





on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons, and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The force consisted of 75 men, 36 at Quebec and 39 at Montreal, and the total number of arrests made was 1,049, being 328 less than in the preceding year. There was an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$19,826, and during the past 17 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by \$162,982.

Provision  
for sick  
and dis-  
tressed  
mariners.

536. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year; vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant is made to the General Hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. The total amount received from dues in 1886 was \$40,848, being an increase of \$1,779 as compared with 1885. The total expenditure was \$49,343, being \$8,495 in excess of receipts. A considerable number, however, of immigrants and residents are cared for at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, and if the amount expended for them be deducted, the receipts would be in excess to the extent of \$470. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past eighteen years has been \$26,558.

Number  
and in-  
spection of  
steam-  
boats.

537. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 930, with a gross tonnage of 169,390 tons; 81 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 5,672 tons, and 35 lost or put out of service. The receipts on account of the Steamboat Inspection Fund during the last 17 years have exceeded the expenditure by \$5,659. During the year 391 certificates were granted to engineers.





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vessels over that amount.

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9,390 tons ; 81 were added  
ar, with a gross tonnage of  
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pection Fund during the  
e expenditure by \$5,659.  
s were granted to engi-

538. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,514 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 955 certificates as mates ; of certificates of service, 922 have been issued for masters and 358 for mates. The receipts from fees amounted to \$1,284, and the expenditure to \$5,245. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$41,159.

Masters  
and  
mates ex-  
amina-  
tion.

539. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea going vessels of all nations, that occurred in Canadian waters in the year ended 31st December, 1886, as reported to the Department, was 307, the tonnage involved was 124,442, and the amount of loss, as far as ascertained, \$1,657,739. The number of lives lost was 46, 19 in Canadian and 27 in other waters. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 22, involving 5,361 tons, and causing loss to the extent of \$121,773. The number of lives lost was 6. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1886 with those of previous years, as the Department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report, which will explain the large difference in the figures for 1885 in the following table as compared with the figures given for the same year in last year's Statistical Abstract.

Number  
of wrecks,  
&c.

540. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table:—

Number  
of wrecks,  
&c., 1870-  
1886.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES,  
1870 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				\$
1870.....	335		210	901,000
1871.....	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872.....	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873.....	350	99,523	813	2,844,133
1874.....	308	106,082	199	2,029,965
1875.....	286	99,427	78	2,408,521
1876.....	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
1877.....	468	177,896	153	3,652,582
1878.....	414	161,760	187	3,444,875
1879.....	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880.....	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1881.....	440	210,719	399	4,922,423
1882.....	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883.....	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
1884.....	324	119,741	253	2,065,321
1885.....	346	144,726	198	2,753,667
1886.....	329	129,803	52	1,779,512
Total .....	6,411	2,314,627	4,260	48,721,352

Average  
number of  
wrecks,  
&c.

541. The number of casualties in 1885 exceeded that of 1884 by 22, but with that exception was smaller than in any year since 1875, and the number of lives lost was less than in any year since 1873. The average number of casualties annually, exclusive of 1886, has been 380, and of lives lost 263, so that the figures for 1885 were in both cases considerably below the average, and as the amount of shipping involved is continually increasing, it is believed that increased care in the construction of vessels, greater attention to the qualifications of masters and mates, and increased efficiency in the service generally, are tending very greatly to reduce the risks both to life and property.

Disastrous  
wrecks.

542. There was no specially disastrous casualty in 1886. The great loss of life in 1873 was occasioned by the wreck of the White Star steamship "Atlantic," at Marr's Head,





WRECKS AND CASUALTIES,  
1886.

Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
		\$
81,035	210	901,000
99,109	81	2,100,000
99,523	237	2,507,338
106,682	813	2,044,133
99,427	109	2,029,965
153,368	78	2,468,521
177,896	404	2,942,955
161,760	153	3,952,582
198,364	187	3,444,875
179,993	339	4,119,233
210,719	217	3,820,652
193,655	399	4,922,423
158,826	271	3,138,423
119,741	259	2,029,752
144,726	253	2,965,321
129,803	198	2,753,667
	52	1,779,512
2,314,627	4,260	48,721,352

in 1885 exceeded that of 1886, has been 380, and of 1885 were in both cases and as the amount of shipwrecking, it is believed that of vessels, greater attention and mates, and increased are tending very greatly property.

astrous casualty in 1886. occasioned by the wreck "lantie," at Marr's Head,

## MARINE AND FISHERIES.

N.S., on 1st April in that year, when 545 persons were drowned. On the 5th November in the same year, the steamer "Bavarian" was burned on Lake Ontario and 20 lives lost. In 1881 the steamer "Victoria" upset on the Thames River, near London, Ont., and 182 lives were lost.

543. The value and importance, as well as the efficiency of the meteorological service is continually increasing. Out of 906 storm warnings issued in 1886, 799 were verified, being 88 per cent., a trifle smaller percentage than in the previous year, but larger than in any other year, as will be seen from the following figures, which show the number of warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877:—

YEAR.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877	743	510	68.6
1878	809	673	78.3
1879	712	591	83.0
1880	889	736	82.8
1881	834	727	85.1
1882	841	658	78.2
1883	1,085	858	79.1
1884	798	663	83.2
1885	830	741	89.3
1886	906	799	88.2

544. Out of a total number of 8,518 warnings issued, 6,956, or 81.6 per cent. were verified, being a yearly average of warnings verified of 81.5 per cent. It is not possible, of course, to form any correct estimate of the number of disasters and casualties that are prevented by these warnings, though it is undoubtedly large, and many reports and grateful acknowledgments are received, from mariners and persons interested, of the services rendered by them.

545. Out of 6,997 predictions of weather probabilities issued, 5,339, or 76 per cent. were fully, and 1,029 partly



verified. The system of supplying information concerning the weather throughout the country by means of metal discs attached to the railway carriages has proved very successful, and is much appreciated by farmers and country people.

Provin-  
cial wea-  
ther re-  
ports.

546. The Superintendent, in his report, calls attention to the excellent meteorological statistics collected by the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and it is, as he remarks, very much to be hoped that the other Provinces will follow their good example.

Expendi-  
ture.

547. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the year ended 30th June, 1886. The expenditure in 1885 amounted to \$1,038,892, there was therefore a decrease of \$58,772.

EXPENDITURE OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, 1885.

Departmental salaries .....	\$ 30,454
Maintenance of lights.....	505,929
Construction of " .....	55,825
Dominion steamers .....	130,760
Examination of masters and mates .....	5,245
Hudson's Bay expedition.....	35,217
Marine hospitals.....	49,304
Meteorological service .....	56,893
Signal service.....	4,622
Rewards for saving life, purchasing life-boats, &c. ....	8,147
Georgian Bay survey .....	17,759
Water police.....	43,917
Steamboat inspection.....	21,776
Winter mail service .....	5,985
Miscellaneous .....	8,282
Total .....	<u>\$980,120</u>

Number  
of vessels,  
1886.

548. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1886, all sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included:—





the number of vessels and  
tugs of the Dominion on  
lakes, steamers and barges

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.	YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873.....	6,783	1,073,718	1880.....	7,377	1,311,218
1874.....	6,930	1,158,363	1881.....	6,394	1,130,896
1875.....	6,952	1,250,565	1882.....	7,312	1,260,777
1876.....	7,192	1,260,893	1883.....	7,374	1,276,440
1877.....	7,362	1,310,468	1884.....	7,254	1,253,747
1878.....	7,469	1,333,015	1885.....	7,315	1,231,856
1879.....	7,471	1,332,094	1886.....	7,294	1,217,766





Decrease  
in number  
built.

551. The number of new vessels built in 1886 was 229, with a tonnage of 32,207 tons, and an estimated value, at \$45 per ton, of \$1,449,315. This was a decrease, as compared with 1885, of 11 in number and of 10,972 in tonnage. By far the largest number of the new vessels, viz., 93, were built in Nova Scotia, being 40·6 per cent. of the whole number, and involving 65·0 per cent. of the total tonnage.

Reasons  
for de-  
crease.

552. A number of reasons have been given for this falling off in the shipbuilding trade, among the most reasonable of which appear to be the fact that iron is rapidly taking the place of wood in the construction of ships, and that as steamers are absorbing almost the whole of the carrying trade of the Atlantic, there is no longer that demand for wooden vessels of fair size that used to exist. Moreover, the general depression of trade throughout the world, has caused such a large number of vessels to be lying idle, that the present supply is more than adequate to the demand. The majority of vessels now built are for fishing purposes, which explains the fact of the number of vessels not having decreased in more equal proportion to the decrease in tonnage.

Number  
of vessels  
entered  
and  
cleared.

553. The following is a comparative statement of the total number of vessels (sea-going vessels and vessels on inland waters) entered inwards and outwards in the Dominion of Canada, during the years ended 30th June, 1885 and 1886, according to their nationalities :—



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING  
AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANA-  
DIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS)  
IN 1885 AND 1886.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1885.					
British.....	3,210	3,007,314	1,104,157	509,343	89,596
Canadian.....	29,438	6,438,750	1,754,985	1,482,193	270,163
Foreign.....	18,494	4,638,648	1,113,054	1,161,587	203,297
Total.....	51,151	14,084,712	3,972,196	3,153,123	563,056
1886.					
British.....	2,960	3,101,285	1,161,923	560,130	86,182
Canadian.....	30,011	5,943,341	1,743,575	1,542,946	271,278
Foreign.....	19,357	4,924,606	1,140,009	1,186,279	206,783
Total.....	52,328	13,969,232	4,054,507	3,289,355	564,243

There was a decrease of 115,480 in the total number of tons register, but an increase in every other particular. There was a falling off in the number of British vessels, but an increase in that of Canadian and foreign.

554. The following table gives the number of vessels and their aggregate tonnage, and number of men employed, that arrived from sea in each year from 1868, at the principal ports of the Dominion, viz., Halifax, St. John, Charlotte-town, Quebec, Montreal, and Victoria, B.C.:—

Arrivals  
at princi-  
pal ports.





YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Number of Men.
1868.....	3,245	1,537,937	52,467
1869.....	3,928	1,599,676	56,468
1870.....	4,295	1,766,853	60,998
1871.....	4,031	1,615,962	56,993
1872.....	4,678	2,011,286	70,208
1873.....	4,601	1,991,231	69,863
1874.....	4,323	2,101,318	70,504
1875.....	4,203	1,919,576	68,837
1876.....	4,055	2,152,225	68,610
1877.....	4,350	2,442,044	68,065
1878.....	4,134	2,406,584	72,282
1879.....	3,899	2,177,604	69,532
1880.....	4,251	2,506,218	76,700
1881.....	4,539	2,735,476	81,752
1882.....	4,377	2,567,123	81,284
1883.....	4,538	2,695,126	83,765
1884.....	5,057	2,873,274	102,091
1885.....	4,547	2,531,766	91,175

Victoria is not included until 1872, and Charlottetown not until 1874.

Shipping of Canada 1885 and 1886. 555. A comparative statement of the number, tonnage and crews of sea-going vessels trading to Canada in 1885 and 1886, is given below :—

## SHIPPING IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1885.					
British.....	3,219	3,007,314	1,104,157	509,343	89,596
Canadian.....	10,512	1,588,894	591,526	860,450	76,920
Foreign.....	7,461	3,048,407	530,788	853,902	127,954
Total.....	21,192	7,644,615	2,226,471	2,223,695	294,470
1886.					
British.....	2,960	3,101,285	1,161,923	560,130	86,182
Canadian.....	11,405	1,783,623	659,330	942,200	82,603
Foreign.....	7,006	3,159,663	547,771	881,336	126,617
Total.....	21,371	8,044,571	2,369,024	2,383,666	295,402



There was a decided increase under each head as compared with 1885. The average tonnage to each vessel was as follows: British, 1,047 tons; Foreign, 451 tons; and Canadian, 156 tons. The freight carried in the 3,219 British vessels was almost the same as the quantity carried in the remaining 17,973 vessels.

556. The figures in the next table of British and Colonial shipping are all taken from official sources:

Shipping  
in British  
possession.  
sions.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885.

COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
United Kingdom.....	64,281,642	Bermuda .....	215,981
Gibraltar .....	8,029,972	Honduras.....	224,726
Malta .....	10,325,863	British Guiana .....	634,203
India .....	6,653,770	Bahamas .....	227,249
Straits Settlement .....	7,466,596	Turk's Island .....	263,776
Ceylon .....	3,561,192	Jamaica .....	945,281
Labuan .....	47,879	Windward Islands .....	1,882,186
Hong-Kong.....	7,699,099	Leeward Islands .....	1,279,480
Mauritius .....	598,091	Trinidad .....	1,069,121
Natal .....	388,403	New South Wales.....	4,133,077
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,611,664	Victoria .....	3,260,158
St. Helena.....	111,055	*South Australia.....	1,834,532
Lagos .....	432,950	Western Australia.....	468,035
Gold Coast .....	652,092	Tasmania.....	677,806
Sierra Leone .....	434,163	New Zealand .....	1,032,700
Gambia .....	164,442	Queensland .....	3,142,158
Canada .....	7,644,615	Fiji .....	109,948
Newfoundland .....	590,771	Falkland Islands .....	29,543

\* 1884.

557. With the exception of Gibraltar and Malta, which are only ports of call, and of Hong-Kong, it will be seen that the tonnage of vessels trading to Canada is greater than that to any British possession, exclusive of the United Kingdom. The total tonnage, however, to the Australasian Colonies is nearly double that to this country.

Trade to  
Canada.

Number of Tons.	Number of Men.
1,537,937	52,467
1,599,676	56,468
1,766,853	60,998
1,615,962	56,993
2,011,286	70,208
1,991,231	69,863
2,101,318	70,504
1,919,576	68,837
2,152,225	68,610
2,442,044	68,066
2,406,584	72,282
2,177,604	69,532
2,506,218	76,700
2,735,476	81,752
2,567,123	81,284
2,695,126	83,765
2,873,274	102,091
2,531,766	91,175

and Charlottetown not

the number, tonnage and  
to Canada in 1885 and

AND 1886.

QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
Tons Mea- surement.	ons weight.	
509,343	94,157	89,596
860,450	91,526	76,920
853,902	90,788	127,954
2,223,695	26,471	294,470
560,130	61,923	86,182
942,200	59,330	82,603
881,336	47,771	126,617
2,383,666	69,324	295,402





Number  
of vessels  
in princi-  
pal coun-  
tries.

558. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken partly from official sources and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, 1887:—

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Number of Tons to each Vessel.
United Kingdom.....	18,791	7,269,163	384
United States.....	23,263	4,265,923	404
Sweden and Norway.....	11,928	2,113,019	177
German Empire.....	4,135	1,282,440	310
Canada.....	7,294	1,217,766	167
France.....	15,206	1,000,215	65
Italy.....	7,336	953,419	130
Russia.....	2,343	625,366	267
Spain.....	1,826	508,879	279
Australasia.....	2,786	361,634	129
Austria.....	9,368	311,087	33
Netherlands.....	740	393,825	409
Denmark.....	3,161	259,896	85
Greece.....	3,213	261,496	81
Portugal.....	392	104,348	266
Belgium.....	64	89,592	1,250
Turkey.....	401	72,762	181

Position  
of Canada

559. Canada stands fifth in the above list of nations with respect to tonnage, the difference between that of Germany, which takes fourth place, being very slight.

Vessels in  
British  
Empire.

560. The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire, in 1885, was 38,335, of 9,323,615 tons.\*

Shipping  
of the  
world.

561. According to Mulhall, the shipping of the world has increased from 3,050,000 tons in 1830 to 20,646,000 tons in 1881, and he calculates that the effective tonnage, which is ascertained by multiplying steam tonnage by 5 and adding the result to sailing tonnage, has increased in the same period from 3,164,000 tons to 43,222,000 tons.†

\* Statesman's Year Book, 1887.

† Dictionary of Statistics, p. 407.





## PART II.—FISHERIES.

562. With the exception of the financial statements, which are for the year ended 30th June, 1886, all information respecting the fisheries is for the year ended 31st December, 1886.

563. From the following table it will be seen that, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where there was a decrease of \$151,438, there was an increase in the value of the fisheries from every other Province, and an increase in the total value of \$956,315. The largest increase was in British Columbia, viz., \$499,310.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES IN CANADA.  
1885 AND 1886.

PROVINCES.	Value.	
	1885.	1886.
	\$	\$
Nova Scotia .....	8,282,923	8,415,361
New Brunswick .....	4,005,432	4,180,227
Quebec .....	1,719,139	1,741,382
Prince Edward Island .....	1,393,429	1,141,991
British Columbia .....	1,078,038	1,577,348
Ontario .....	1,342,692	1,435,998
Manitoba and North-West Territories .....		186,979
Total .....	17,723,973	18,679,298
Increase .....		956,315

564. The particulars of the number of men, vessels, &c., engaged in fishing, as given in the next table, will give some idea of the importance of this industry, as it will be seen that there were nearly 56,000 fishermen, employing 29,240 vessels and boats, while if the number of those earning a livelihood in connection with the fisheries could be given, it would be several times as many. In spite of the increase in the value of the catch, there was a decrease as compared

e number and tonnage  
owned by the principal  
have been taken partly  
in the Statesman's Year

PAL COUNTRIES IN THE

Tonnage.	Average Number of Tons to each Vessel.
7,263,163	384
4,263,923	404
2,113,019	177
1,282,449	310
1,217,766	167
1,000,275	85
933,419	130
625,396	267
568,879	279
261,634	129
211,087	33
202,826	409
260,806	85
261,496	81
104,348	266
80,592	1,259
72,762	181

ove list of nations with  
between that of Germany,  
y slight.

belonging to the British  
3,615 tons.\*

ipping of the world has  
39 to 20,646,000 tons in  
ective tonnage, which is  
nnage by 5 and adding  
increased in the same  
0,000 tons.†

Produce  
of the  
fisheries  
by Pro-  
vinces,  
1885-1886.

Men, ves-  
sels, &c.,  
employed  
in the  
fisheries,  
1886.



with 1885 in the number of men and boats employed, indicating, probably, greater success by inshore boat fishermen. There was also an increase in nets of 273,677 fathoms, equal to a length of 546,954 yards or 310 miles:—

NUMBER OF MEN, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF VESSELS, BOATS  
AND FISHING MATERIAL IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES  
OF CANADA, 1886.

PROVINCES.	MEN.	VESSELS AND STEAM TUGS.			BOATS.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	No.	Value.
				\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	27,485	643	29,119	1,315,166	13,030	294,738
New Brunswick.....	9,359	173	2,902	84,460	5,179	193,937
Prince Edward Island..	3,496	56	2,249	65,890	1,018	31,415
Quebec.....	8,819	152	8,279	315,780	6,424	168,122
Ontario.....	2,797	42	585	73,205	1,232	102,253
British Columbia.....	3,775	47	1,471	126,000	1,254	60,980
Total .....	55,731	1,113	44,605	1,980,411	28,137	850,545

PROVINCES.	GILL NETS AND SEINES.		Trap and Pound Nets, Weirs, Brush and Eel Fisheries.	Lobster Factories, Traps, &c.	Freezers and other Fixtures.	Total Value.
	Fathoms.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Approximate Value.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	1,528,548	563,288	197,245	253,466	312,522	2,936,425
N. Brunswick ..	374,509	239,541	138,713	280,553	393,871	1,331,075
P. E. Island.....	49,097	18,165	1,000	270,000	107,850	494,230
Quebec .....	226,274	157,560	59,663	92,285	.....	793,410
Ontario .....	916,623	140,733	65,025	.....	5,494	386,710
Brit. Columbia.	193,010	143,865	.....	.....	542,500	872,445
Total .....	3,288,061	1,263,152	461,646	896,304	1,362,237	6,814,295





men and boats employed,  
ess by inshore boat fisher-  
in nets of 273,677 fathoms,  
or 310 miles:—

VALUE OF VESSELS, BOATS  
AND SEVERAL PROVINCES  
1886.

AND STEAM UGS.		BOATS.	
Dis- p- ge.	Value.	No.	Value.
	\$		\$
119	1,315,166	13,030	294,738
902	84,460	5,179	193,937
249	65,800	1,018	31,415
279	315,780	6,424	168,122
585	73,205	1,232	102,253
471	126,000	1,254	60,080
605	1,980,411	28,137	850,545
	Lobster Factories, Traps, &c.	Freezers and other Fixtures.	Total Value.
	Value.	Approx- imate Value.	
	\$	\$	\$
45	253,466	312,522	2,936,425
113	280,353	393,871	1,331,075
90	270,000	107,850	494,230
63	92,285	.....	793,410
25	.....	5,494	386,710
	.....	542,500	872,445
46	896,304	1,362,237	6,814,295

## MARINE AND FISHERIES.

565. The next table gives a detailed statement of the  
yield and value of the fisheries of the Dominion in the years  
1885 and 1886:—

Yield of  
the fish-  
eries,  
1885 and  
1886.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE  
FISHERIES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR  
THE YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

KINDS OF FISH.	1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Cod..... cwt.	1,077,393	4,537,727	1,080,716	4,549,571
Boneless cod..... lbs.			67,700	3,507
Herring, pickled..... brls.	477,262	1,997,901	374,784	1,518,022
" smoked..... boxes.	1,461,854	365,463	1,129,305	282,326
" frozen..... No.	15,800,150	94,800	21,023,200	126,139
" fresh..... lbs.	364,540	14,951	5,767,554	285,010
Lobsters, preserved, in cans.....	17,303,038	2,463,780	16,434,421	2,356,659
" in shell, alive, &c..... tons.	4,998	149,951	8,662	281,734
Salmon, pickled..... brls.	7,826	103,744	6,511	85,753
" fresh..... No.	294,700	40,940		
" in ice..... lbs.	2,391,365	411,231	2,917,712	433,552
" preserved, in cans.....	5,258,918	532,459	7,762,321	842,876
" smoked.....	434,365	43,873	49,048	8,674
Mackerel, preserved, in cans.....	539,734	61,287	772,592	81,909
" fresh.....			53,500	4,895
" pickled..... brls.	145,752	1,448,137	147,962	1,479,620
Haddock..... cwt.	189,472	653,145	213,474	747,685
Hake.....	55,644	194,754	40,841	158,179
Pollock.....	65,290	228,515	79,045	276,657
Trout..... lbs.	5,545,449	432,160	5,052,413	397,099
" pickled..... brls.	4,305	42,772	2,430	24,300
Whitefish, pickled.....	5,355	52,550	4,903	41,788
" fresh..... lbs.	2,917,560	233,404	5,918,623	392,561
Smelts.....	5,982,358	359,029	7,269,888	432,213
Sardines..... hhd.	58,145	355,731	73,627	735,642
Oysters..... brls.	57,132	171,896	62,995	189,915
Hake sounds..... lbs.	106,667	106,667	107,643	99,411
Cod tongues and sounds..... brls.	4,142	29,448	1,856	13,475
Alwives.....	39,738	158,513	33,887	134,849
Shad..... No. & lbs.	No. 142,320	13,657	lbs 509,710	30,582
" pickled..... brls.	14,535	135,517	8,520	79,314
Eels.....	4,600	41,202	7,360	66,014
" lbs.	1,817,755	91,940	1,635,296	97,607
Halibut.....	1,735,917	104,155	1,563,872	96,912
Sturgeon.....	2,372,175	118,871	2,373,133	118,819
Maskinonge.....	679,220	43,029	857,645	55,647
Bas.....	1,074,103	69,189	867,204	56,560
Pickeral.....	2,120,003	131,939	2,624,785	159,684
Pike.....	1,023,620	51,978	1,438,064	59,394
Winninich.....	118,750	7,128	64,000	3,876
Eel and whitefish..... Dozen.	6,798	8,497	7,972	9,215



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES—*Conclude 4.*

KINDS OF FISH.	1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Tom cod or frost fish..... lbs.	641,260	25,650	1,463,875	43,555
Flounders.....	132,520	9,150	49,920	2,995
Squid..... brls.	3,487	13,948	4,958	19,832
Polahans, pickled..... "	110	1,800	80	800
" fresh..... lbs.	31,350	1,881	44,000	2,640
" smoked..... "	13,000	1,300	1,900	380
Clams.....		8,189		7,950
Fur seal skins..... No.				
Hair "..... "		159,214		38,907
Sea otter skins..... "				31,226
Porpoise skins..... "				25
Fish oils..... galls.	108	240	177	1,500
Cod liver oil..... "	815,932	489,287	899,363	668
Coarse and mixed..... brls.	2,220	2,220	1,800	1,800
Fish used as bait..... "	35,938	144,237	25,176	104,268
" manure..... "				
Guano..... tons.		273,501	242,650	171,210
Crabs and prawns, in B. C..... lbs.	3,906	59,340	1,303	21,045
Fish, assorted, in B. C..... "		2,000		2,500
Fish sold in B. C. markets..... "	59,400	3,564	173,800	8,606
" Halifax..... "		120,000		123,000
Fish for home consumption, not included in returns.....		43,500		39,500
Total value.....		17,722,973		18,679,288
Increase in 1886.....				959,315

Values of principal fish, 1885 and 1886.

566. The five kinds of fish of which the largest quantities are taken, and the respective values of the catch in 1885 and 1886, are as follows :—

	1885.	1886.
Cod.....	\$4,536,732	\$4,553,079
Lobsters.....	2,613,731	2,638,394
Herring.....	2,473,117	2,211,498
Mackerel.....	1,500,424	1,556,424
Salmon.....	1,152,248	1,370,856

There was an increase in the value of each kind of fish except herring, which were scarce in some parts. The size of lobsters is still on the decrease, and unless stringent measures for their protection are speedily taken, this





1885.	1886.	
Value.	Quantity.	Value.
\$		\$
25,650	1,463,875	43,555
9,150	49,920	2,995
13,948	4,958	19,832
1,800	80	800
1,881	44,000	2,640
1,300	1,900	380
8,180		7,950
159,214	38,907	389,370
	31,226	30,476
	25	1,500
240	177	668
480,287	890,363	505,771
2,220	1,800	1,800
144,237	25,176	104,268
242,650	171,210	198,937
	171,769	70,688
59,310	1,303	21,045
2,000		2,500
3,564	473,800	8,690
120,000		125,000
43,500		39,500
246,632		303,564
17,722,973		18,679,288
		956,315

the largest quantities  
of the catch in 1885 and

1885.	1886.
1,536,732	\$4,553,079
3,613,731	2,638,394
3,473,117	2,211,498
1,500,424	1,556,424
1,152,248	1,370,856

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in some parts. The  
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be speedily taken, this

valuable branch of the fishing industry, in which nearly \$1,000,000 capital is invested, will be seriously injured. There was a decrease of nearly one million pounds in the catch of this fish in Prince Edward Island, and where a few years ago it took four lobsters to fill a can, it now requires six.

567. The value of the fisheries in Manitoba and the North-West is given for the first time, the most important item of production being whitefish. There was a marked increase in the yield of the fisheries in Ontario, attributed to the excellence of the fishery laws and the increasing efficiency of the fishery overseers.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS IN CANADA, 1887.

KINDS OF FISH.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
Salmon (net fishing).....	Aug. 1 to May 1	Aug. 15 to Sept. 1	Aug. 15 to March 1	Aug. 15 to Sept. 1		
" (angling).....	Sept. 1 to May 1	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1	Sept. 15 to Aug. 15		
" " Restigouche River.....	Aug. 15 to May 1	Aug. 15 to May 1				
Speckled trout ( <i>Salvelinus Fontinalis</i> ).....	Sept. 15 to May 1	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1		May 1 to Oct. 1	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1
Large grey trout, tungen and winninish.....	May 1 to Oct. 15	Oct. 15 to Dec. 1				
Pickarel (doré).....	April 15 to May 15	April 15 to May 15				April 15 to May 15
Bass and maskinongé.....	April 15 to June 15	April 15 to June 15				
Whitefish and salmon trout.....	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30					
Whitefish.....	Nov. 10 to Dec. 1					Oct. 5 to Nov. 1

Close seasons for fish, 1887.





TABLE OF CLOSE SEASON IN CANADA, 1887.

KINDS OF FISH.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
Sea bass .....				March 1 to Oct. 1		
*Smelts .....			April 15 to May 15	April 15 to May 15		
Lobsters .....		Aug. 20 to April 20	Aug. 1 to April 1, W. coast; Aug. 20 to April 20, N. coast.	Aug. 1 to April 1, S. coast; Aug. 20 to April 20, N. coast.		
Sturgeon .....				Aug. 31 to May 1		May 1 to June 15
Oysters .....		June 1 to Sept. 15	June 1 to Sept. 15	June 1 to Sept. 15	June 1 to Sept. 15	

\* Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license.

NOTE.—Fishery laws only partially extended to British Columbia. Drifting for salmon confined to tidal waters, and fishing to be discontinued from Saturday noon till 6 p. m. Sunday.

Synopsis of fishery laws.

568. Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under leases or licenses.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close time is provided in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances for catching or killing fish is illegal.

Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.



N CANADA. 1887.

	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
March 1 to Oct. 1			
15 April 15 to May 15			
1 to Aug. 1			
past: S. coast: 20 to Aug. 20			
past: N. coast: 20 to April 20			
Aug. 31 to May 1			May 1 to June 15
1 June 1 to Sept. 15			June 1 to Sept. 15

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provided in addition to

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with efficient fish-passes. fished by the Department

seasons are supplemented of the Fisheries Act, by a ed periods.

569. In order to comply with an almost general desire, the regulation of 20th May, 1886, fixing the close season for whitefish in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories from 1st November to 1st February, was altered so as to read from 5th October to 10th November. It is claimed that the latter dates fully cover the breeding period of these fish, and will afford sufficient protection. The Department is causing experiments to be made in order to fully determine that point.

Close season for whitefish in North-West.

570. The close season for smelts, already in force in the Province of New Brunswick, has been extended to that of Nova Scotia, and fishing by means of bag nets is prohibited except under licenses from this Department.

Close season for smelts.

571. In order to put a stop to the waste which hitherto occurred in oyster fishing, the close season has been extended to the 15th September instead of the 1st, as formerly.

Oysters.

572. The total expenditure for the fisheries service during the year ended 30th June, 1886, was :—

Expenditure for fisheries, 1886.

General service.....	\$ 82,748
Fish breeding .....	44,039
Fisheries protective service.....	37,613
	<u>\$164,400</u>

which amount was divided among the several Provinces as follows :—

Ontario.....	\$ 27,597
Quebec.....	23,136
Nova Scotia .....	25,330
New Brunswick.....	18,572
British Columbia.....	7,284
Prince Edward Island.....	3,875
Manitoba .....	1,921
Fisheries protective service.....	37,613
Miscellaneous.....	19,072
	<u>\$164,400</u>





Receipts.

573. The total receipts for the same period from fines, license fees and rents were:—

Ontario.....	\$15,918
Quebec.....	2,964
Nova Scotia .....	2,166
New Brunswick.....	4,078
British Columbia .....	922
Prince Edward Island.....	40
	<hr/> \$26,088 <hr/>

The fish-  
ery ques-  
tion.

574. In view of the present prominence of the fishery question, the following brief summary of the history of the dispute, more especially in connection with the Washington Treaty, of which particulars are given, will, it is thought, be found useful and interesting:

Treaty of  
Paris,  
1783.

575. The first definition of the privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries, was made by the Treaty of Paris in 1783. This treaty was abrogated by the war of 1812, and when peace was concluded by the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, no provisions were made respecting the fisheries.

Conven-  
tion of  
1818.

576. On the 20th October, 1818, a convention was signed at London, the first article of which was as follows:—

“Whereas, differences have arisen respecting the liberty  
“claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof,  
“to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours  
“and creeks of His Britannic Majesty’s dominions in America,  
“it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the  
“inhabitants of the United States shall have forever, in  
“common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the  
“liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the  
“southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape  
“Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern  
“coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the  
“Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and



same period from fines,

.....	\$15,918
.....	2,964
.....	2,166
.....	4,078
.....	922
.....	40
	<hr/> \$26,088 <hr/>

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shall have forever, in  
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nd, on that part of the  
which extends from Cape  
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said Cape Ray to the  
Magdalen Islands, and

“also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks from Mount  
“Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through  
“the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northward indefinitely  
“along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the  
“exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that  
“the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever,  
“to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours  
“and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfound-  
“land hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador;  
“but so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be  
“settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to  
“dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without  
“previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabi-  
“tants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

“And the United States hereby renounce forever any  
“liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants  
“thereof, to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine  
“miles, of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His  
“Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included  
“within the above mentioned limits; provided, however,  
“that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter  
“such bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter, and of  
“repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of  
“obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But  
“they shall be under certain restrictions as may be neces-  
“sary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein,  
“or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges  
“hereby reserved to them.”

577. Instead, however, of the fishery question having  
been settled by this convention, it has been in one way and  
another the subject of controversy ever since, the principal  
point at issue for a long time being the proper interpretation  
of the limit of three marine miles, the British Government  
claiming that, according to the International law recognised

The  
headland  
line dis-  
pute.





by all civilized nations, the line should be drawn from headland to headland of all bays of British coasts, "irrespective of the configuration of any part of the coast, or the formation or extent of its indentations," and that American fishermen were not at liberty to approach for fish within three miles of such a line. The Americans, on the other hand, have contended "for an exceptional application of the law of nations, as regarded bodies of water such as the bays of Fundy and Chaleurs, and other indents along the sea coast of the British North American Colonies, in which United States' fishermen were formerly wont to pursue and capture the fishes of the sea, or to which they still resorted to take bait," maintaining that the headland line should not be applied to any bays or indents that were more than 6 miles wide at the mouth, but that in such cases the line should follow the sinuosities of the shore, at a distance of 3 miles therefrom.

Seizures  
of American ves-  
sels, 1818-  
1854.

578. The Americans, however, from 1818 to 1854, acquiesced in the British construction, and numerous seizures were made by British cruisers from time to time of American vessels found fishing, cleaning and packing fish, purchasing bait and supplies, and anchoring without proper reason, within the limit.

Effect of  
the Reci-  
procity  
Treaty.

579. By the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 the 3-mile limit was removed, and with it, for the time, all cause of dissension. When, however, in 1866, the United States' Government voluntarily determined that treaty (*see ante*, paragraph 341), the privileges of American fishermen were once more subject to the provisions of the Convention of 1818.

Adoption  
of license  
system in  
1866.

580. In deference to the express wishes of the Imperial Government, who were desirous of avoiding dangerous complications, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reluctantly consented not to immediately enforce their strict rights, and accordingly adopted the temporary





should be drawn from British coasts, "irrespective of the coast, or the fish," and that American vessels were to approach for fish within three miles of the Americans, on the other hand, the optional application of the three-mile rule of water such as the three-mile rule in the other indents along the coast of the Canadian Colonies, in which the Americans formerly went to pursue the fish, or to which they still went, so that the headland line was not indents that were more than three miles from the shore, at a distance

from 1818 to 1854, acquired numerous seizures of fish, due to time of American fishing, purchasing without proper reason,

In 1854 the 3-mile limit was established, all cause of dissension between the United States' Government and Great Britain (see ante, paragraph 581) were once more ended of 1818.

The fisheries of the Imperial Government, providing dangerous commerce in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to immediately enforce the law, adopted the temporary

expedient of issuing season licenses to United States' fishing vessels at a nominal tonnage rate. It was understood that this license system should only last for one year, but in consequence of the continued representations of the British Government it was allowed to exist for 4 years, though, owing to the extremely lenient instructions given to the British cruisers sent out to protect the fisheries, it became practically a dead letter, as is shown by the following statement:—

In 1866 there were.....	354 licenses.
1867 " " .....	281 "
1868 " " .....	56 "
1869 " " .....	25 "

fishing in the meantime being carried on by the United States' fishermen almost to the same extent as formerly, while British caught fish were all the time subject to a virtually prohibitory duty in American ports.

581. In 1870 the Canadian Government decided to discontinue the license system; vessels were provided for the protection of the fisheries, and application was made to the Imperial Government for assistance for the same purpose. It was also asked that a joint commission should be appointed to settle the matters in dispute. At the close of the season many seizures had been made of American vessels, both by Imperial and Canadian cruisers.

Discontinuance of license system, 1870.

582. After some correspondence between the respective Governments, it was agreed that a Joint High Commission should be appointed, composed of members named by each Government, to discuss the mode of settling the different questions which had arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affected the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's Possessions in North America; to arrange, also, for the removal of the differences which were existing and were generally known as the "Alabama"

Appointment of a Joint High Commission.



claims, and for the settlement of all other claims which had arisen out of acts committed during the Civil War.\*

Members  
of the  
Commis-  
sion.

583. Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald and Montague Bernard were appointed Commissioners by Her Majesty, and Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer R. Hoar and George H. Williams were appointed by the President of the United States.

Instruc-  
tions to  
Commis-  
sioners

584. In the instructions issued to Her Majesty's High Commissioners, the subjects to be discussed were enumerated as follow †:—

1. The Fisheries.
2. The free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and privilege of passage through the Canadian canals.
3. The transit of goods through Maine, and lumber trade down the River St. John.
4. The Manitoba boundary.
5. The claims on account of the "Alabama," "Shenandoah" and certain other cruisers of the so-styled Confederate States.
6. The San Juan water boundary.
7. The claims of British subjects arising out of the civil war.
8. The claims of the people of Canada on account of the Fenian raids.
9. The revision of the rules of marine neutrality.

Signing of  
Treaty of  
Washing-  
ton.

585. The Commission held their first meeting at Washington on 27th February, 1871, and met from time to time until the following 8th May, when what is known as the Treaty of Washington was signed in that city by the representatives of the two Governments. Its provisions were as follow:—

Alabama  
claims.

586. Articles I to XI, inclusive, arranged for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims.

Other  
claims.

587. Articles XII to XVII, inclusive, provided for the settlement of all claims, other than the above, arising out of the civil war, either by American citizens against the British Government, or by British subjects against the United States.

\* Correspondence between Sir E. Thornton and Secretary Fish, January, 1871.  
† Earl Granville to H. M. Commissioners, 9th February, 1871.





IX.  
 other claims which had  
 g the Civil War.\*

ir Stafford Northcote, Sir  
 acdonald and Montague  
 sioners by Her Majesty,  
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sive, provided for the  
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 zens against the British  
 s against the United

Secretary Fish, January, 1871.  
 ebruary, 1871.

588. Article XVIII gave the inhabitants of the United States the liberty, in common with British subjects, to take fish of any kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward Island, and the islands adjacent thereunto, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land thereon, and also on the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided they did not interfere with British fishermen, or the rights of private property, such liberty to apply solely to the sea fishery, the salmon, shad and all other river fisheries being reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

Fishing  
 liberties  
 given to  
 Americans.

589. Article XIX gave similar liberty, with similar restrictions, to British subjects to take fish on the eastern sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the United States, north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude. Such liberty in both cases only to continue as provided for in Article XXXIII.

Liberties  
 to British  
 subjects.

590. Article XX provided that the places reserved by the Reciprocity Treaty, should be likewise reserved under the preceding Articles.

591. Article XXI provided for the free admission into either country, during the continuance of the treaty, of fish oil and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries.

Free ad-  
 mission of  
 fish and  
 fish oil.

592. Article XXII provided for the appointment of commissioners to determine what, if any, sum should be paid to the British Government by the United States, in return for the privileges awarded under Article XVIII. Any sum of money awarded to be paid within twelve months after such award.

Provision  
 for ap-  
 pointment  
 of a Com-  
 mission.

593. Articles XXIII, XXIV, and XXV arranged by whom the commissioners should be appointed, where they should

To meet at  
 Halifax.



meet, viz., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and for the proceedings of the commission generally.

Free navigation of St. Lawrence.

594. By Article XXVI it was declared that the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be forever as free to American citizens as to British subjects, and a similar declaration was made with reference to the Rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine.

Of the Canadian canals.

595. By Article XXVII arrangements were made for the free use, by either parties, of the Canadian Canals and of the St. Clair Flats Canal, and the United States Government pledged itself to endeavor to secure for British subjects the use of the several State canals.

Of Lake Michigan

596. Article XXVIII provided for the free navigation of Lake Michigan by British subjects, during the continuance of the treaty.

Transport in bond.

597. Articles XXIX and XXX arranged for the transportation of goods in bond, through the United States and through Canada, and for the transport of goods free of duty by either country, along the inland system of navigation.

Export duty on American lumber.

598. By Article XXXI it was agreed that no export duty should be levied on any lumber or timber cut on American territory and floated down the River St. John, for shipment to the States from New Brunswick.

Newfoundland

599. Article XXXII provided for the extension of the treaty to Newfoundland.

Duration of Treaty.

600. By Article XXXIII it was declared that Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX, should take effect as soon as possible, and should continue in force for ten years, and further for two years, after notice of determination given by either party.

San Juan water boundary.

601. Articles XXXIV to XLII provided that the question of the San Juan water boundary should be submitted to the arbitration and award of the Emperor of Germany.





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Article XXX, should take  
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provided that the question  
should be submitted to the  
aperor of Germany

602. The terms of the treaty gave great dissatisfaction in Canada, principally on two grounds: Canadian objections to Treaty.

1. That the American Government had refused to entertain, and the British Government had declined to press, the Canadian claims for compensation for losses caused by the Fenian raids.

2. That the inshore fisheries had been given up to the Americans without any proper equivalent, and without the consent of Canada being first either asked or obtained.\*

603. These views were strongly represented in a report of the Committee of the Privy Council,\* forwarded to the Imperial authorities, which report Lord Kimberley, then Colonial Secretary, declined to discuss at any length, only repeating a former statement that "the reciprocal concession "of free fishing, with free impost of fish and fish oil, "together with the payment of such a sum of money as "might fairly represent the excess of value of the Colonial "over the American concession, seemed to Her Majesty's "Government to be an equitable solution of the difficulty."† Reply of the Colonial Secretary.

604. It was then proposed by the Canadian Government that the Imperial guarantee should be given for a loan of £4,000,000 sterling, to be applied towards the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the improvement of the canals. This proposal was modified by the British Government, and it was finally arranged that Her Majesty's Government should guarantee a loan of £2,500,000, to be applied to the purposes named, on the understanding that Canada abandoned all claims on England on account of the Fenian raids; the Canadian Government at the same time agreeing to take the necessary steps to give effect to those clauses of the treaty relative to Canada.‡ Adjustment of the difficulty.

\* Report of the Privy Council, 28th July, 1871.

† Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, 23rd November, 1871.

‡ Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, 15th April, 1872.





Geneva  
and San  
Juan  
awards.

605. In the meantime, the treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on 4th July, 1871, and under it, what is known as the Geneva Award, was made in the following year, by which Great Britain paid to the United States the sum of \$15,500,000, in settlement of the "Alabama" claims. In the same year the San Juan water boundary was decided by the Emperor of Germany, in favour of the United States.

Fishery  
clauses  
came into  
operation.

606. As regarded the fishery articles of the treaty, the necessary legislation was passed by the Dominion Government on the 14th June, 1872, by that of Prince Edward Island on the 29th of the same month, by the British Government on the 6th August following, and by the United States Congress on 25th February, 1873, and by a proclamation dated at Washington, the 7th of June, 1873, the following first of July was fixed as the day on which the articles should come formally into operation. American fishermen were, however, admitted to the inshore fisheries by both the Dominion and Prince Edward Island Governments from the 1st April, 1873.

Meeting  
of Com-  
mission  
at Halifax

607. Considerable time elapsed before any decisive action was taken under Articles XXII and XXIII of the treaty. In 1874 an attempt was made by the British Government to substitute an arrangement with respect to reciprocal free trade, but without avail (*see ante*, paragraph 350). Both in 1875 and 1876 the British Commissioner attended at Halifax, but the United States in each year failed to send their representative. In November, 1876, the Canadian Government impressed upon the Colonial Secretary the necessity of again calling the attention of the United States to the delays that had arisen,\* and in reply it was stated that a renewed and serious remonstrance would be presented by

\* Report of Committee of the Privy Council, 24th November, 1876.

† Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, 15th January, 1877.



was proclaimed by the  
th July, 1871, and under  
ward, was made in the  
tain paid to the United  
ettlement of the "Ala-  
r the San Juan water  
or of Germany, in favour

icles of the treaty, the  
the Dominion Govern-  
that of Prince Edward  
month, by the British  
wing, and by the United  
873, and by a proclama-  
th of June, 1873, the  
the day on which the  
o operation. American  
to the inshore fisheries  
Edward Island Govern-

fore any decisive action  
d XXIII of the treaty.  
the British Government  
spect to reciprocal free  
ragraph 350). Both in  
ner attended at Halifax,  
r failed to send their  
the Canadian Govern-  
Secretary the necessity  
e United States to the  
ly it was stated that a  
ould be presented by

th November, 1876.  
5th January, 1877.

the British Minister at Washington;† and finally the Com-  
missioners met at Halifax on 15th June, 1877.

608. The Commissioners were M. Maurice Delfosse, Bel-  
gian Minister at Washington (named by the Austrian Min-  
ister in London); Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg (named by the  
United States) and Hon. Sir Alex. T. Galt, K.C.M.G. (named  
by Her Majesty). Commis-  
sioners.

609. The Commission concluded its sittings on the 23rd Award.  
November, 1877, and awarded "the sum of five million five  
"hundred thousand dollars in gold to be paid by the Gov-  
"ernment of the United States to the Government of Her  
"Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the provisions of  
"the treaty."

610. To this award the American Commissioner dissented, Dissent of  
United  
States  
Commis-  
sioner.  
stating that, in his opinion, "the advantages arising to  
"Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington were greater  
"than the advantages conferred on the United States by the  
"said treaty, and that therefore he could not concur in the  
"conclusions announced by his colleagues. He also doubted  
"if the Commission could make an award without the  
"unanimous consent of its members."

611. Payment of the award was made by the United Payment  
of award.  
States in December, 1878, that Government at the same time  
declining to accept the result of the Commission as furnish-  
ing any just measure of value of participation by their  
citizens in the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces,  
protesting against such payment being considered as in any  
sense an acquiescence in such measures, or as warranting  
any inference to that effect.\*

612. On the 3rd March, 1883, a resolution was passed by Termina-  
tion of  
fishery  
clauses by  
United  
States.  
both Houses of Congress of the United States, directing the

\* United States Minister in London to Lord Salisbury.





President to give notice to the British Government that the provisions of Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and of Article XXX of the Treaty of Washington, would terminate at the expiration of 2 years next after the time of giving such notice, which was to be given on the 1st July, 1883, that being the first available day on which, according to the provisions of the treaty, it could be given. And such notice was accordingly given on the 2nd July, the 1st happening to fall on a Sunday.

Tempo-  
rary ar-  
range-  
ment,  
1885.

613. The fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty therefore ceased to be in force on the 1st July, 1885. In order, however, to avoid all difficulties which might otherwise arise from the termination of the fishing of 1885 in the midst of the season, a temporary arrangement was come to between the respective Governments by which the privileges of the treaty were extended to the close of the season of 1885. The rights and privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries were then once more limited by the provisions of Article I of the Convention of 1818.

Touch  
and trade  
permits.

614. Since the termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, a fresh question of contention has arisen between the Canadian and United States Governments, which has, to a certain extent, superseded the headland line dispute. In 1886 the United States' local authorities furnished their fishing vessels with free permits as trading vessels, claiming that thereby these vessels would be entitled to visit and do business as trading vessels at those places from which as fishing vessels they are, under the Treaty of 1818, excluded. The Canadian Government has refused to recognise this claim, contending that they are still fishing vessels, and therefore, under the Treaty, cannot trade; and 6 seizures of American vessels were made last year in consequence. The question has not yet been settled.



British Government that the  
p. XXV, inclusive, and of  
Washington, would terminate  
t after the time of giving  
iven on the 1st July, 1883,  
ay on which, according to  
ould be given. And such  
on the 2nd July, the 1st

Washington Treaty there-  
1st July, 1885. In order,  
s which might otherwise  
he fishing of 1885 in the  
arrangement was come to  
ents by which the privi-  
l to the close of the season  
eges of Americans in the  
were then once more lim-  
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on of contention has arisen  
ited States Governments,  
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ates' local authorities fur-  
h free permits as trading  
ie vessels would be entitled  
ng vessels at those places  
y are, under the Treaty of  
Government has refused to  
that they are still fishing-  
Treaty, cannot trade; and  
ere made last year in con-  
yet been settled.

## CHAPTER X.

### MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

615. Previous to the confederation of the Provinces, the Defence of Canada before Confederation. defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who for that purpose maintained troops in each Province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient service in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

616. After Confederation the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific Coast. With-  
drawal of  
Imperial  
troops.

617. By the British North America Act the Command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under sixty, not exempted or disqualified by law, this Department of  
Militia. population being divided into four classes, as follow :— The Militia Act.

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children. who con-  
stitute the  
Militia.





The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

Persons  
exempt  
from ser-  
vice.

618. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service except in case of war.

Number  
of men  
and pe-  
riod of  
drill.

619. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be 16 days and not less than eight days every year.

Active  
and re-  
serve mi-  
litia.

620. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine force. The active land and marine force is composed of men raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia of the time being.

Period of  
service.

621. The period of service is three years.

Military  
districts.

622. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant General.

Perma-  
nent corps

623. The permanent corps and schools of instruction consist of "A" Troop of Cavalry at Quebec, "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C.; "A," "B" and "C" Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton, N.B., St. Johns, Q., and Toronto, Ont., and a





those between the ages of 30 and 45, being widowers without children. Those between 18 and 45, being children.

those between 45 and 60.

are exempt from enrolment. Time: Judges, clergymen and members of religious denominations, professors in religious orders, the wardens and managers of lunatic asylums, persons who are the only son of a person being the only son of a person. Certain other persons are exempt in case of war.

to be trained and drilled. One thousand, except as specially provided, drill is to be 16 days and not more.

into active and reserve land and marine force is raised by voluntary enlistment or conscription of the whole of the militia of the time being.

three years.

led into twelve military districts. permanent military staff is maintained by a Deputy Adjutant

and schools of instruction conducted at Quebec, "A," "B" and "C" Infantry School Corps, "Q," and Toronto, Ont., and a

School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg. A fourth Infantry School Corps will be shortly formed at London, Ont. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men.

624. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The present number of cadets is 73, which number is likely to be shortly increased to 96. The total number of cadets who have joined has been 226, of whom 108 have graduated and 56 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army.

Royal  
Military  
College.

625. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service:—

Active  
militia,  
1886.

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA IN CANADA, 1886.

PROVINCE.	Dis- trict.	Cav- alry.	Field Artil- lery.	Garr- ison Artil- lery.	En- gin- eers.	In- fantry.	Total Dis- trict.	Total Prov- ince.
Ontario.....	1	187	240	112	.....	4,206	4,633	17,055
	2	418	240	45	.....	5,727	6,497	
	3	329	160	.....	.....	2,973	3,507	
	4	83	160	.....	.....	2,175	2,418	
Quebec.....	5	417	240	347	89	4,310	5,403	11,885
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430	2,430	
	7	96	80	270	.....	3,606	4,052	
	8	324	160	260	45	1,717	2,506	
New Brunswick.....	9	45	80	569	.....	2,952	3,646	2,506
Nova Scotia.....	10	45	80	.....	.....	1,266	1,391	3,646
Manitoba.....	11	.....	.....	180	.....	90	270	1,391
British Columbia.....	12	.....	.....	230	45	342	617	270
P. E. Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617
Total.....	.....	1,944	1,440	2,013	179	31,794	37,370	37,370
Royal Military College and Schools.....	.....	43	.....	332	.....	488	.....	863
Totals, 31st Dec., 1886.	.....	1,987	1,440	2,345	179	32,282	.....	38,233



There was an increase, it will be seen, in the total number of men of 883, as compared with 1885. The number of troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 48; batteries, 63½; and companies, 657½; making a total of 764.

**Militia expenditure, 1868-1886.** 626. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to \$1,178,659, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to \$2,851,895. The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Department of Militia since its establishment in 1868:—

## SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts. 1868 to 1886, inclusive.
	\$
Salaries, district staff .....	587,110
Military clothing and stores .....	1,329,594
Barrack accommodation, drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries .....	445,153
Drill instruction .....	785,716
Military schools .....	429,292
Annual drill .....	5,422,361
Ammunition .....	894,062
Military stores .....	999,913
Red River expeditionary force, and forces in the North-West .....	1,369,690
Batteries—Pay, &c., of "A," "B" and "C" .....	1,730,894
Royal Military College .....	513,196
Cavalry and infantry schools .....	478,553
Militia on active service, N. W. rebellion .....	4,549,773
Other expenditure .....	4,059,321
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>23,495,410</b>

**Pensions.** 627. The sums paid for militia pensions amounted to \$24,768, as follows:—

	Number of Pensioners.	Amount.
Pensioners, 1812-15 .....	383	\$14,110
" Fenian raids .....	25	3,853
" Rebellion, 1885 .....	51	6,805

**Gratuities** 628. Since the close of the fiscal year the number of pensioners of 1885 has been increased to 90. Gratuities to





will be seen, in the total number of troops with 1885. The number of troops was: troops, 43; batteries, 1, making a total of 764.

expenditure amounted to \$2,851,895. The following is a statement of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1868:—

EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

EXPENDITURE.	Amounts, 1868 to 1886, inclusive.
	\$
Salaries and allowances of officers and non-commissioned officers.....	587,110
Gratuities.....	1,320,504
Expenses of ranges and armouries.....	445,155
Expenses of barracks.....	785,716
Expenses of hospitals.....	429,292
Expenses of medical stores.....	5,422,361
Expenses of clothing.....	894,062
Expenses of food.....	909,913
Expenses of the North-West.....	1,369,690
Expenses of "C".....	1,730,804
Expenses of "D".....	513,156
Expenses of "E".....	478,553
Expenses of "F".....	4,549,773
Expenses of "G".....	4,059,321
	23,495,410

militia pensions amounted to

Number of Pensioners.	Amount.
383	\$14,110
25	3,853
51	6,805

the fiscal year the number of pensioners increased to 90. Gratuities to

the amount of \$43,876 were also paid to 166 persons for injuries received during the rebellion.

629. The following table, taken from a pamphlet recently published by the Militia Department, gives particulars of the different occasions on which the militia have been called upon for active service since 1868:—

ON WHAT OCCASION.	When.	Number Called Out.	Period they Remained under Arms.
Anticipated Fenian Raid, extending all along the frontier.	April —, '70	6,000 and 2 guns.	About 10 days.
Manitoba Contingent, under Colonel Wolseley (Red River Expedition).	May 1, '70	750, increased to 1,000.	1 year, and continued at reduced strength.
Fenian Raid—Eccles Hill, &c.....	{ June 24, '70 } { June —, '70 }	{ 13,480, with 18 guns. }	About 10 days.
St. John, N.B., anticipated riot.....	July 12, '76	45	1 day.
Grand Trunk Railway disturbance, employed at Belleville and along the line.	Dec. 31, '76	240	2 or 3 days.
Quebec riots, between ship labourers.	June 12, '78	1,300	"
Montreal, to maintain peace on July 12, 1878.	July 5, '78	3,000	Until after July 12.
Montreal, riots on Ottawa and Occidental Railway.	Aug. 31, '78	239	4 days.
Anticipated riots, St. Andrews, N.B., execution of T. Down.	Jan. 17, '79	45	2 or 3 days.
Quebec riots, ship labourers.....	Aug. 15, '79	800	"
Anticipated riots, Long Point, County of Norfolk, Ont., prize fight.	Jan. 18, '80	71	1 day.
Port Dover, County of Norfolk, Ont., to prevent prize fight.	May 12, '80	.....	1 "
Riot at Lingan Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., miners.	March 24, '83	100	2½ months.
Anticipated election riot at Rat Portage.	Sept. 25, '83	12	1 day.
Pontiac and Pacific Railway, at or near Aylmer, disturbance between farmers and labourers.	July 28, '84	45	1 "
To quell disturbance at Tamworth, Ont., railway labourers.	Oct. 6, '84	45	1 "
Anticipated riot at Winnipeg, Man.....	Nov. 11, '84	247	1 "
North-West Rebellion, on actual service	March —, '85	5,400	About 3 months
" force held in readiness	.....	1,140	12 days under canvas.
" in barracks at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Quebec, relieved by others from time to time, to make good deficiencies caused by permanent corps going on service.	Differ't dates	942	Different periods

\* Strong detachment of 39th Battalion and Company of 44th Battalion.  
† Portion of permanent artillery remaining till September, 1886.



## CHAPTER XI.

## BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

**Canadian currency.** 630. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

**Silver and gold coins.** 631. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada, were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

**Coins in circulation.** 632. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver twenty-five, twenty, ten and five cent pieces, and bronze one cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current.

**Paper currency.** 633. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations of \$4, \$2 and \$1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars.

**The Bank Acts and provisions** 634. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subsequent amending Acts, by which it is provided, amongst





XI.

# INGS BANKS.

money in the currency of  
Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be  
ing 100 cents in a dollar and  
Act the British sovereign,  
e legal tender for \$4.86½.

order of Her Majesty for  
ared to be legal tender to  
oper coins, similarly struck,  
ts. The gold eagle of the  
to be legal tender for ten  
es of the same for propor-

Canada are silver twenty-  
ces, and bronze one cent  
England. No twenty cent  
siderable time, and they  
irculation. Canada has no  
stated above, British and

ly by the Government are  
t \$1, and twenty-five cents  
k in the Dominion being  
um than five dollars, or for  
ive dollars.

ted banks of the Dominion  
Vic., chap. 5, and subse-  
it is provided, amongst

other things, That at least one hundred thousand dollars <sup>Capital paid up.</sup> of capital shall be *bond fide* paid up to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board before any incorporated bank shall commence business.

The amount of notes issued for circulation by any bank shall never exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, under a penalty varying with the amount of such excess. <sup>Amount of notes for circulation.</sup>

Any bank when making payment is compelled, if <sup>Part pay-</sup> requested, to pay the same or a part thereof, not exceeding <sup>ment to be in Do-</sup> sixty dollars, in Dominion notes, for \$1, \$2 or \$4 each. <sup>minion notes.</sup>

The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency. <sup>Notes to be a first charge.</sup>

No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least twenty per cent. of its paid up capital. <sup>Limit to dividend.</sup>

Monthly returns, certified by the President and General Manager, shall be made by every bank to the Government, according to the form and under the penalty provided by the Acts. <sup>Monthly returns.</sup>

Every bank shall, subject to a penalty, always hold at least half, if possible, of its cash revenues in Dominion notes, and never a less proportion than forty per cent. <sup>Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.</sup>

No person, firm or company, other than a bank incorporated under the above Acts, may use the title of bank, banking company, banking house, banking association or banking institution, without adding the words "not incorporated." <sup>Private banks.</sup>

635. There were forty-two incorporated banks that made <sup>Number of incor-</sup> returns to the Government on 30th June, 1886, distributed <sup>porated banks.</sup> as follows: 13 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 9 in Nova Scotia, 4 in New Brunswick, and one each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The banks are assigned to the Provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada, on the 30th June, 1885 and 1886:—





Bank  
statement  
1885 and  
1886.

## BANK STATEMENT. 30TH JUNE, 1885 AND 1886.

LIABILITIES.	1885.	1886.
	\$	\$
Capital paid up .....	61,821,158	61,841,395
Circulation .....	29,692,803	29,200,627
Deposits—		
Payable on demand .....	50,000,481	59,324,012
Payable after notice or on a fixed day .....	53,978,980	52,904,811
Held as security .....	677,193	762,940
Made by other banks .....	1,004,827	1,404,827
Due other banks or agencies .....	2,853,499	3,615,231
Other liabilities .....	302,003	335,232
Total liabilities .....	138,510,200	147,547,632
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes .....	17,412,479	18,110,224
Notes of and cheques on other banks .....	5,611,686	6,730,621
Due from agencies and other banks .....	13,575,682	19,815,650
Dominion debentures or stocks .....	945,448	4,733,312
Other Government securities .....	2,809,826	3,407,407
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments .....	6,112,297	3,039,099
Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held .....	12,647,851	12,678,919
Loans to municipal and other corporations .....	20,455,711	15,503,366
Loans to or deposits made in other banks .....	535,703	757,511
Discounts .....	124,854,226	131,559,202
Debts overdue, not secured .....	2,415,221	1,431,307
" secured .....	2,473,991	1,735,492
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks .....	2,141,495	2,148,913
Bank premises .....	3,235,514	3,511,364
Other assets .....	2,007,518	3,253,362
Total assets .....	217,264,655	228,422,353

The proportion of liabilities to assets was slightly larger in 1886, being 64·59 per cent. against 63·75 per cent. in 1885. The amount on deposit showed an increase of \$8,335,198, discounts an increase of \$6,704,976, and overdue debts a decrease of \$1,722,413, or 35 per cent.

Proportions of  
assets and  
liabilities.

636. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1886:—



JUNE, 1885 AND 1886.

	1885.	1886.
	\$	\$
.....	61,821,158	61,841,395
.....	29,692,803	29,200,627
.....	50,000,481	59,324,012
.....	53,978,980	52,904,811
.....	677,103	762,940
.....	1,004,827	1,404,827
.....	2,853,499	3,615,231
.....	302,603	335,232
.....	138,510,300	147,547,682
.....	17,412,479	18,110,224
.....	5,611,686	6,739,621
.....	13,575,682	19,815,650
.....	945,448	4,733,312
.....	2,809,826	3,407,407
.....	6,112,297	3,039,099
.....	12,647,851	12,678,919
.....	20,455,711	15,503,366
.....	535,703	757,511
.....	124,854,226	131,559,202
.....	2,415,221	1,431,307
.....	2,473,991	1,735,492
.....	2,141,495	2,148,913
.....	3,235,514	3,511,964
.....	2,007,518	3,253,362
.....	217,264,655	228,422,353

to assets was slightly  
ent. against 63·75 per cent.  
sit showed an increase of  
of \$6,704,976, and overdue  
35 per cent.

shows the proportions of  
and liabilities to the total  
and 1886 :—

## BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

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## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

ITEMS.	1868.	1877.	1886.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Liabilities—			
Notes in circulation .....	18·99	19·22	19·79
Deposits .....	75·03	75·03	76·57
Assets—			
Specie and Dominion notes .....	11·40	8·29	7·92
Debts due to the banks .....	70·26	77·31	72·98

637. The rate of interest allowed on deposit by the banks is in most cases 3 per cent. Rate of interest.

638. The next table gives the paid up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Acts :— Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1886.

## PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit	Liabilities.	Assets.	Per- centage of Liabili- ties to Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1868 ...	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	43,722,647	77,872,257	56·15
1869 ...	30,981,074	9,063,198	38,823,332	48,380,967	83,565,027	57·89
1870 ...	32,050,597	14,167,948	50,767,099	66,330,393	102,147,293	65·13
1871 ...	36,415,210	18,339,833	55,763,066	77,486,706	121,014,395	64·03
1872 ...	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	94,224,644	151,772,876	62·08
1873 ...	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	98,296,677	168,519,745	58·33
1874 ...	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	117,656,218	188,417,005	62·44
1875 ...	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	101,371,845	184,441,108	54·96
1876 ...	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	101,686,717	184,421,514	55·13
1877 ...	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	95,004,254	174,375,603	54·43
1878 ...	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	95,641,008	175,473,086	54·50
1879 ...	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	93,375,749	170,446,074	54·78
1880 ...	60,584,789	20,186,176	84,818,804	108,833,271	181,741,074	59·88
1881 ...	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	125,063,546	198,967,278	62·85
1882 ...	58,739,980	32,229,937	113,820,495	153,001,994	229,271,064	66·73
1883 ...	61,404,554	32,211,945	107,148,664	145,296,836	226,803,491	64·06
1884 ...	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594,253	140,973,233	223,855,601	62·97
1885 ...	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	138,510,300	217,264,655	63·75
1886 ...	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,761	147,547,682	228,422,353	64·59





Increase  
during the  
period.

639. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 15 less than in 1886, and the following are the proportions of increase under the several heads, between those years:—Increase in amount of paid up capital, 104 per cent. ; in notes in circulation, 251 per cent. ; in amount on deposit, 244 per cent. ; in liabilities, 237 per cent. ; and in assets, 193 per cent. The proportion of liabilities to assets was higher in 1886 than in any other year, with the exception of 1870 and 1882, and was lowest in 1877.

Reserve  
fund.

640. The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th June, 1886, was \$17,690,141. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed.

Total  
amount  
on deposit

641. The total amount of money on deposit in 1886 in the Chartered Banks, Post Office and Government Savings Banks, Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, and in the hands of Loan Companies, was \$174,777,793, equal to the sum of \$36'46 per head of population.

Dividends  
and prices  
1886.

642. The following table gives the share value, paid up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto in 1886, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange:—



## BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

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Stocks.	Share.	Capital Paid up.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Prices during Year.	
				High-est.	Low-est.
Banks—	\$	\$	per cent.		
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	5	240½	204
Ontario.....	100	1,500,000	3	122½	108½
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	4	129	128
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	4	210	185½
Merchants'.....	100	5,799,200	3½	132	115½
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	3½	134	115½
Imperial.....	100	1,500,000	4	139	133
Federal.....	100	1,250,000	3	114½	101½
Dominion.....	50	1,500,000	5	221	204
Standard.....	50	1,000,000	3½	129	119½
Hamilton.....	100	999,500	4	138	134
Loan Companies—					
Canada Permanent.....	50	2,200,000	6	215	205½
Freehold.....	100	1,000,000	5	171½	166
Western Canada.....	50	1,300,000	5	191	187
Union.....	50	600,000	4	136	130
Canada Landed Credit.....	50	663,990	4	130	123
Banking and Loan Association.....	25	750,000	3	115	105
Imperial Loan and Investment.....	100	625,000	3½	119½	112½
Farmers' Loan and Savings.....	50	611,430	3½	123	166
London and Canada Loan and Agency	50	550,000	5	163	148
National Investment.....	100	418,000	3	108½	102
Peoples' Loan.....	50	490,566	3½	117	106½
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co.....	50	477,209	3½	50	40
London and Ontario.....	100	450,000	3½	118½	116½
Land Security Co.....	25	230,000	5	202	172
Manitoba Loan.....	100	312,031	4	92	90
Huron and Erie.....	50	1,100,000	4½	160½	156
Dominion Savings and Loan.....	50	862,400	3½	117½	112
Ontario Loan and Debenture.....	50	1,200,000	4	120	118
Hamilton Provident.....	100	1,100,000	3½	128	121
Ontario Investment Association.....	50	634,715	4	121½	116½
British Canadian Loan and Investment	100	267,066	3	105	101
Miscellaneous—					
British America.....	50	500,000	8	127	93½
Western Assurance.....	40	400,000	9	167½	129
Consumers' Gas.....	50	1,000,000	5	198	169½
Dominion Telegraph.....					
Montreal.....	40	2,000,000	4	124	100½
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.....					
North-West Land Co.....	24	7,300,000		84½	60

643. Among the various methods of estimating a nation's progress in wealth, comparisons of the amount at risk for fire and life insurance, are perhaps as accurate as any, it being well known that people insure far more generally in

Means of  
estimat-  
ing pro-  
gress in  
wealth.





proportion to their ability to pay the premiums, than to their poverty, and an increase, therefore, in the amount at risk, means an increase in the premium paying power of the people.

Increase  
in wealth  
since  
1867.

644. The following figures, therefore, cannot but be considered as affording very satisfactory and reliable proof of the large increase in the national wealth since Confederation:—

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNTS AT RISK,  
1869 TO 1885.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	Fire Insurance.	Life Insurance.
	\$	\$
1869 .....	188,359,809	35,680,082
1870 .....	191,594,586	42,694,712
1871 .....	228,453,784	45,825,935
1872 .....	251,722,940	67,234,684
1873 .....	278,754,835	77,500,896
1874 .....	306,848,219	85,716,325
1875 .....	364,421,029	84,560,752
1876 .....	454,608,180	84,344,916
1877 .....	420,342,681	85,687,903
1878 .....	409,899,701	84,751,937
1879 .....	407,357,995	86,273,702
1880 .....	411,563,271	90,280,293
1881 .....	462,210,968	103,290,932
1882 .....	526,856,478	115,042,048
1883 .....	572,264,041	124,196,875
1884 .....	605,507,789	135,453,726
1885 .....	611,794,479	149,962,146
1886 .....	586,773,022	171,309,688

The amount at risk against fire has, it will be seen, increased \$200,000,000 in the last six years, and the amount of life insurance has almost doubled itself since 1880, when the depression began to pass away.

Business  
failures in  
Canada.

645. The following figures with reference to business failures in Canada during the last ten years can only be considered as approximate, but are accurate enough to give a general idea of the improvement in trade during that period:—





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premium paying power of

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actory and reliable proof  
ional wealth since Con-

#### CANADA—AMOUNTS AT RISK,

Fire Insurance.	Life Insurance.
\$	\$
188,359,809	35,680,082
191,594,586	42,694,712
228,453,784	45,825,935
251,722,940	67,234,684
278,754,835	77,500,896
306,848,219	85,716,325
364,421,029	84,560,752
454,008,180	84,344,916
430,342,681	85,087,903
409,899,701	84,751,937
407,367,985	86,273,702
411,563,271	90,280,293
462,210,968	103,290,932
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#### BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

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##### BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1877 TO 1886.

1877.....	\$25,523,000	1882.....	\$8,587,000
1878.....	23,908,000	1883.....	15,872,000
1879.....	29,347,000	1884.....	18,939,000
1880.....	7,988,000	1885.....	8,743,000
1881.....	5,751,000	1886.....	10,387,000

646. The system of Post Office Savings Banks was first established in the United Kingdom, and proved so successful that it has been almost universally adopted by other nations.

Post Office  
Savings  
Banks.

647. The principal object of the system is to encourage the habit of saving among the working classes by providing a place where they can deposit their surplus earnings at a fair rate of interest and with absolute security, no practical limit being made to the smallness of the deposit. This latter provision is one of the main features of the scheme, as the ordinary banks do not value this class of business, and in many cases will not receive deposits under a sum which would compel many people to hoard their money for a length of time, before they could save enough to place it in a position of safety.

Object of  
the system

648. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of this system in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation as regards the Savings Banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than \$1 and must not exceed \$300 in any one year, neither must the total amount on deposit exceed \$1,000.

Provi-  
sions un-  
der Post  
Office Act.

649. Government Savings Banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of \$1,000. The number of offices under this system is 50, viz., 29 in Nova Scotia, 14 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 3 in British Columbia.

Govern-  
ment Sa-  
vings  
Banks.



Rate of  
interest.

650. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is four per cent.

Progress  
of the Post  
Office  
system.

651. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was \$204,589. On the 30th June, 1886, there were 392 offices open, 80,870 depositors, 126,322 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was \$17,159,372. Almost the whole of this enormous increase has taken place during the last seven years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only \$3,105,190, the average annual increase during that period having been \$2,007,740. The average amount of each deposit received has slightly decreased, having been \$60.52, or 37 cents less than in 1885. The average amount to the credit of each account was \$212.18.

Number  
of offices.

652. The number of offices in proportion to the estimated population of the two Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, is one to every 9,044 inhabitants, the amount on deposit averages \$4.84 per head, and the proportion of depositors to population is one to every 43 persons. On 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there are now 19 offices in the former and 13 in the latter Province.

Post Office  
Savings  
Banks in  
United  
Kingdom.

653. In the United Kingdom, in 1885, the depositors in Post Office Savings Banks were 3,535,650 in number, the average amount at the credit of each account was \$65.65, the amount at deposit averaged \$6.32 per head of population, the number of offices was one to every 4,528 inhabitants, and the proportion of depositors to population was one to every 10 persons.

Deposits  
according  
to occu-  
pations.

654. According to a table compiled in 1884 by Mr. Stewart, Superintendent of these banks in the Post Office Depart-





id in both classes of savings

went into operation on the  
were opened ; at the close  
June, 1868, there were 2,102  
een made, and the amount on  
30th June, 1886, there were  
rs, 126,322 deposits had been  
total amount on deposit was  
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proportion to the estimated  
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each account was \$65.65, the  
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to every 4,528 inhabitants,  
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piled in 1884 by Mr. Stewart,  
in the Post Office Depart-

# BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

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ment, the following were the occupations of the depositors  
at that time, and the several amounts to their credit. The  
average amounts have been added in this office. Though  
the figures would be changed, it is not probable that the  
proportions have since varied to any great extent :—

OCCUPATION.	Number of Deposit- ors.	Amount to the credit of each Class.	Average of each Class.
		\$	\$
Farmers.....	14,000	4,722,000	337
Mechanics.....	7,850	1,422,000	181
Trust accounts and children .....	5,500	170,000	31
Labourers, including sailors .....	4,270	724,000	170
Clerks.....	3,900	522,000	174
Tradesmen.....	1,600	468,000	292
Farm and other male servants.....	1,470	277,000	188
Professional .....	1,572	392,000	249
Miscellaneous .....	1,680	215,000	128
Married women.....	12,000	2,350,000	196
Single ".....	10,500	1,275,000	121
Widows.....	3,240	708,000	219

655. The large number of accounts held in the names of women, particularly married women, Mr. Stewart attributes, to the difficulty farmers and artisans have in leaving their work, and that consequently the accounts are opened in the names of their wives or other female members of their families, but it may well be that, as regards married women more particularly, a more important reason is to be found in the fact that, especially in rural districts, it is the woman who has received the best education, who keeps the accounts, and who consequently attends to the banking of savings ; besides the number of cases in which if it was not for the woman's more careful disposition, there would be no savings at all.

656. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion.

657. The following table is a complete record of the annual transactions in both Post Office and Government Savings Banks in every Province since Confederation :—



STATEMENT of the Annual Transactions of the Post  
 July, 1867, to  
 POST OFFICE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITS.		
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	204,588	212,507	939	213,446
1869.....	856,814	927,885	21,094	1,153,568
1870.....	1,588,848	1,347,901	48,689	2,253,404
1871.....	2,497,259	1,917,576	84,273	3,599,698
1872.....	3,096,590	2,261,631	116,174	4,875,065
1873.....	3,207,051	2,306,918	126,932	5,539,350
1874.....	3,204,965	2,340,284	126,273	5,673,608
1875.....	2,926,090	1,942,346	120,758	5,288,069
1876.....	2,740,952	1,726,204	110,116	4,762,410
1877.....	2,639,937	1,521,000	104,067	4,266,020
1878.....	2,754,484	1,724,371	103,834	4,468,142
1879.....	3,105,190	1,973,243	110,912	4,838,639
1880.....	3,945,669	2,720,216	136,075	5,961,482
1881.....	6,208,226	4,175,042	184,904	8,305,615
1882.....	9,473,661	6,435,989	291,065	12,935,280
1883.....	11,976,237	6,826,266	407,305	16,707,232
1884.....	13,245,552	6,441,439	477,487	18,895,163
1885.....	15,090,540	7,098,459	539,560	20,883,572
1886.....		7,645,227	607,075	23,342,842

## GOVERNMENT

NOVA

1868.....	644,687	202,311	25,152	872,150
1869.....	669,637	227,128	26,303	923,069
1870.....	722,419	298,217	29,926	1,050,563
1871.....	835,048	379,864	34,848	1,249,761
1872.....	943,340	418,909	39,753	1,402,004
1873.....	1,045,353	822,099	45,195	1,912,648
1874.....	1,256,529	1,070,427	54,097	2,381,054
1875.....	1,530,981	1,201,708	63,551	2,796,241
1876.....	1,610,254	1,208,548	64,922	2,883,725
1877.....	1,672,038	1,567,305	72,261	3,311,605
1878.....	1,945,294	1,606,962	81,293	3,633,551
1879.....	2,210,019	1,974,757	91,867	4,276,643
1880.....	2,499,406	2,406,735	107,815	5,013,958
1881.....	3,016,355	2,961,021	137,771	6,115,148
1882.....	4,217,204	2,585,309	176,337	6,978,852
1883.....	5,101,043	2,569,298	207,048	7,877,389
1884.....	5,790,633	2,473,295	233,968	8,497,917
1885.....	6,493,277	3,052,329	268,481	9,814,089
1886.....	7,589,053	3,109,668	311,454	11,010,177





Transactions of the Post  
July, 1867, to  
POST OFFICE

DEPOSITS.	
Interest Allowed.	Total.
\$	\$
939	213,446
21,094	1,153,568
48,689	2,253,404
84,273	3,590,698
116,174	4,875,065
126,932	5,530,350
126,273	5,673,608
120,758	5,268,069
110,116	4,762,410
104,067	4,366,020
103,834	4,168,142
110,912	4,838,639
136,075	5,961,482
184,904	8,305,615
291,065	12,935,280
407,305	16,707,232
477,487	18,895,163
539,560	20,883,572
607,075	23,342,842

GOVERNMENT  
NOVA

25,152	872,150
26,303	923,069
29,926	1,050,563
34,848	1,249,761
39,753	1,402,004
45,195	1,912,648
54,097	2,381,054
63,551	2,796,241
64,922	2,883,725
72,261	3,311,605
81,293	3,633,551
91,867	4,276,643
107,615	5,013,958
137,171	6,115,148
176,337	6,978,852
207,048	7,877,389
233,968	8,497,917
268,481	9,814,089
311,454	11,010,177

Office and Government Savings Banks, from 1st  
30th June, 1886.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Withdrawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.
\$		\$	\$	\$	
8,857		204,588			
+ 940,122	440.4	296,754	856,814	+ 652,226	318.8
+ 1,099,836	95.3	664,555	1,588,848	+ 732,034	85.4
+ 1,337,294	59.3	1,093,438	2,497,259	+ 908,411	57.1
+ 1,284,367	35.7	1,778,563	3,096,500	+ 599,241	23.9
+ 655,285	13.4	2,323,299	3,207,051	+ 110,551	3.5
+ 143,258	2.5	2,468,643	3,204,965	— 2,086	0.0
— 405,539	7.1	2,341,979	2,926,090	— 278,875	8.7
— 505,659	9.5	2,021,457	2,740,952	— 185,138	6.3
— 396,390	8.3	1,726,082	2,639,937	— 101,015	3.6
+ 102,122	2.3	1,713,658	2,754,484	+ 114,517	4.3
+ 370,497	8.2	1,733,448	3,105,190	+ 350,706	12.7
+ 1,122,843	23.2	2,015,813	3,945,069	+ 840,479	27.0
+ 2,344,133	39.3	2,097,389	6,208,226	+ 2,262,557	57.3
+ 4,622,665	55.7	3,461,619	9,473,661	+ 3,265,435	52.6
+ 3,771,952	29.1	4,730,995	11,976,237	+ 2,502,576	26.4
+ 2,187,931	13.1	5,649,611	13,245,552	+ 1,269,515	10.6
+ 1,988,409	10.5	5,793,031	15,090,540	+ 1,844,988	13.9
+ 2,459,270	11.3	6,183,470	17,159,372	+ 2,068,832	13.1

## SAVINGS BANKS.

## SCOTIA.

50,919	5.8	202,513	669,637		
+ 127,404	13.8	200,649	722,419	+ 52,782	7.8
+ 199,198	18.9	215,515	835,048	+ 112,629	15.6
+ 152,243	12.1	306,420	943,340	+ 108,292	12.9
+ 510,644	36.4	356,050	1,045,353	+ 102,013	10.8
+ 468,406	24.5	850,073	1,256,529	+ 211,176	20.2
+ 415,187	17.4	1,185,987	1,530,981	+ 274,452	21.8
+ 87,484	3.1	1,211,687	1,672,038	+ 79,273	5.1
+ 427,880	14.8	1,366,311	1,945,294	+ 61,784	3.8
+ 321,946	9.7	1,423,531	2,210,019	+ 264,725	16.3
+ 643,092	17.7	1,777,237	2,499,406	+ 289,387	13.1
+ 737,315	17.2	1,997,602	3,016,355	+ 516,949	20.6
+ 1,101,190	21.9	1,897,944	4,217,204	+ 1,200,849	39.8
+ 863,704	14.1	1,877,808	5,101,043	+ 883,839	20.9
+ 898,537	12.8	2,086,756	5,790,633	+ 689,590	13.5
+ 620,528	7.8	2,004,639	6,493,277	+ 702,644	12.1
+ 1,316,172	15.4	2,225,035	7,589,053	+ 1,095,776	16.8
+ 1,196,088	12.2	2,417,056	8,593,121	+ 1,004,068	13.2





## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

NEW

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITS.		
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	777,359	90,682	40,925	908,967
1869.....	813,581	96,010	43,224	952,816
1870.....	872,105	164,263	47,200	1,083,569
1871.....	987,521	176,804	53,408	1,217,733
1872.....	{ 1,128,696 }	448,358	58,648	1,674,120
1873.....	38,417			
1874.....	1,001,523	630,903	32,802	1,665,228
1875.....	992,848	717,758	43,313	1,753,920
1876.....	1,151,743	706,532	47,735	1,906,011
1877.....	1,195,704	686,799	46,909	1,929,413
1878.....	1,189,427	768,127	48,063	2,005,618
1879.....	1,279,479	1,738,188	70,634	3,083,303
1880.....	1,790,196	979,569	68,890	2,838,655
1881.....	1,705,781	1,024,485	70,139	2,800,407
1882.....	1,911,948	1,346,276	86,873	3,345,098
1883.....	2,611,517	1,411,829	115,086	4,138,432
1884.....	3,362,789	1,426,610	139,980	4,929,381
1885.....	3,896,287	1,277,579	157,527	5,331,395
1886.....	4,306,703	1,343,396	176,299	5,826,397
1887.....	4,821,715	1,518,689	199,642	6,540,047

TOR

1872.....		185,430	2,250	187,680
1873.....	88,623	148,563	3,943	241,130
1874.....	113,153	228,724	5,591	347,469
1875.....	167,682	205,009	5,628	378,320
1876.....	158,540	188,928	6,329	353,790
1877.....	167,789	182,732	6,434	356,956
1878.....	154,981	236,190	7,064	398,236
1879.....	189,220	234,565	8,383	432,169
1880.....	222,467	260,595	9,679	492,742
1881.....	259,861	506,405	15,575	781,841
1882.....	483,140	440,903	19,420	943,464
1883.....	581,886	408,361	23,665	1,013,913
1884.....	673,820	424,231	26,821	1,124,874
1885.....	758,331	410,593	30,069	1,198,994
1886.....	810,065	407,681	32,619	1,250,356



GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

NEW

DEPOSITS.

Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
\$	\$	\$
90,682	40,925	908,967
96,010	43,224	952,816
164,263	47,200	1,083,569
76,804	53,408	1,217,733
148,358	58,648	1,674,120
130,903	32,802	1,665,228
717,758	43,313	1,753,920
96,532	47,735	1,906,011
86,799	46,909	1,929,413
68,127	48,063	2,005,618
38,188	70,634	3,083,303
79,569	68,890	2,838,655
24,485	70,139	2,800,407
46,276	86,973	3,346,098
11,829	115,086	4,138,432
26,610	139,980	4,939,361
77,579	157,527	5,331,395
43,396	176,299	5,826,397
18,689	199,642	6,540,047

TOR

15,430	2,250	187,680
8,563	3,943	241,130
8,724	5,591	347,469
5,009	5,628	378,320
8,928	6,329	353,799
2,732	6,434	356,956
6,190	7,064	398,236
4,565	8,383	432,169
0,595	9,679	492,742
6,405	15,575	781,841
0,903	19,420	943,464
8,361	23,665	1,013,913
4,231	26,821	1,124,874
0,593	30,069	1,198,994
7,681	32,619	1,250,356

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

BANKS—Continued.

BRUNSWICK.

Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	Withdrawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.		
\$		\$	\$	\$			
+	43,849	4·8	95,386	813,581			
+	130,753	13·7	80,711	872,105	+	58,524	7·1
+	134,164	12·3	96,048	987,521	+	115,416	13·2
+	456,387	37·4	89,037	1,128,696	+	141,175	14·2
—	8,892	0·5	672,597	1,001,523	—	127,173	11·2
+	88,692	5·3	672,380	992,848	—	8,675	0·8
+	152,091	8·6	602,176	1,151,743	+	158,895	16·0
+	23,402	1·2	710,306	1,195,704	+	43,961	3·8
+	76,205	3·9	739,986	1,189,427	—	6,277	0·5
+	1,077,685	53·7	726,138	1,279,479	+	90,052	7·5
—	244,648	7·9	1,293,106	1,790,196	+	510,717	39·9
—	38,248	1·3	1,132,874	1,705,781	—	84,415	4·7
+	544,691	19·5	888,458	1,911,948	+	206,167	12·1
+	793,334	23·7	733,581	2,611,517	+	699,569	36·5
+	790,949	19·1	775,042	3,362,789	+	751,272	28·7
+	402,014	8·1	1,033,093	3,896,287	+	533,498	15·8
+	495,002	9·2	1,024,692	4,306,703	+	410,416	10·5
+	713,650	12·2	1,004,681	4,821,715	+	515,012	11·9
			1,047,698	5,492,348	+	670,633	13·9

ONT.

+	53,450	28·4	99,057	88,623	+	24,530	27·6
+	106,339	44·1	127,976	113,153	+	54,529	48·1
+	30,851	8·8	179,786	167,682	+	9,142	5·4
—	24,521	6·4	219,779	158,540	—	9,249	5·8
+	3,157	0·8	186,009	167,789	+	12,808	7·6
+	41,280	11·5	201,974	154,981	+	34,239	22·0
+	33,033	8·5	209,702	222,467	+	33,247	17·5
+	60,573	14·0	232,881	259,861	+	37,394	16·8
+	289,006	58·6	298,701	483,140	+	223,279	85·9
+	161,623	20·6	361,577	581,886	+	98,746	20·4
+	70,440	7·4	340,092	673,820	+	91,934	15·8
+	110,961	10·9	366,542	758,331	+	84,511	12·5
+	74,120	6·5	388,938	810,055	+	51,724	6·8
+	51,362	4·3	362,693	887,662	+	77,607	9·6





## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

WINNI

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITS.		
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1872.....	—	32,590	183	32,773
1873.....	18,732	133,543	2,193	154,470
1874.....	58,974	93,009	2,407	154,392
1875.....	60,504	68,329	1,990	130,823
1876.....	44,191	53,299	1,648	99,139
1877.....	40,685	32,135	1,362	74,183
1878.....	32,053	64,404	1,290	97,748
1879.....	41,506	108,157	2,040	151,705
1880.....	75,264	208,830	3,748	287,844
1881.....	118,299	310,129	5,349	433,778
1882.....	192,511	1,018,006	12,597	1,223,115
1883.....	558,629	735,914	20,404	1,314,917
1884.....	585,200	579,133	23,862	1,188,196
1885.....	653,511	444,918	25,351	1,123,782
1886.....	686,927	599,668	29,782	1,316,378

BRITISH

1873.....	—	707,807	9,757	717,564
1874.....	536,663	907,653	35,048	1,479,365
1875.....	757,530	1,027,369	45,444	1,830,344
1876.....	989,869	873,147	46,461	1,809,478
1877.....	927,954	898,596	47,063	1,873,614
1878.....	1,017,369	1,451,975	57,277	2,526,622
1879.....	1,140,511	920,790	56,108	2,117,411
1880.....	1,179,402	937,336	58,940	2,175,680
1881.....	1,284,169	1,004,393	57,000	2,345,563
1882.....	1,509,723	1,048,612	60,955	2,619,291
1883.....	1,795,219	1,306,842	74,380	3,176,442
1884.....	2,137,500	1,431,701	85,002	3,654,204
1885.....	2,347,465	1,110,271	84,478	3,542,215
1886.....	2,223,692	1,179,714	83,669	3,487,077



GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

WINNI

DEPOSITS.		
Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
\$	\$	\$
32,590	183	32,773
133,543	2,193	154,470
93,009	2,407	154,392
68,329	1,990	130,823
53,299	1,648	99,139
32,135	1,362	74,183
64,404	1,290	97,748
108,157	2,040	151,705
208,830	3,748	287,844
310,129	5,349	433,778
108,006	12,597	1,223,115
735,914	20,404	1,314,917
579,133	23,862	1,188,196
444,918	25,351	1,123,782
599,668	29,782	1,316,378

BRITISH

707,807	9,757	717,564
907,653	35,048	1,479,365
1,027,369	45,444	1,830,344
873,147	46,461	1,809,478
898,596	47,063	1,873,614
1,451,975	57,277	2,526,622
920,790	56,108	2,117,411
937,336	58,940	2,175,680
1,004,393	57,000	2,345,563
1,048,612	60,955	2,619,291
1,396,842	74,380	3,176,442
1,431,701	85,002	3,654,204
1,110,271	84,478	3,542,215
1,179,714	83,669	3,487,077

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

BANKS—Continued.

PRG.

Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	Withdrawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
\$		\$	\$	\$	
121,687	371.0	14,040	18,732	40,242	214.0
78	0.0	95,495	58,974	1,530	2.5
23,469	15.2	86,632	60,504	16,313	26.9
31,684	24.2	58,453	44,191	3,506	7.9
24,956	25.2	42,130	32,053	8,632	21.2
23,565	31.7	56,241	41,506	9,453	29.4
53,957	55.2	76,440	75,264	33,758	81.3
136,139	89.7	169,544	118,299	43,035	57.2
145,934	50.6	241,267	192,511	74,212	62.7
789,337	181.0	664,486	558,629	366,118	190.0
91,832	7.5	729,747	585,200	26,571	4.7
126,751	9.6	534,684	653,511	68,311	11.6
64,414	5.4	436,855	686,927	33,416	5.1
192,596	17.1	424,636	891,742	204,815	29.8

COLUMBIA.

761,801	106.0	180,900	536,663	220,867	41.1
350,979	23.7	721,835	757,530	132,339	17.4
20,868	1.1	940,475	880,869	38,085	4.2
64,136	3.5	881,523	927,964	89,415	9.6
655,008	34.8	856,245	1,017,369	123,142	12.1
499,211	16.2	1,386,110	1,140,511	38,891	3.4
58,269	2.7	938,008	1,179,402	104,767	8.8
169,883	7.8	891,510	1,284,169	225,554	17.5
273,728	11.6	835,839	1,795,219	285,496	18.9
557,151	21.3	824,071	1,509,723	342,281	19.0
477,762	15.0	1,038,942	2,137,500	209,965	9.8
111,989	3.0	1,306,738	2,347,465	123,772	5.2
55,138	1.5	1,318,522	2,223,692	34,565	1.5
		1,297,949	2,189,127		



## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

PRINCE ED

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITS.		
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	249,941	190,115	14,032	454,089
1875.....	336,852	361,339	13,546	711,737
1876.....	346,530	211,949	22,300	570,779
1877.....	305,269	462,679	14,970	782,919
1878.....	401,514	273,636	16,254	690,405
1879.....	371,074	331,450	15,374	717,899
1880.....	420,169	402,211	18,403	840,783
1881.....	516,652	366,414	21,303	904,370
1882.....	614,348	585,772	27,551	1,227,671
1883.....	895,432	620,363	39,907	1,555,702
1884.....	1,159,428	621,689	49,449	1,830,567
1885.....	1,412,694	808,969	61,027	2,282,691
1886.....	1,757,090	697,645	71,376	2,526,112

## GRAND TOTALS, POST OFFICE AND

1868.....	1,422,046	505,501	67,017	1,994,565
1869.....	1,687,807	1,251,023	90,622	3,029,453
1870.....	2,451,339	1,810,382	125,816	4,387,538
1871.....	3,411,418	2,474,244	172,530	6,058,194
1872.....	4,607,714	3,346,920	217,009	8,171,644
1873.....	5,250,733	4,749,835	220,824	10,221,393
1874.....	6,415,163	5,547,972	280,764	12,243,900
1875.....	7,210,260	5,512,634	298,654	13,021,549
1876.....	7,171,181	4,948,876	288,688	12,408,745
1877.....	7,044,118	5,432,575	294,224	12,770,918
1878.....	7,470,630	7,090,729	336,650	14,898,010
1879.....	8,497,013	6,522,533	353,577	15,373,124
1880.....	9,207,683	7,960,411	404,803	17,572,898
1881.....	11,055,956	10,669,681	508,778	22,231,416
1882.....	15,836,612	13,526,422	703,013	30,066,108
1883.....	21,768,662	13,893,656	912,692	36,575,010
1884.....	26,219,107	13,249,070	1,054,139	40,522,318
1885.....	29,217,536	14,268,938	1,185,207	44,671,742
1886.....	32,979,976	15,158,295	1,335,620	49,472,992





# GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

PRINCE ED

## DEPOSITS.

	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	\$	\$
15	14,032	454,089
39	13,546	711,737
49	22,300	570,779
79	14,970	782,919
36	15,254	690,405
50	15,374	717,899
11	18,403	840,783
14	21,303	904,370
72	27,551	1,227,671
33	39,907	1,555,702
39	49,449	1,830,567
39	61,027	2,282,691
5	71,376	2,526,112

## TOTALS, POST OFFICE AND

1	67,017	1,994,565
3	90,622	3,029,453
2	125,816	4,387,538
4	172,530	6,058,194
0	217,009	8,171,644
5	220,824	10,221,393
2	280,764	12,243,900
4	298,654	13,021,549
6	288,688	12,408,745
5	294,224	12,770,918
9	336,650	14,898,010
3	353,577	15,373,124
1	404,803	17,572,898
2	508,778	22,231,416
2	703,013	30,006,108
1	912,692	36,575,010
1	1,054,139	40,622,318
1	1,185,267	44,671,742
1	1,335,620	49,472,992

# BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

361

## BANKS—Concluded.

### WARD ISLAND.

Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	Withdrawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
\$		\$	\$	\$	
+ 257,648	56.7	117,236	336,852	+ 9,678	2.8
- 140,958	19.8	365,207	346,530	- 41,261	11.9
+ 212,140	37.1	265,510	305,269	+ 96,245	31.5
- 92,514	11.8	381,404	401,514	- 30,440	7.5
+ 27,494	3.9	319,330	371,954	+ 49,095	13.2
+ 122,884	17.1	297,730	420,169	+ 96,483	22.9
+ 63,587	7.5	324,130	516,652	+ 97,696	18.9
+ 323,301	35.7	290,021	614,348	+ 263,996	45.7
+ 328,031	26.7	332,239	895,432	+ 281,084	29.4
+ 274,895	17.6	396,274	1,159,428	+ 253,266	21.8
+ 452,124	24.7	417,872	1,412,694	+ 344,396	24.3
+ 243,421	10.7	525,601	1,575,090	+ 203,348	11.6
		565,674	1,960,438		

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS COMBINED.

+ 1,034,888	51.8	306,757	1,687,807	+ 763,532	45.2
+ 1,358,085	44.8	578,114	2,451,339	+ 960,079	39.1
+ 1,670,656	38.1	976,119	3,411,418	+ 1,157,878	33.6
+ 2,113,450	34.8	1,488,897	4,569,296	+ 681,437	14.9
+ 2,049,740	25.1	2,990,911	5,250,733	+ 914,488	17.4
+ 2,022,507	19.7	5,056,171	6,165,221	+ 1,045,039	16.9
+ 777,649	6.3	5,033,639	7,210,260	+ 39,076	0.5
- 612,804	4.7	5,850,368	7,171,181	- 127,063	1.7
+ 362,173	2.9	5,364,627	7,044,118	+ 426,512	6.0
+ 2,127,092	16.6	5,300,287	7,479,630	+ 1,026,383	13.7
+ 475,114	3.1	6,400,997	8,497,013	+ 710,670	8.3
+ 2,199,774	14.3	6,165,441	9,207,082	+ 1,845,273	20.0
+ 4,658,518	26.5	6,519,941	11,052,956	+ 4,783,716	43.2
+ 7,834,692	35.2	6,394,744	15,836,672	+ 5,031,989	37.4
+ 6,508,902	21.6	8,297,446	21,788,661	+ 4,450,446	20.4
+ 3,946,308	10.8	10,355,903	26,219,107	+ 2,098,429	11.4
+ 4,149,424	10.2	11,304,781	29,217,536	+ 3,761,540	12.8
+ 4,801,250	10.7	11,693,866	32,979,076	+ 4,194,737	12.7
		12,299,178	37,173,813		



## CHAPTER XII.

## DOMINION LANDS.

Home-  
steads and  
pre-emp-  
tions, 1885  
and 1886.

658. It was inevitable that the unfortunate outbreak in the North-West Territories, in the spring of 1885, should have tended very materially to hinder for a time the settlement of those districts, but the following figures show that the effect is rapidly passing away, and that there was a very material increase in the number of homestead and pre-emption entries in 1886 as compared with 1885, and the expected immigration, coupled with the general improvement in business of all kinds, make the prospects for the coming season very bright :—

	1885.	—	1886.
Homesteads.....	249,552 acres.		294,960 acres.
Pre-emptions.....	106,213	"	146,480 "
Sales.....	126,049	"	123,701 "

From the above it will be seen that there was a total increase in the area disposed of of 93,327 acres, the largest increase being in the number of homesteads taken up.

Transac-  
tions in  
Dominion  
lands, 1872-  
1886.

659. The following table gives particulars of the transactions in Dominion lands in each year from 1872 to 31st October, 1886, that being the end of the year in this Department, except in financial matters :—





YEAR.	AREA.			
	Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Sales.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To 1872.....	40,000	1,600	15,200	56,800
1873.....	136,640	2,400	16,620	155,660
1874.....	215,520	101,461	17,713	334,694
1875.....	84,480	67,314	4,908	156,702
1876.....	52,960	40,406	39,562	132,928
1877.....	145,280	107,715	170,989	428,984
1878.....	308,640	275,240	125,380	709,260
1879.....	555,296	270,178	271,343	1,096,817
Oct. 31, 1880.....	280,640	140,790	260,797	682,227
" 1881.....	438,707	263,647	355,166	1,057,520
" 1882.....	1,181,652	904,211	613,282	2,699,145
" 1883.....	970,719	659,120	202,143	1,831,982
" 1884.....	533,280	364,060	213,172	1,110,512
" 1885.....	249,552	106,213	126,049	481,814
" 1886.....	294,960	146,480	133,701	575,141

Since the beginning of 1872, therefore, the total number of acres disposed of has been 11,505,186, of which 5,488,326 acres were homesteads, 3,450,835 pre-emptions and 2,566,025 sales.

660. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales, received in each year from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1886:—

Receipts  
from fees  
and sales,  
1873-1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1873.....	6,970	21,616	.....	.....	28,586
1874.....	8,290	17,697	.....	.....	25,987
1875.....	11,570	13,591	.....	.....	25,161
1876.....	4,700	3,704	.....	.....	8,724
1877.....	5,620	1,069	320	.....	143,645
1878.....	15,370	2,682	136,955	.....	138,211
1879.....	36,026	8,188	120,159	.....	255,119
1880.....	32,358	41,768	210,904	.....	155,812
1881.....	30,682	62,940	70,828	.....	164,451
1882.....	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883.....	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884.....	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885.....	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886.....	40,481	76,140	214,658	.....	321,279

N D S.

fortunate outbreak in  
spring of 1885, should  
under for a time the  
following figures show  
ay, and that there was  
ber of homestead and  
red with 1885, and the  
the general improve-  
the prospects for the

1886.  
294,960 acres.  
146,480 "  
133,701 "

that there was a total  
3,327 acres, the largest  
esteads taken up.

particulars of the trans-  
year from 1872 to 31st  
of the year in this  
ers:—



Increase  
in 1886.

661. There was a total increase in 1886 of \$42,685 in the receipts from fees and sales, owing to the large redemption of scrip, but there was a decrease in fees and cash for sales.

Improved  
class of  
settlers.

662. The people that are now settling in Manitoba and the North-West are of a far more practical class than used to be the case, and have been improving in this respect for a number of years, as is shown by the fact that the number of entries cancelled each year has been steadily decreasing; in 1874, 62½ of the homestead and 89 per cent. of the pre-emption entries were cancelled, in 1885 only 4½ per cent. of the former and 9½ per cent. of the latter were cancelled.

Manitoba  
Lands Act

663. The time for making claims for lands under the Manitoba Act expired on the 1st May, 1886. The number of patents issued was 4,559, being 1,026 more than in the preceding year, and over 600 more than in any previous year.

National  
Park,  
Banff.

664. A large tract of land enclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart as a National Park, under an Order in Council passed 25th November, 1885. The reservation has been surveyed and plans made for the construction of roads and bridges, while the grounds are being laid out under a Government superintendent. Numerous applications have been made for the purchase and lease of building lots and sites, and several hotels have already been erected. The hot springs, the use of which is subject to Government regulations, have been found to possess most remarkable curative and sanitary qualities, and it is believed that this park is likely to become before long the most successful health resort on the continent. Over fifty persons spent the last winter there for the benefit of their health.

Other  
park re-  
servations

665. Four other park reservations have been made in the Rocky Mountains, under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1885.





666. The price of soft coal in Winnipeg has been reduced <sup>Price of coal.</sup> to \$6.50 per ton, and in places west of that city and nearer the sources of supply is still lower. The Canadian Pacific Railway uses large quantities of coal, the produce of the country, and it is considered probable that before long coal will be exported from the Territories to a considerable extent.

667. The total area set out for settlement since 1873, is <sup>Area set out for settlement.</sup> as follows:—

	Acres.	No. of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873.....	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874.....	4,237,864	26,487
1875.....	665,000	4,156
1876.....	420,507	2,628
1877.....	231,691	1,448
1878.....	306,936	1,918
1879.....	1,130,482	7,066
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950
1881.....	9,147,000	50,919
1882.....	9,460,000	55,125
1883.....	27,000,000	168,750
1884.....	6,400,000	40,000
1885.....	391,680	2,448
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620
Total.....	<u>70,034,462</u>	<u>427,467</u>

At the rate of five souls to a homestead, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,137,335.

668. The total revenue of the Department of the Interior <sup>Revenue, 1886</sup> for the year ended 31st October, 1886, was:—

Gross revenue in cash.....	\$262,933
Scip redeemed and warrants located .....	343,843
Total.....	<u>\$605,876</u>
Total in 1885.....	420,072
Increase in 1886 .....	<u>\$185,804</u>

II.  
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in Council passed 10th





Total receipts  
from Dominion  
lands.

669. The total amounts of receipts on account of Dominion lands, under the various heads, to 31st October, 1886, are as follows :—

Homestead fees.....	\$ 357,437
Pre-emption .....	179,235
Sales—Cash .....	2,635,345
Timber, grazing, and mineral.....	634,482
Colonization.....	857,456
Miscellaneous.....	167,328
Total.....	<u>\$4,831,283</u>

Dominion  
Lands Re-  
gulations.

670. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

Home-  
steads.

671. Homesteads may be obtained on payment of an office fee of \$10, subject to the following conditions as to the residence and cultivation :—

In the  
Mile Belt  
Reserve.

In the "Mile Belt Reserve," that is the even-numbered sections lying within one mile of the main line or branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserves made in connection with town sites, railway stations, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteader shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months from the date of entry, and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry, and shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section, and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after



on account of Dominion  
31st October, 1886, are

.....	\$ 357,437
.....	179,235
.....	2,635,345
.....	634,482
.....	857,456
.....	167,328
.....	<u>\$4,831,283</u>

Regulations all surveyed  
8 and 26, in Manitoba  
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estead quarter section,  
-crop the said ten acres,  
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hin the third year after

the date of his homestead entry, he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

672. Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, town site reserves and coal and mineral districts, may be homesteaded in either of three following methods :—

Home-  
steads  
other than  
in the  
Mile Belt,  
&c.

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the 1st day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped; and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained





on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year, shall *bonâ fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

At the time of making entry, the homesteader must declare to the land agent under which of the foregoing provisions he elects to hold his land, and on applying for a patent must prove that he has made permanent improvements on his land to the aggregate value of not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre (equal to about six shillings sterling).

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to the date of homestead entry.

Pre-emption.

673. Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section of and as a pre-emption on payment of an office fee of \$10.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions, or to pay for such pre-emption within six months after he becomes entitled to claim a patent for his homestead, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.



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claim a patent for his  
pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in town site reserves, is \$2.50 an acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that railway, or twelve miles of any other railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for \$2 per acre.

674. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 50 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of wood, 1,800 lineal feet of house logs, 2,000 cubic rails and 400 roof rails.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity, available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of \$5 per acre cash.

675. Licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships may be obtained. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

676. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants.

677. Coal districts have been set apart as follows:—

1. On the Souris River, south of Moose Mountain.
2. On the South Saskatchewan River, near Medicine Hat.
3. On the North Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton.
4. On the Bow River.
5. On the Belly River.
6. On the Cascade River.
7. Wood Mountain.

Coal dis-  
tricts.

The price per acre is, for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, \$10, and for anthracite coal, \$12.50.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders will be invited.





Leases of  
grazing  
lands.

678. Leases of grazing lands may be obtained for a period not exceeding twenty-one years, but no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres. The rental is two cents an acre per annum.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of the stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land, within the tract leased, for a home, farm and corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract are open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at \$2.50 per acre cash; and in the event of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

Mining  
locations.

679. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted, until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit, any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within ninety days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of \$5, which will entitle the person





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so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for  
one year.

At any time before the expiration of one year from  
the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon  
filing proof with the local agent that he has expended in  
actual mining operations on the claim, the amount pre-  
scribed in the mining regulations in that behalf, by paying  
to the local agent therefor the price per acre fixed by the  
regulations, and a further sum of \$50 to cover the cost of  
survey, obtain a patent for said claim as provided in the said  
mining regulations.

680. Every assignment or transfer of homestead or  
pre-emption right, made before the issue of the patent, is  
null and void, except in cases where any person or company  
is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when, the sanction  
of the Minister to the advance having been obtained, the  
settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for  
a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not  
exceeding eight per cent. per annum, provided that particu-  
lars of how such an advance has been expended for his  
benefit, be first furnished to the settler, or if the charge be  
made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only  
operate to the extent certified to by the local agent as having  
been actually advanced to the settler. One half of the  
advance may be laid out in the erection of buildings on the  
homestead.

Power to  
create a  
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vances.



# CHAPTER XIII.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Collection  
of criminal  
statistics.

681. The collection of criminal statistics for the Dominion is provided for by the Act 39 Vic., chap. 13, which came into operation in 1876, and annual returns are made to the Department of Agriculture and Statistics by all clerks of Criminal Courts, and certain other officers as named in the Act, which returns are supposed to be complete statements of all the criminal cases at each place during the year. It is, however, much to be regretted that these returns have not at present by any means attained that degree of perfectness which is desirable and practicable. The figures that are returned can, nevertheless, be relied on as far as they go, and it is possible from them to get a fairly accurate general idea of the amount of crime throughout the Dominion, though it is not possible to ascertain correctly the distribution of crime, or with any fairness to compare the figures of one Province with those of another.

Indictable  
offences.

682. The various indictable offences are divided into six classes, as follow :—

- Class I. Offences against the person.
- Class II. Offences against property, with violence.
- Class III. Offences against property, without violence.
- Class IV. Malicious offences against property.
- Class V. Forgery, and offences against the currency.
- Class VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

### CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.  
Manslaughter.  
Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.  
Rape and other offences against females.  
Unnatural offences.  
Bigamy.  
Abduction.  
Assault, aggravated and common.  
Other offences against the person.





XIII.

## STATISTICS.

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with violence.  
without violence.  
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in the foregoing classes.

the principal crimes and  
h class:—

INST THE PERSON.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.  
Robbery, with violence.  
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.  
Other offences against property, with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.  
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.  
Larceny.  
Embezzlement.  
Felonious receiving.  
Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.  
Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.  
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.  
Forgery.  
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.  
Carrying unlawful weapons.  
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other acts.  
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.  
Perjury.  
Smuggling and offences against the revenue.  
Other offences, not included in the above classes.

683. The following table gives the total number of <sup>Total con-</sup> convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above <sup>victions,</sup> returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1881 to 1885:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1881 TO 1885.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Years ended 30th September				
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
I.—Offences against the person.....	4,353	4,667	4,845	4,284	4,886
II.—" " property, with violence....	144	173	132	228	222
III.—" " " without violence.....	2,094	2,190	2,003	3,286	3,599
IV.—Malicious offences against property.....	499	655	584	274	201
V.—Forgery and offences against the currency	35	22	25	20	48
VI.—Other offences, not included in the above classes.....	22,100	23,598	25,799	21,459	24,913
Total .....	29,225	31,305	33,368	29,551	33,869



Imperfect  
returns.

684. The above table clearly shows the imperfectness of the returns as made to the Government. According to the figures there was an increase in the total number of convictions in 1885 of no less than 4,318, which would indicate the passage of an extraordinary wave of crime over the Dominion, which there is no reason whatever to suppose was the actual fact, while in 1884 there was apparently an equally remarkable decrease in the number of convictions of 3,837. The number of offences against property without violence is still apparently on the increase.

Persons  
convicted  
more than  
once.

685. It must be remembered that any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences, a number of persons are convicted several times every year. The police returns for the city of Toronto for 1886 furnish an apt illustration of this. Out of a total number of 8,570 persons charged, 865 were brought up twice, 393 three times, 106 four times, 63 five times, 24 six times, 10 seven times, 6 eight times, 1 nine times, 2 ten times and 1 thirteen times.

Number of  
Persons  
charged,

686. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,518, and the number summarily convicted, was 30,072, being in the proportion to the estimated population of one in 868 and one in 156 persons respectively. In 1884 the proportion was one in 1,042 and one in 173 persons respectively. Out of a total number of 5,518 charged with indictable offences, 3,797 were convicted, being 68·8 per cent.; in 1884 the proportion was 56·9 per cent.

Sex, &c.,  
of persons  
convicted,

687. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1885:—



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gives the sex and residence of ble offences in 1885:—

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

OFFENCES.	SEX.		RESIDENCE.		
	Male.	Females.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not Given.
Class I.....	803	38	606	225	10
" II.....	219	3	172	48	2
" III.....	2,032	207	1,789	439	11
" IV.....	44	.....	18	25	1
" V.....	43	5	30	16	2
" VI.....	292	111	273	117	13
Total .....	3,433	364	2,888	870	39

The proportion of offences to the total number convicted was 9.5 per cent. and per 100 male criminals to the number of females was 10.6. In 1884 the figures were 11.2 per cent. and 12.7 respectively. There would appear, therefore, to have been a decided decrease of crime among females in the year under review.

688. Of the whole number convicted, 76.06 per cent. resided in cities and towns and 22.91 in country districts, the residence of 39 being not given. The proportions are almost identical with those of the preceding year, when they were 76.69 per cent. and 22.50 per cent. respectively.

689. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each Province in 1885, with the ages of those convicted, as well as the extent of education possessed by them:—

Residence of persons convicted.

Age and education of persons convicted.





## AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885, BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Con- vic- tions.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.					AGES.							
		Su- per- ior.	Ele- men- tary.	Un- able ei- ther to read or wri- te.	Not giv- en.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not giv- en.				
											M.	F.	M.	F.
P. E. Island.....	15	2	12	1	.....	.....	2 1	4 3	4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	120	.....	86	25	9	27 1	35 1	27 6	10 ..	13 ..	.....	.....	.....	
New Brunswick..	80	1	55	12	12	2 ..	13 1	37 3	13 7	4 ..	.....	.....	.....	
Quebec.....	1,218	7	924	187	100	93 14	181 17	716 88	85 13	9 2	.....	.....	.....	
Ontario.....	2,090	23	1,699	287	81	231 10	397 44	926 114	300 36	30 2	.....	.....	.....	
Manitoba.....	102	4	86	2	10	11 ..	19 ..	64 ..	7 ..	1 ..	.....	.....	.....	
British Columbia	54	1	30	1	22	.....	2 ..	7 ..	2 ..	43 ..	.....	.....	.....	
The Territories...	118	3	17	10	88	.....	10 ..	51 ..	15 ..	42 ..	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	3,797	41	2,909	525	322	364 25	659 64	1,832 214	436 57	142 4	.....	.....	.....	

The proportion of those unable to read or write was considerably smaller than in 1884, being only 13·82 per cent. as compared with 28·50 per cent. in the previous year. Far the largest number of these illiterate criminals came from Ontario and Quebec, the proportion being 90·28 per cent. of the total. The large number of 322 were returned with particulars of education not given. In proportion to the whole number, 10·24 per cent. were under the age of 16 years, 19·04 per cent. between the ages of 16 and 21, and 53·88 per cent. between 21 and 40 years.

Religions  
of persons  
convicted.

690. The following table gives the religions of those convicted for indictable offences in 1885:—



# OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR 1885, BY PROVINCES.

AGES.									
Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	27	1	35	1	27	6	10	13	...
12	2	13	1	37	3	13	7	4	...
00	93	14	181	17	716	88	85	13	9
81	231	10	397	44	926	114	300	36	30
10	11	19	...	64	...	7	...	1	...
22	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	43	...
88	...	10	...	51	...	15	...	42	...
22	364	25	659	64	1,832	214	436	57	142
									4

able to read or write was 1884, being only 13·82 per cent. in the previous year. Far more illiterate criminals came from the provinces being 90·28 per cent. of the total of 822 were returned with the same result. In proportion to the number of persons under the age of 16 years, the ages of 16 and 21, and 40 years.

gives the religions of those convicted in 1885:—

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

### RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

OFFENCES.	Baptists.	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not Given.
Class I.....	15	462	108	79	50	74	25	28
" II.....	4	116	27	16	23	14	11	11
" III.....	54	1,121	353	193	170	153	139	56
" IV.....	13	7	8	4	2	1	1	9
" V.....	2	15	5	10	7	5	4	...
" VI.....	13	168	66	40	39	32	16	29
Total.....	88	1,895	566	346	293	280	196	133

One-half of the number convicted, or 49·90 per cent., were Roman Catholics, the proportion being almost the same as in 1884, when it was 49·51. The followers of the Church of England were next, contributing 14·90 per cent., and then came the Methodists with 9·11 per cent., and Presbyterians with 7·71 per cent.

691. The birthplaces of those convicted will be found in the next table:—

### BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

OFFENCES.	BIRTHPLACE.						
	British Isles.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.
	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.				
Class I.....	65	83	17	579	42	28	5
" II.....	14	10	6	165	19	4	2
" III.....	233	204	50	1,527	131	62	10
" IV.....	2	6	2	31	...	...	1
" V.....	6	2	6	26	4	4	...
" VI.....	42	24	12	271	31	12	2
Total.....	362	329	93	2,599	227	110	20
							57

Birth-places of persons convicted.





Offenders born in Canada formed 68·44 per cent., those born in the United Kingdom 20·64 per cent., and those born in the United States 5·97 per cent. of the total number.

Occupations of persons convicted.

692. The occupations of persons convicted are given below :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

OFFENCES.	OCCUPATIONS.						
	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not given.
Class I .....	63	93	33	164	22	388	78
" II .....	6	30	11	48	3	98	26
" III .....	67	149	117	310	19	1,152	425
" IV .....	7	2	.....	9	1	18	7
" V .....	16	13	3	8	1	11	2
" VI .....	48	27	19	44	3	110	152
Total .....	201	314	183	583	49	1,777	690

The labouring class furnished the largest proportion, viz., 46·80 per cent., the industrial class 15·35 per cent., and the commercial class 8·27 per cent., the proportions in the preceding year having been respectively 42 per cent., 16 per cent. and 10 per cent. The occupations of 18 per cent. were not given.

Sentences of persons convicted.

693. The next table gives the sentences of persons tried and convicted for indictable offences in 1885 :—

SENTENCES OF PERSONS CONVICTED, 1885.

	Number.
* Death .....	11
Penitentiary, two years and under five .....	341
" five years and over .....	148
" life .....	1
Gaol, with option of a fine .....	660
" under one year .....	1,812
" one year and over .....	206
Sent to reformatories .....	159
Sentences deferred .....	413
Various sentences .....	46
Total convictions .....	3,797

\* Three commuted.



formed 68.44 per cent., those  
96.4 per cent., and those born  
nt. of the total number.  
persons convicted are given

UNVICTED FOR INDICTABLE  
S, 1885.

OCCUPATIONS.				
es-	Indus-	Profes-	Labour-	Not
	trial.	sional.	ers.	given.
33	164	22	388	78
11	43	3	98	26
17	310	19	1,152	425
3	9	1	18	7
3	8	1	11	2
19	44	3	110	152
83	583	49	1,777	690

hed the largest proportion,  
trial class 15.85 per cent., and  
cent., the proportions in the  
spectively 42 per cent., 16 per  
upations of 18 per cent. were

the sentences of persons tried  
fences in 1885 :—

PERSONS CONVICTED, 1885.	
	Number.
.....	11
five.....	341
.....	148
.....	1
.....	660
.....	1,812
.....	206
.....	159
.....	413
.....	46
.....	3,797

The number of sentences for periods of two years or more was larger in proportion in 1885 than in 1884, forming in the latter year 13 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in the former year. The number of persons sentenced to death was 11, being the same as in the previous year. Of this number the sentences of three were commuted to imprisonment for life, for five years and for 10 years respectively, and four were executed, the sentences on the others not having been carried out at the close of the year. Out of the total number of 30,072 summary convictions, 27,316 were committed to goal with the option of a fine, and 2,269 without that option.

694. The following table gives particulars concerning the persons who have been executed in Canada since 1876 :—

Execu-  
tions in  
Canada  
since 1876.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1876 TO 1885 (YEARS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER).

RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION AND SEX.	1876 to 1884.	1885.	BIRTHPLACE, RELIGION, &c.	1876 to 1884.	1885.
Total number executed.....	43	4	Birthplace—		
Residence—			England.....	5	.....
Cities and towns.....	16	1	Ireland.....	2	.....
Rural districts.....	25	3	Canada.....	23	2
Not given.....	2		United States.....	5	1
Occupation—			Other foreign.....	2	1
Agricultural.....	7		Not given.....	6	.....
Commercial.....	2		Religion—		
Domestic.....	5		Baptist.....	2	.....
Industrial.....	8		Catholic.....	22	.....
Professional.....	1		Church of England.....	3	1
Labourers.....	12	3	Methodist.....	5	1
Not given.....	8	1	Protestant.....	3	.....
Sex—			Presbyterian.....	1	.....
Male.....	43	4	Jewish.....		1
Female.....			Not given.....	7	1
			Conjugal state—		
			Married.....	21	2
			Single.....	16	2
			Widowed.....	1	.....
			Not given.....	5	.....
			Offence—		
			Murder.....	43	4



Between the 30th September, 1875, and the same date in 1885, a period of ten years, 47 persons have suffered the last penalty of the law, all of whom were males. Twenty-two were Roman Catholics, six Methodists, four Church of England and one a Jew. The religions of eight were not given. Twenty-five were born in Canada, seven in the United Kingdom and five in the United States. The rural districts furnished 28 and 15 were labourers.

Number of  
executions  
by Pro-  
vinces.

695. During the whole period there were no executions either in Prince Edward Island or Manitoba, the number being divided among the other Provinces in the following order:—

Ontario .....	17
British Columbia .....	10
Quebec.....	9
Nova Scotia.....	3
New Brunswick .....	3
The Territories .....	5

Total  
number of  
convic-  
tions by  
Provinces.

696. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences, and the number of summary convictions in each Province in 1885, according to the returns furnished to the Government:—





ber, 1875, and the same date  
ars, 47 persons have suffered  
7, all of whom were males.  
atholics, six Methodists, four  
Jew. The religions of eight  
e were born in Canada, seven  
ve in the United States. The  
d 15 were labourers.

od there were no executions  
nd or Manitoba, the number  
r Provinces in the following

..... 17  
..... 10  
..... 9  
..... 3  
..... 3  
..... 5

es the number of convictions  
number of summary convic-  
85, according to the returns

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1885—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	Onta- rio.	Que- bec.	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick.	P. E. Island	Mani- toba.	Brit- ish Col- umbia	The Terri- tories.	Can- da.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter	17	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	7	30
Rape and other of- fences against fe- males.....	91	34	2	2	2	1	2	2	136
Other offences against the person	345	256	26	18	2	11	11	6	675
Robbery with vio- lence, burglary, house and shop breaking.....	114	78	17	6	1	4	2	.....	222
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	33	15	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	57
Other offences against property..	1,252	709	60	45	8	75	38	51	2,238
Other felonies and misdemeanors.....	69	41	10	1	2	5	.....	46	174
Other min'r offences	169	82	3	5	.....	2	1	3	265
Totals.....	2,090	1,218	120	80	15	101	55	118	3,797

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34.

Assault on females.	8	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Various offences against the person	2,752	780	222	272	67	90	16	.....	4,199
Various offences against property..	551	137	77	44	3	41	9	.....	862
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	8,828	2,925	506	350	285	739	110	5	13,748
Drunkenness.....	5,868	2,163	768	1,300	328	711	108	.....	11,246
Totals.....	18,007	6,005	1,581	1,987	683	1,581	243	5	30,072
Grand Totals..	20,097	7,223	1,701	2,047	698	1,682	298	123	33,869



Order of  
Provinces  
as to con-  
victions.

697. In proportion to the estimated population of each, the Provinces stood, as regarded convictions for indictable offences, in the following order:—

The Territories.  
Ontario.  
Manitoba.  
Quebec.

British Columbia.  
Nova Scotia.  
New Brunswick.  
Prince Edward Island.

And as regarded summary convictions:—

Manitoba.  
Ontario.  
Prince Edward Island.  
New Brunswick.

Quebec.  
Nova Scotia.  
British Columbia.  
The Territories.

Proportion of  
convictions to  
population.

698. In proportion to the population of Canada, there was one conviction for an indictable offence in every 1,231 persons, and a summary conviction in every 155 persons, and a conviction of either one kind or the other in every 138 persons.

Convictions for  
drunkenness.

699. The total number of convictions for drunkenness was 11,246, an increase of 1,369 as compared with 1884, and, in proportion to population, the following is the order in which the Provinces stood with reference to the prevalence of this vice:—

Manitoba.  
New Brunswick.  
Ontario.  
Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia.  
Quebec.  
British Columbia.

The sale of intoxicating liquors is altogether forbidden in the Territories except under special conditions.

Prevalence of  
drunkenness by  
Provinces.

700. The excessive use of stimulants appears to be most prevalent in Manitoba, though the proportion of convictions to population has considerably decreased, it having been 1 to every 152 persons, as compared with 1 to every 96 persons in 1884, but it must be remembered that these Provincial comparisons cannot be accepted as very trustworthy, and it may be that the Province that sends in the most accurate returns, appears in consequence to have the largest share of wrongdoers.

Total convictions  
by Provinces,  
1881-1885.

701. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in each Province in the years 1881 to





estimated population of each,  
ded convictions for indictable  
er:—

British Columbia.  
Nova Scotia.  
New Brunswick.  
Prince Edward Island.

convictions:—

Quebec.  
Nova Scotia.  
British Columbia.  
The Territories.

population of Canada, there was  
stable offence in every 1,231  
conviction in every 155 persons,  
ne kind or the other in every

convictions for drunkenness  
69 as compared with 1884, and,  
the following is the order in  
with reference to the prevalence

Nova Scotia.  
Quebec.  
British Columbia.

ers is altogether forbidden in the  
cial conditions.

stimulants appears to be most  
h the proportion of convictions  
ably decreased, it having been  
compared with 1 to every 96  
st be remembered that these  
not be accepted as very trust-  
the Province that sends in the  
ars in consequence to have the

e gives the total number of  
ach Province in the years 1881 to

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

1885, together with the sentences for the various offences:—

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	SENTENCE.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Peni- tentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Refor- matories.		
Prince Edward Island.....	1881	527	3	513	1		10
	1882	514	4	508			2
	1883	530	4	526			
	1884	527	4	521			2
	1885	698		694			4
Nova Scotia.....	1881	1,590	25	1,525	6	3	31
	1882	1,294	23	1,225	4		42
	1883	1,448	27	1,334			87
	1884	1,420	15	1,401		1	3
	1885	1,701	40	1,634	4		23
New Brunswick.....	1881	1,859	29	1,774			56
	1882	2,278	31	2,197			50
	1883	2,571	20	2,493		1	57
	1884	2,456	23	2,430			3
	1885	2,047	26	2,004		1	16
Quebec.....	1881	6,430	159	5,783	131	5	352
	1882	6,698	137	6,059	161	6	335
	1883	6,662	103	6,040	108	2	409
	1884	6,192	121	5,901	76		94
	1885	7,223	114	6,479	81	1	548
Ontario.....	1881	17,110	142	16,418	161		389
	1882	17,460	131	16,719	181	5	424
	1883	17,678	119	17,119	126	3	311
	1884	16,284	159	15,864	73	6	182
	1885	20,097	211	19,392	74	2	418
Manitoba.....	1881	1,054	13	1,034			7
	1882	2,505	18	2,440			47
	1883	3,444	15	3,412			17
	1884	2,148	10	2,133			5
	1885	1,683	18	1,648			17
British Columbia.....	1881	451	12	415	1	8	15
	1882	548	10	535			3
	1883	1,010	39	908		5	58
	1884	485	13	469		1	2
	1885	297	19	276			2
The Territories.....	1881	204	3	196			5
	1882	8		7			1
	1883	45	16	27			2
	1884	39	10	22		3	4
	1885	123	62	41		7	13



## CHAPTER XIV.

## EDUCATION.

Systems  
of educa-  
tion in the  
several  
Provinces.

702. The ordering of educational matters in Canada is entirely in the hands of the Governments of the several Provinces, and there is, therefore, some difference in the common school systems in each Province, each of them being, however, based upon the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. In the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba there are separate schools for Roman Catholics, but in all the other Provinces the schools are unsectarian. The school system in Ontario is presided over by a Minister of Education, who is a member of the Government for the time being. In the other Provinces there are Superintendents of Education, who report to their respective Provincial Secretaries.

Education  
in Ontario

703. The following table gives particulars respecting the public, separate and high schools in Ontario, for the year 1885 :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1885.

Number of Schools open.	School Population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
5,395	583,147	472,458	249,175	223,283	225,907

TEACHERS.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
Male.	Female.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
2,744	4,474	\$ 3,813,066	\$ 3,312,700	\$ cts. 7 01	\$ cts. 14 66





ational matters in Canada is  
Governments of the several  
efore, some difference in the  
each Province, each of them  
he principle of free education,  
ocal taxation and Government  
ntario, Quebec and Manitoba  
r Roman Catholics, but in all  
hools are unsectarian. The  
resided over by a Minister of  
f the Government for the time  
es there are Superintendents  
their respective Provincial

ves particulars respecting the  
hools in Ontario, for the year  
t, ONTARIO, 1885.

Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
249,175-	223,283	225,907

Expenditure.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
\$ 3,312,700	\$ cts. 7 01	\$ cts. 14 66

# EDUCATION.

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## SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
218	27,590	13,956	13,634	15,248	\$ 218,096	\$ 204,530	\$ cts. 7 41	\$ cts. 13 41

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

107	14,250	7,259	6,991	8,207	458,941	429,762	30 16	52 36
-----	--------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	-------	-------

704. The figures relating to the public schools include Roman Catholic separate schools, particulars of which are also given separately. It will be seen that out of a total school population of 583,147 the number of pupils registered was 472,458, or 81 per cent., but of this number 241,189, or 51 per cent., did not attend 100 days in the year. It is provided by the Public Schools Act of 1885 that the attendance of all children between the ages of 7 and 13 years shall be compulsory for not less than 100 days in each year, but as 91,269 children between these ages did not attend for the full period of 100 days in 1885, and 5,678 children did not attend at all, it is evident that this provision is not very strictly enforced. The average attendance was 225,907, or 48 per cent. of the total number on the registers. School attendance.

705. There were in the Province in 1885, 5,401 school houses, of which 2,470 were brick and stone, and the remainder of wood, either frame or log. Number of school-houses.

706. The revenue of school boards consist of legislative grants, apportioned by the inspector on the basis of average attendance; municipal assessments and interest from investments. The expenditure was \$31,838 in excess of that of School revenue and expenditure.





1884, but the cost per head both on total and average attendance was a trifle less. The number of Roman Catholic separate schools has increased from 167 in 1876 to 218 in 1885, the number of teachers from 302 to 453, and the number of pupils from 25,294 to 27,590.

Model,  
Normal  
and art  
schools.

707. In addition to the high schools, particulars of which are given in the foregoing table, there were in 1885 53 model schools, with 1,463 teachers in training, 64 teachers' institutes, with 5,666 members, 4 training institutes, and 1,099 students at the normal and model schools. There were also 5 art schools in operation, with 806 pupils.

Mechanics  
institutes.

708. In connection also with the Educational Department are 131 mechanics' institutes and free libraries, with 29,492 members, and property valued at \$5,369,098.

Arbor Day

709. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. On that day in 1885, 38,940 trees were planted and 253 flower beds arranged.

Total at-  
tendance.

710. The total number of pupils attending the public, high, separate, normal and model schools in 1885 was 487,771. At the University of Toronto 822 candidates underwent examination, and at Upper Canada College there were 243 pupils altogether.

Education  
in Quebec.

711. The next table shows the number of pupils undergoing instruction in the Province of Quebec in 1885 :—



# EDUCATION.

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## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1885.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Roman Catholic Pupils.	Protestant Pupils.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
Elementary ... ..	4,492	152,184	27,879	180,063	91,177	88,886	133,978
Boys' model .....	104	9,009	384	9,393	9,393	.....	7,621
Girls' " .....	77	6,379	430	6,809	.....	6,809	5,880
Mixed " .....	175	11,817	1,432	13,249	6,625	6,624	10,218
Boys' academies ...	48	11,511	263	11,774	11,774	.....	9,585
Girls' " .....	141	22,902	216	23,118	.....	23,118	20,050
Mixed " .....	31	1,673	1,796	3,469	1,544	1,925	2,727
Colleges .....	39	6,783	326	7,109	6,888	221	6,545
Total .....	5,107	222,258	32,726	254,984	127,401	127,583	196,414

It will be seen that there were 182 more female pupils than males, which would imply that the excess of females in the Province at the census of 1881 still exists.

712. In addition to the schools in the foregoing table, there were 19 special schools, 3 normal schools and 3 universities, with an attendance of 3,115, making the total number of those undergoing instruction in the Province 258,099. Total attendance.

713. The amount contributed by the Government in 1885 for educational purposes was \$352,965. Government grant.

714. According to the above table the number of Protestant pupils only formed 12·8 per cent. of the whole number. Complaint is generally made in the inspectors' reports of the insufficient remuneration of teachers, it being found impossible in many places, in consequence, to get competent persons, the result of which is that numbers of uncertificated teachers are employed. Protestant pupils.  
Uncertificated teachers.





Education  
in Nova  
Scotia.

## NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1886.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Term ended	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost per Pupil.
1886.							\$ cts.
April 30 ...	2,001	84,570	46,167	38,403	50,562	1 in 55	0 96
Oct. 31 ...	2,111	86,858	43,410	43,448	51,719	1 " 54	0 98

## COUNTY ACADEMIES.

Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
1,322	669	653	15.6	755	34

## SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

Academy.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
Institution for deaf and dumb.....	5	78	65	\$ 7,984	\$ 8,164
School for blind.....	9	28	24	4,405	2,112

Increase  
in attend-  
ance.

715. The educational returns for the Province of Nova Scotia, in 1886, showed a marked decrease in the number of sections without schools, and a corresponding increase in the number of schools and teachers, and in the total



Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost per Pupil.
38,403	50,562	1 in 55	\$ cts.
43,448	51,719	1 " 54	0 96

## ACADEMIES.

Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
15.6	755	34

## ACADEMIES.

Number of Ppils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
78	65	\$ 7,984	\$ 8,164
28	24	4,405	2,112

for the Province of Nova  
and decrease in the number of  
a corresponding increase in  
teachers, and in the total

## EDUCATION.

registered attendance, in which there was an increase of 2,122 over the preceding year.

716. The proportion of population at school has been calculated to the estimated population on 30th June, 1886. In the Provincial Superintendent's report the proportion is given as 1 in every 4.1 of the population at the census in 1881, but seeing that the school attendance has increased 7,262 since that year, it is reasonable to allow some increase in the total population. The average attendance was 59 per cent. of the total registered attendance.

717. The total Government expenditure for education was \$209,833, an increase of \$10,645 over 1885. Complaint is also made in this Province of the inadequate salaries paid to teachers.

## NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Education  
in New  
Brunswick

Term ended	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
1885.							
Dec. 31.....	1,441	1,509	52,753	26,991	25,762	31,245	6.44
June 30.....	1,515	1,590	61,802	32,884	28,918	34,628	5.50

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Term ended	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Term ended	Male.	Female.	Total.
1885.				1885.			
Dec. 31.....	59	727	473	December.....	28	155	183
June 30.....	55	717	478	May.....	56	149	205



## NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

YEAR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1884-85.....	63	316	379
1885-86.....	84	304	388
Total.....	147	620	767

Decrease  
in num-  
ber of  
schools  
and pupils

718. According to the report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, there was a decrease in the number of schools, and in the total number of pupils enrolled, the average attendance showing an increase. The falling off is attributed to the general depression in business, schools being closed in consequence of the difficulty in collecting taxes.

Average  
attend-  
ance.

719. The average daily attendance in the summer term was 59.23 per cent., and in the winter 56.03 per cent. The total amount of salaries paid to teachers during the year was \$345,063, being at the rate of \$5.04 per pupil. The Provincial grant amounted to \$132,494.

Salaries.

Proportion of po-  
pulation  
attending  
school.

720. The proportion of the estimated population attending the public schools during the term ended 30th June, 1886, was one in 5.50.

Deaf,  
dumb and  
blind.

721. Ninety-eight pupils attended the deaf and dumb institutions at Fredericton and Halifax, and 22 the blind asylum at Halifax.





	Male.	Female.	Total.
...	63	316	379
...	84	304	388
...	147	620	767

rt of the Chief Superintendent  
crease in the number of schools,  
pupils enrolled, the average  
ase. The falling off is attributed  
business, schools being closed  
ty in collecting taxes.

attendance in the summer term  
he winter 56·03 per cent. The  
to teachers during the year was  
\$5.04 per pupil. The Provin-  
494.

estimated population attending  
he term ended 30th June, 1886,

attended the deaf and dumb  
and Halifax, and 22 the blind

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF MANITOBA.

TERM ENDED 31ST JULY.

Education  
in Mani-  
toba.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers during Year.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ance.
1884 .....	326	.....	11,708	6,333	5,375	6,520
1885 .....	386	.....	13,074	7,057	6,017	7,847

TERM ENDED 31ST JANUARY.

1885.....	325	359	10,835	5,773	5,062	5,354
1886.....	394	476	12,694	6,767	5,927	6,881

722. The Educational Board of Manitoba consists of 21 members, and is divided into two sections, the Protestant with 12 and the Roman Catholic with 9 members, each section having exclusive control over the schools of its own denomination. The expenses of each school are provided for by a legislative grant, a municipal grant and a school tax. The total legislative grant in 1885 was \$55,000, of which \$43,554 was the proportion paid to Protestant schools.

Manitoba  
Educa-  
tional  
Board.

Legisla-  
tive grant.

723. The school population in organized districts in 1885 was 15,850, of which number 13,074, or 82 per cent., attended school, and the average daily attendance was 60 per cent. of the total number attending, a higher proportion than in the older Provinces. In the city of Winnipeg in 1871 there was 1 teacher and 30 pupils, in 1885 there were 45 teachers and 2,300 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 1,904.

School po-  
pulation  
and atten-  
dance.

724. Two sections of land of 640 acres each in every township are held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands, for the purpose of aiding and promoting,

School  
lands.



education, and it is calculated that there are 1,500,000 acres available for settlement. These lands will undoubtedly become very valuable, but owing to the large quantity of land which is still obtainable by the immigrant free, it has not been deemed advisable to make any attempt at present to dispose of any of them.

High  
schools.

725. There are two high schools, or collegiate departments as they are called, at which there was an attendance of 133.

Manitoba  
Uni-  
versity.

726. The University of Manitoba was founded in 1877 and consists of 4 colleges, 3 in arts and 1 in medicine, the 3 in arts being St. Johns (Church of England), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), and Manitoba (Presbyterian).

Education  
in British  
Columbia.

#### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1886.

##### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
71	71	2,188	1,183	1,005	1,198

##### GRADED SCHOOLS.

9	26	2,126	1,174	952	1,226
---	----	-------	-------	-----	-------

##### HIGH SCHOOLS.

3	4	157	73	84	102
---	---	-----	----	----	-----

##### TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, &c.

83	101	4,471	2,430	2,041	2,526
----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------





that there are 1,500,000 acres of these lands will undoubtedly bring to the large quantity of by the immigrant free, it has make any attempt at present

ools, or collegiate departments ere was an attendance of 133.

itoba was founded in 1877 n arts and 1 in medicine, the ch of England), St. Boniface ba (Presbyterian).

OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1886.

HOOLS.

Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
1,183	1,605	1,198

HOOLS.

1,174	952	1,226
-------	-----	-------

HOOLS.

73	84	102
----	----	-----

HOOLS, &c.

2,430	2,041	2,526
-------	-------	-------

EDUCATION.

727. The educational system of British Columbia is free, and is supported entirely by the Government. The expenditure under this head in 1886 amounted to \$79,527, which was an increase of \$8,376 over the preceding year. The sum of \$19,088 was also expended on the construction and repairs of school houses, twelve new ones having been built during the year.

728. There was an increase in the total number of pupils enrolled of 444, and in the average actual attendance of 391.

729. In 1873 the number of school districts was 25, and of pupils 1,028, the average daily attendance was 575, and the amount expended for education, \$36,764; in 1886 there were 86 school districts and 4,471 pupils, the average attendance was 2,526, and the expenditure \$79,527. It will be seen that the Province has made considerable progress during the period.

730. The average attendance in 1886 was 55.50 per cent. of the total number enrolled.

731. The following table gives the total number of pupils as well as the number in the different branches of education in the schools of Prince-Edward Island in 1886:—

Expend-  
ture.

Progress  
since 1873.

Average  
attend-  
ance, 1886.

Education  
in Prince  
Edward  
Island.



	Queen's County.	Prince County.	King's County.	Total.
Pupils enrolled .....	9,773	7,157	5,484	22,414
Boys .....	5,435	3,934	2,948	12,317
Girls .....	4,338	3,223	2,536	10,097
Average attendance .....	5,571	4,023	3,018	12,612
Primer and book I .....	2,543	2,028	1,268	5,839
Books II and III .....	2,815	2,135	1,702	6,652
Book IV .....	1,890	1,496	1,069	4,455
" V .....	1,518	1,039	965	3,522
" VI .....	929	360	444	1,733
Writing .....	7,416	5,387	4,489	17,292
Arithmetic .....	7,558	5,232	4,136	16,926
Grammar .....	4,802	3,054	2,854	10,710
History .....	3,708	2,187	2,422	8,317
Geography .....	5,011	3,129	2,742	10,882
Orthography .....	5,077	3,285	2,965	11,327
Composition .....	3,177	1,901	1,791	6,869
Music .....	1,091	1,256	499	2,846
Book-keeping .....	41	22	30	93
Agriculture .....	139	108	26	273
Latin .....	312	143	61	516
Greek .....	13	8	23	44
French .....	432	308	198	938
Algebra .....	285	106	66	457
Geometry .....	257	123	55	435

Expendi-  
ture.

732. The schools of Prince Edward Island are supported partly by Government funds and partly by assessments. The Government expenditure in 1886 was \$111,993, and the amount voted by the ratepayers was \$36,786, making a total expenditure of \$148,779, which was an increase of \$3,180 over the preceding year.

Number  
of schools.

733. The number of school departments in operation in 1886 was 498, being 4 more than in 1885. The number of districts without schools decreased from 13 to 10.

School  
popula-  
tion.

734. The estimated school population was 22,900, and the number of pupils enrolled 23,245, there was, therefore, an excess of 345 over the estimated school population, which would imply that there are a number attending school over the age of 16.



735. The average daily attendance was 56 per cent., and the following is a summary of attendance in 1886:—

Summary of attendance, 1886.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1886.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

	Number.
Primary schools .....	6,761
Advanced graded schools .....	901
First class schools .....	863
Charlottetown public schools .....	1,248
Total .....	9,773

PRINCE COUNTY.

Primary schools .....	5,781
Advanced graded schools .....	283
First class schools .....	577
Summerside public schools .....	516
Total .....	7,157

KING'S COUNTY.

Primary schools .....	4,737
First class " .....	353
Advanced graded schools .....	394
Total .....	5,484

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE TERRITORIES, 1886.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

Education in The Territories

DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.
Eastern Assiniboia.....	18	18	407
Western " .....	29	30	926
Calgary and MacLeod .....	3	4	170
Edmonton.....	3	3	130
Prince Albert.....	10	10	374
Battleford.....	1	1	34
Total.....	64	66	2,041

Prince Edward Island are supported by funds and partly by assessments. The expenditure in 1886 was \$111,993, and the total payers was \$36,786, making a total which was an increase of \$3,180

School departments in operation in 1886 were more than in 1885. The number of schools decreased from 13 to 10.

The school population was 22,900, and the total population was 23,245, there was, therefore, an estimated school population, which was a number attending school over

Queen's County.	Prince County.	King's County.	Total.
9,773	7,157	5,484	22,414
5,435	3,934	2,948	12,317
4,338	3,223	2,536	10,097
5,571	4,033	3,018	12,612
2,543	2,028	1,268	5,839
2,815	2,135	1,702	6,652
1,890	1,496	1,069	4,455
1,518	1,039	965	3,522
929	360	444	1,733
7,416	5,387	4,489	17,292
7,558	5,234	4,136	16,926
4,802	3,054	2,854	10,710
3,708	2,187	2,422	8,317
5,011	3,129	2,742	10,882
5,077	3,285	2,965	11,327
3,177	1,901	1,701	6,869
1,091	1,256	499	2,846
41	22	30	93
139	108	26	273
312	143	61	516
13	8	23	44
432	308	198	938
285	106	66	457
257	123	55	435





EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

## CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Calgary .....	1	5	106
Edmonton .....	5	8	206
Prince Albert.....	3	3	62
Assiniboia.....	2	2	78
Battleford.....	1	1	60
Total.....	12	19	512
Grand Total.....	76	85	2,553

**Board of Education** 736. The educational system of the North-West Territories is under the control of a board of education, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and composed of five members, two Protestant and two Roman Catholic, and the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be chairman.

**School districts.** 737. No school district shall, at its erection, exceed an area of 36 square miles, nor shall it contain less than 4 heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10.

**Religious instruction.** 738. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees, may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour if desired.

**Number of schools.** 739. On the 1st October, 1886, there were 76 Protestant public, 12 Roman Catholic public, and 2 Roman Catholic separate schools established, making a total of 90 school districts, showing the large increase of 31 since the 31st December, 1885. Five additional districts are in course of erection.

**School population.** 740. It is estimated that the school population of the Protestant districts, when all are in operation, will be 2,265, and of the Roman Catholic districts 539. Particulars of the percentage of daily attendance are not available.



1	5	106
5	8	206
3	3	62
2	2	78
1	1	60
12	19	512
76	85	2,553

m of the North-West Territories  
rd of education, appointed by  
Council, and composed of five  
two Roman Catholic, and the  
hall be chairman.

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886, there were 76 Protestant  
public, and 2 Roman Catholic  
making a total of 90 school  
increase of 31 since the 31st  
onal districts are in course of

he school population of the  
l are in operation, will be  
blic districts 539. Particulars  
ndance are not available.

741. According to the foregoing it would appear that the total number attending public schools in Canada during 1886 was, as far as can be gathered from the several reports:—

Ontario .....	472,458
Quebec .....	254,984
Nova Scotia .....	88,180
New Brunswick .....	62,485
Manitoba .....	12,694
British Columbia .....	4,471
Prince Edward Island .....	22,414
The Territories .....	2,553
Total .....	920,239

If the pupils attending the universities and private schools were included, the total number would probably be about 975,000.

742. Some of the Reports on Education are not arranged with as much clearness as might be possible, and it has been found exceedingly difficult to ascertain the exact figures of each Province, which will account for any inaccuracies there may be in the above statements.

743. Each of the Provinces sent an educational exhibit to the Colonial Exhibition, all of which were very much admired. The Ontario exhibit was considered the best, and was on the largest scale. The systems practised in this Province for educating the deaf, dumb and blind were proved to be in advance of those in use in England. The Quebec exhibit did not, unfortunately, do full justice to the condition of education in that Province, several leading institutions having declined to exhibit on account of the shortness of time for preparation. The other Provinces were all well represented.

Total  
school  
attend-  
ance in  
Canada.

Report on  
education.

Educa-  
tional ex-  
hibits at  
Colonial  
Exhibi-  
tion,





## CHAPTER XV

## INSURANCE.

## PART I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire in-  
surance  
1884 and  
1885 com-  
pared.

744. According to particulars furnished in the report of the Superintendent of Insurance for 1885, there were 29 active companies carrying on the business of fire insurance in that year, being the same number as in 1884; 6 were Canadian, 19 British and 4 American Companies. The gross amount of risks taken was \$486,002,908, as compared with \$513,983,378 in 1884, being a decrease of \$27,980,470, the consequent decrease in the amount received for premiums being \$127,668. At the same time the average rate of premium per every \$1,000 at risk was not only higher than in 1884, being \$11.20 as compared with \$10.95, but was higher than in any year since 1875. The amount paid for losses was \$2,679,287, being \$566,036 less than 1884, when the amount was \$3,245,323.

Premiums  
received  
and losses  
paid, 1869-  
1885.

745. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869:—

## PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID, 1869-1885.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
1869 .....	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56
1870 .....	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77
1871 .....	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73
1872 .....	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66
1873 .....	2,968,416	1,682,184	56.67
1874 .....	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68
1875 .....	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31
1876 .....	3,708,006	2,867,295	77.33
1877 .....	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58
1878 .....	3,368,430	1,822,674	54.11
1879 .....	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47
1880 .....	3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90
1881 .....	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83
1882 .....	4,229,706	2,664,986	63.01
1883 .....	4,624,741	2,923,228	63.14
1884 .....	4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16
1885 .....	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22
Totals.....	58,799,884	43,955,917	47.76



ars furnished in the report of  
rance for 1885, there were 29  
n the business of fire insurance  
e number as in 1884; 6 were  
American Companies. The gross  
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a decrease of \$27,980,470, the  
amount received for premiums  
me time the average rate of  
risk was not only higher than  
mpared with \$10.95, but was  
e 1875. The amount paid for  
\$566,036 less than 1884, when

shows the amount received for  
s, as well as the percentage of  
year from 1869:—

ND LOSSES PAID, 1869-1885.

Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
\$	\$	
1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56
1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77
2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73
2,628,710	1,909,975	72.68
2,968,416	1,682,184	56.67
3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68
3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31
3,708,006	2,867,295	77.33
3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58
3,368,430	1,822,674	54.11
3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47
3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90
3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83
4,229,706	2,664,986	63.01
4,624,741	2,920,228	63.14
4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16
4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22
58,799,884	43,955,917	47.76

746. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, 1869-1885.

COMPANIES.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
Canadian Companies.....	19,021,912	14,079,891	74.01
British ".....	35,126,546	26,564,359	75.62
American ".....	4,648,426	3,311,667	71.24
Total.....	58,799,884	43,955,917	74.76

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 64.41.

747. The total net amount insured in Canada at the end of 1884 was \$605,507,789, which was an increase over 1883 of \$33,243,748; the amount at the end of 1885 was \$611,794,479, being an increase only of \$6,286,690 over 1884. This increase was distributed as follows:—

COMPANIES.	Amount in Force.	Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$
Canadian companies.....	143,759,390	— 4,209,555
British ".....	421,205,014	+ 7,763,816
American ".....	46,830,075	+ 2,732,429
Total.....	611,794,479	+ 6,286,690

The total increase in the amount held at risk in Canada has increased since 1869 by the large amount of \$423,434,670.

748. The percentage of losses to premiums was 55.22, being considerably lower than in 1884, when it was

Premiums  
and losses  
by nation-  
alities of  
companies

Total  
amount at  
risk.

Percent-  
age of  
losses to  
premiums  
&c.





65·16, and only in 3 years since 1869, viz., in 1874, 1878 and 1880, has a lower rate been reached. The approximate losses incurred during the year, compared with the amount at risk, were at the average rate of \$4·54 per \$1,000, showing a most satisfactory decrease as compared with the corresponding rates for the years 1881 to 1884, which were \$7·35, \$5·68, \$5·56 and \$5·37 respectively.

Distribu-  
tion of  
losses, 1884  
and 1885.

749. The following table gives the proportionate distribution of losses among the several companies for the years 1884 and 1885 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF LOSSES, 1884 AND 1885.

COMPANY.	1884.	1885.	COMPANY.	1884.	1885.
Etna .....	7·11	8·99	Northern .....	9·90	5·56
National of Ireland .....	7·98	7·92	Lancashire .....	6·99	5·50
Glasgow and London .....	7·22	7·22	Caledonian .....	8·41	5·47
Commercial Union .....	7·57	7·00	City of London .....	6·61	4·98
British America .....	5·79	6·88	Quebec .....	5·62	4·83
Royal Canadian .....	7·37	6·83	Imperial .....	4·94	4·68
Guardian .....	6·14	6·48	Phoenix of England .....	7·44	4·03
Hartford .....	6·01	6·31	Western .....	6·45	3·94
Citizens' .....	6·55	6·25	North British .....	5·21	3·65
London Assurance .....	4·71	6·25	Liverpool, London and		
Fire Ins. Association .....	5·98	5·93	Globe .....	3·98	3·55
Phoenix of Brooklyn .....	4·61	5·73	Scottish Union .....	3·00	3·26
London and Lancashire .....	5·52	5·71	Royal .....	3·31	2·84
Norwich Union .....	5·55	5·61	Agricultural of Watert'wn	1·89	2·01
Queen .....	6·48	5·58	London Mutual .....	2·04	1·71





750. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1885 :—

## FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, 1885.

COMPANIES.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate per cent. of Premiums to Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received
<i>Canadian Companies.</i>						
British America.....	19,413,331	267,722	1.38	105,200	197,316	53.32
Citizens'.....	18,471,884	228,003	1.23	120,487	195,180	61.73
London Mutual Fire.....	16,488,032	207,079	1.26	78,556	124,924	63.19
Quebec.....	6,169,770	82,645	1.34	39,360	77,028	51.10
Royal Canadian.....	18,596,519	226,814	1.22	114,684	183,124	62.63
Western.....	32,023,378	408,821	1.28	138,891	330,904	41.97
<i>British Companies.</i>						
Caledonian.....	7,980,371	97,440	1.22	48,045	83,280	54.42
City of London.....	13,562,146	200,058	1.48	86,606	170,337	50.84
Commercial Union.....	25,276,758	348,854	1.38	186,827	302,934	61.67
Fire Insurance Associat'n.....	12,467,549	147,448	1.18	88,436	126,496	69.91
Glasgow and London.....	15,600,268	206,014	1.32	104,042	161,629	64.37
Guardian.....	13,191,565	168,736	1.21	79,162	150,313	52.67
Imperial.....	17,473,895	200,534	1.15	80,291	185,778	43.22
Lancashire.....	19,694,092	243,956	1.24	115,642	208,453	55.48
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	23,095,956	229,590	0.96	110,677	207,436	53.35
London & Lancashire Fire.....	9,726,741	106,376	1.09	64,992	89,973	72.24
London Assurance.....	8,415,264	70,797	0.84	46,118	60,932	75.69
National of Ireland.....	6,771,556	68,380	1.01	38,094	54,081	70.44
North British.....	36,843,755	386,426	1.05	155,894	308,391	50.55
Northern.....	15,624,008	192,959	1.24	105,279	181,260	58.08
Norwich Union.....	9,572,014	105,396	1.10	48,695	90,185	53.99
Phoenix of London.....	20,424,018	238,639	1.17	91,904	208,021	44.18
Queen.....	20,761,146	242,577	1.17	129,231	222,646	58.04
Royal.....	52,193,924	535,754	1.03	295,008	498,738	59.15
Scottish Union.....	7,941,852	70,463	0.89	20,221	60,507	33.42
<i>American Companies.</i>						
Ætna Fire.....	10,762,522	120,959	1.12	54,275	107,688	50.40
Agricultural of Watert'n.....	7,555,495	73,676	0.98	38,662	70,393	54.92
Hartford.....	11,356,931	146,283	1.29	68,868	131,176	52.50
Phoenix of Brooklyn.....	7,948,168	72,861	0.92	25,116	58,922	42.63

Fire Insurance in  
Canada,  
1885.

XV.

869, viz., in 1874, 1878 and  
ed. The approximate losses  
ed with the amount at risk,  
per \$1,000, showing a most  
ed with the corresponding  
which were \$7.35, \$5.68,

the proportionate distribu-  
companies for the years 1884

S, 1884 AND 1885.

COMPANY.	1884.	1885.
hern.....	9.90	5.56
ashire.....	6.99	5.50
donian.....	8.41	5.47
of London.....	6.61	4.98
ec.....	5.62	4.83
erial.....	4.94	4.68
nix of England.....	7.44	4.03
ern.....	6.45	3.94
h British.....	5.21	3.65
pool, London and		
be.....	3.98	3.55
ish Union.....	3.00	3.26
l.....	3.31	2.84
cultural of Watert'wn	1.89	2.01
on Mutual.....	2.04	1.71



Fire in-  
surance in  
Canada by  
British  
Com-  
panies.

751. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of \$674,984, being an increase of \$231,065 over 1884, as shown by the following statement :—

	1884.	1885
Paid for losses .....	\$2,290,589	\$1,912,873
“ general expenses.....	869,255	819,596
Total.....	3,159,844	2,732,469
Received for premiums .....	3,603,763	3,407,433
Balance in favour.....	\$443,919	\$674,984

The business of the last 11 years, 1875 to 1885, has resulted in an excess of payments over receipts of \$254,521, but this adverse balance is due to the disastrous fire at St. John, 1877, where the losses paid by the British companies amounted to four and one-half millions. It is probable that another year will see the balance reversed.

By Ame-  
rican  
Compa-  
nies.

752. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by American companies in 1884 and 1885 :—

	1884.	1885.
Paid for losses.....	\$224,153	\$209,693
“ general expenses.....	86,932	86,206
Total .....	311,085	295,899
Received for premiums.....	462,221	396,683
Balance in favour .....	\$ 91,136	\$100,784

By Cana-  
dian Com-  
panies.

753. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :—

	1884.	1885.
Paid for losses .....	\$2,165,709	\$1,985,257
“ general expenses...	871,037	917,879
“ dividends .....	102,675	99,896
Total.....	3,139,421	3,003,033
Received for premiums.....	2,990,905	3,089,381
“ from other sources.	133,966	123,196
Total.....	3,124,961	3,212,577
Balance against.....	\$ 14,460	In favour.. \$ 209,544





British fire companies  
of \$674,984, being an  
own by the following

1884.	1885.
290,589	\$1,912,873
869,255	819,596
159,844	2,732,469
303,763	3,407,453
443,919	\$674,984

1875 to 1885, has  
receipts of \$254,521,  
a disastrous fire at St.  
the British companies  
s. It is probable that  
rsed.

ive statement of the  
in 1884 and 1885 :—

1884.	1885.
4,153	\$209,693
6,932	86,206
1,085	295,899
2,221	306,633
1,136	\$100,734

t of the business done  
:—

1885.	
\$1,983,257	
917,879	
99,896	
.....	3,003,033
3,089,381	
123,196	
.....	3,212,577
In favour..	\$ 209,544

## INSURANCE.

403

754 For every \$100 received for premiums the payments  
by British and American companies, therefore, were as  
follow :—

Proportion of  
payments  
to receipts  
by British  
and American  
Companies.

	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Companies.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
British companies .....	63.56	56.14	24.12	24.05	12.32	19.81
American " .....	53.73	52.86	21.61	21.73	22.66	25.41

755. While for every \$100 received for income by the  
Canadian companies, the payments were :—

By Canadian  
Companies.

CANADIAN COMPANIES.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Dividends.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
For every \$100 of income...	69.30	61.80	27.87	28.57	3.29	3.11
" " premium...	72.41	64.26	29.12	29.71	3.43	3.23

756. The inland marine business was fairly prosperous,  
the percentage of losses to premiums being slightly lower  
than in 1884, the figures being : 1884, 58.44 per cent. ; 1885,  
50.99 per cent. ; in 1883 the proportion was 82.34 per cent.  
The total amount received for premiums was \$210,782  
against \$171,077 in 1884, an increase of \$39,705, and the  
amount incurred for losses was \$107,442, being \$7,476 more  
than in 1884.

Inland  
Marine  
Insurance

## PART II. - LIFE INSURANCE.

757. The business of life insurance in Canada in 1885 was  
transacted by 29 active companies, 10 being Canadian, 11  
British and 8 American. Licenses were issued to two  
companies, the London (Ontario) Life and the Mutual Life  
of New York. The total amount of policies taken during  
1884 was \$23,417,912, and during 1885, \$27,164,988, an

Life In-  
surance  
in Canada  
in 1885.



increase of \$3,747,076, distributed as follows:—Canadian companies, \$1,955,430; American companies, \$1,008,909; and British companies, \$782,737; while the proportions of the total business done were:—

Canadian companies.....	\$14,881,695
British                    "	3,950,647
American                "	8,332,646

Life insurance in  
Canada,  
1869-1885.

So that Canadian companies did 54·78 per cent. of the whole business transacted.

753. The following table shows the amount of life insurances effected in each year from 1869 to 1885, inclusive:—

AMOUNTS OF LIFE INSURANCES EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING  
THE YEARS 1869-1885.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870.....	1,584,456	1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871.....	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,486,575	13,322,626
1872.....	5,276,850	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873.....	4,608,913	1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874.....	5,259,822	2,143,080	11,705,319	19,108,221
1875.....	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876.....	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877.....	5,724,643	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878.....	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879.....	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880.....	7,647,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881.....	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882.....	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883.....	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884.....	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885.....	11,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988

\* Imperfect.



distributed as follows:—Canadian  
American companies, \$1,008,909 ;  
737 ; while the proportions of  
e:—

.....	\$14,381,695
.....	3,950,647
.....	8,332,646

did 5475 per cent of the whole

shows the amount of life insur-  
from 1869 to 1885, inclusive :—

ES EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING  
RS 1869-1885.

COMPANIES.			Total.
British.	American.		
\$	\$	\$	
355 2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132	
156 1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696	
444 2,212,107	8,486,575	13,322,626	
399 1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,191	
913 1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,619	
222 2,143,080	11,705,319	19,198,221	
501 1,689,833	8,306,824	15,674,258	
966 1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127	
948 2,142,792	5,667,317	13,534,667	
556 2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755	
706 1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224	
376 2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887	
179 2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011	
445 2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755	
917 3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960	
265 3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912	
395 3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988	

perfect.

759. The total amount of insurance in force at the end of  
1884 was \$135,453,726, and at the end of 1885, \$149,962,146,  
an increase of \$14,508,420, distributed as follows :—

Canadian Companies.....	\$8,071,181
British " .....	1,613,100
American " .....	4,824,139

The share of the Canadian companies being 55·63 per cent.  
of the whole increase.

760. The amount of insurances in force in the years 1880  
and 1885, respectively, were as follow :—

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.
	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745
1885.....	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735

The business of the several companies has increased,  
therefore, during the 6 years named, in the following  
proportions, viz:—Canadian companies, 97·13 per cent. ;  
British Companies, 31·02 per cent. ; and American com-  
panies, 46·95 per cent. The progress made by the Canadian  
companies has been very rapid.

761. The average amount of policies in force was \$1,659,  
being slightly less than in 1884, when it was \$1,663, and  
the average amount of new policies was :—

	1884.	1885.
Canadian companies.....	\$1,718	\$1,781
British " .....	1,861	2,139
American " .....	2,117	1,476

The total average amount, \$1,798, being lower than in  
1884, when it was \$1,898.





Death  
rate, 180-  
1885.

762. The death rate was the highest yet recorded, being 9'581 per 1,000. The average death rate for the last 6 years is 8'639 per 1,000, as is shown by the following table:—

DEATH RATE. 1880 TO 1885.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Number of Lives at Risk.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.
1880 .....	53,557	273	8'241
1881 .....	58,115	309	8'167
1882 .....	43,622	358	8'207
1883 .....	50,031	435	8'694
1884 .....	54,443	442	8'111
1885 .....	60,120	576	9'581
Total.....	270,888	2,418	8'639

Income  
from pre-  
miums,  
1869-1885.

763 The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1885, inclusive:—

INCOME FROM PREMIUMS—1869 TO 1885.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	164,910	513,741	557,708	1,236,359
1870.....	298,922	531,250	729,175	1,464,347
1871.....	291,897	570,446	960,628	1,832,974
1872.....	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873.....	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874.....	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875.....	707,256	623,296	1,651,835	2,882,387
1876.....	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877.....	770,319	577,364	1,280,724	2,647,407
1878.....	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879.....	9,9345	565,875	1,121,537	2,696,757
1880.....	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881.....	1,291,026	613,595	1,150,068	3,054,689
1882.....	*1,562,085	674,302	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883.....	*1,715,089	707,408	1,414,738	3,837,295
1884.....	*1,681,668	744,227	1,518,991	4,194,886
1885.....	*2,157,448	803,980	1,723,612	4,684,409
Total.....	*15,917,654	10,511,433	21,461,754	47,890,820

\*These include the premiums received for their foreign business by the Canada, Sun, and Dominion Safety Fund.



the highest yet recorded, being age death rate for the last 6 years own by the following table:—  
TE. 1880 TO 1885.

Number of lives at Risk.	Number of Deaths.	Death-Rate per 1,000.
3,557	278	8.284
34,115	309	8.107
44,622	358	8.217
50,031	455	9.094
54,443	442	8.114
30,120	576	9.518
270,883	2,418	8.922

s the amount of income from companies in each year from 1869

EMIUMS—1869 TO 1885

COMPANIES.

British.	American.	Total.
\$	\$	\$
513,741	557,708	1,071,449
231,250	719,175	1,460,425
370,449	960,628	1,831,077
896,992	1,250,912	2,267,904
594,108	1,492,315	2,597,423
629,808	1,575,718	2,844,526
623,296	1,651,835	2,885,131
597,151	1,437,612	2,803,763
577,364	1,239,724	2,647,088
586,044	1,137,535	2,610,579
565,875	1,121,537	2,696,757
579,739	1,102,058	2,721,128
613,595	1,190,098	3,094,689
707,468	1,308,158	3,544,605
674,362	1,414,738	3,837,295
744,227	1,518,991	4,194,886
603,980	1,723,012	4,684,492
5,111,433	21,461,754	47,890,830

or their foreign business by the Canada,

# INSURANCE.

764. The total amounts paid to policy-holders during 1884 and 1885 was as follow:—

	1884.	1885.
Death claims (including bonus additions)	\$1,266,398	\$1,707,353
Matured endowments	256,187	269,001
Annuitants	6,237	7,704
Paid for surrendered policies	203,694	213,438
Dividends to policy-holders	340,879	346,605
Total	\$2,073,395	\$2,544,101

Payments to policy-holders, 1884 and 1885.

Therefore, for every \$100 received for premiums, there was:—

	1884.	1885.
Paid to policy-holders	\$49.43	\$54.31
Carried to reserve, expense and profits	50.57	45.69

765. The average rate of premiums received for every \$100 of current risks was, in 1884, \$3.18, and in 1885, \$3.23, and of claims paid in 1884, \$1.17, and in 1885, \$1.37.

Average rate of premiums

766. The following table gives the condition of the Canadian companies in 1885, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure:—

Financial position of Canadian companies, 1885.

## CANADIAN COMPANIES, 1885.

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve, but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities, excluding Capital Stock.	Capital Stock Paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life	7,067,972	5,480,267	1,607,705	125,000	1,482,705
Citizens (Life Department)	213,890	209,771	4,119		
Confederation	1,636,600	1,314,400	352,199	80,000	272,199
Dominion Safety Fund	112,749	67,666	45,083	37,000	7,183
Federal	97,050	48,346	48,704	79,298	
Life Associat'n of Canada	133,098	101,373	31,725	74,166	
North American	156,161	118,928	37,233	33,650	3,583
Ontario Mutual	343,746	247,745	96,000	60,000	36,000
Sun	750,344	711,451	38,892	None	38,892
	973,504	835,465	138,038	62,500	75,538

\* The capital in this Company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.  
† Formerly Mutual Life.





CANADIAN COMPANIES, 1885—*Concluded.*

## INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Con- sideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stock, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life .....	971,402	None.	347,041	26,102	1,344,547
Citizens (Life Department) .....	53,158	"	9,536	135	62,829
Confederation .....	376,315	"	84,194	1,400	462,014
Dominion Safety Fund .....	33,228	"	4,002	200	37,431
Federal .....	44,467	"	3,700	125	48,292
†Life Associat'n of Canada .....	19,942	"	9,679	None.	29,621
London Life .....	27,988	"	7,190	"	35,179
North American .....	126,782	2,239	14,378	"	153,400
Ontario Mutual .....	237,663	None.	33,652	"	270,967
Sun .....	252,137	2,088	42,370	1,872	298,468

## EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Paid to Policy Holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock- holders.	Total Expendi- ture.	Surplus of Income over Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life .....	387,369	181,610	18,750	587,729	756,818
Citizens (Life Department) .....	37,749	21,126	None.	53,876	8,953
Confederation .....	113,000	87,514	8,134	208,709	253,304
Dominion Safety Fund .....	31,000	12,670	1,335	45,005	.....
Federal .....	25,435	26,611	None.	52,047	.....
†Life Associat'n of Canada .....	90,136	6,572	"	96,709	.....
London Life .....	5,668	11,873	"	17,541	17,637
North American .....	38,015	43,540	4,609	86,356	67,044
Ontario Mutual .....	115,668	58,016	None.	173,685	97,012
Sun .....	95,645	77,833	3,750	177,228	121,239

† Formerly Mutual Life.



S, 1885—Concluded.

E.

on- ation or ities.	Interest and Dividends on Stock, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$
one.	347,041	26,102	1,344,547
"	9,536	135	82,879
"	84,198	1,499	461,074
"	4,002	290	37,431
"	3,700	125	48,244
"	9,679	None.	29,621
"	7,190	"	35,179
2,239	14,378	"	153,400
one.	33,032	"	270,697
2,088	42,370	1,872	298,468

TURE.

General enses.	Dividends to Stock- holders.	Total Expendi- ture.	Surplus of Income over Expendi- ture.
\$	\$	\$	\$
1,610	18,750	587,729	756,818
1,128	None.	53,876	8,953
5,514	8,131	208,700	253,304
2,670	1,335	45,005	.....
3,611	None.	52,047	.....
3,572	"	96,709	.....
3,873	"	17,541	17,637
3,540	4,890	86,356	67,044
3,016	None.	173,685	97,012
1,833	3,750	177,228	121,239

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the Canadian companies received as income in 1885 the sum of \$2,742,484. In 1884 they received \$2,431,580, the amounts in each case being made up as follow:—

	1884.	1885.
Premiums and annuity sales.....	\$1,932,506	\$2,157,417
Interest and dividends.....	476,876	555,131
Sundry .....	22,198	29,935
Total .....	\$2,431,580	\$2,742,483

In the same years they expended:—

	1884.	1885.
Paid to policy-holders and annuitants...	\$871,448	\$934,750
General expenses.....	508,573	527,371
Dividends to stockholders.....	48,821	36,769
Total .....	\$1,228,842	\$1,498,890

From the above figures it appears that out of every \$100 of income received, the companies expended:—

	1884.	1885.
Paid to policy-holders.....	\$27.61	\$34.08
General expenses.....	20.92	19.23
Dividends to stockholders.....	2.01	1.34
Carried to reserve.....	49.46	45.35

### PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

767. Accident insurance business was transacted by 6 Accident companies, 3 Canadian, 2 British and 1 American, and guarantee business by 2 companies, 1 Canadian and 1 British. The business done in the years 1884 and 1885 was:—

	1884.	1885.
Accident.		
Premiums received.....	\$ 137,660	\$ 145,502
Amount insured.....	22,810,733	24,066,283
Paid for claims.....	53,724	59,358
Guarantee.		
Premiums received.....	64,042	62,718
Amount guaranteed.....	12,131,763	9,971,050
Paid for claims.....	13,921	17,568



Number of  
insurance  
compa-  
nies in  
business.

768. At the close of 1885 there were 80 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, being an increase of 12 during the year. They were engaged in business as follow :—

Doing life insurance .....	41
" " assessment plan.....	4
" fire insurance .....	32
" inland marine insurance .....	6
" ocean marine .....	5
" accident .....	8
" guarantee .....	1
" steam boiler .....	1
" plate glass .....	3

Deposits  
with Gov-  
ernment

769. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted on 16th July, 1885, to the sum of \$10,774,201.

Total re-  
ceipts of  
all kinds,  
1884 and  
1885.

770. The total amounts received for all forms of insurance in 1884 and 1885 were :—

YEAR.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1884.....	3,484,568	4,231,990	1,956,581	9,693,148
1885.....	3,707,330	4,233,733	2,210,324	10,171,417

Amounts  
from each  
class of  
business.

And these were divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

Fire.....	\$4,930,128	\$4,852,460
Inland Marine .....	67,582	61,431
Ocean .....	311,418	331,796
Life .....	4,132,318	4,619,978
Life (Assessment).....		93,771
Accident .....	137,680	145,202
Guarantee.....	64,042	62,718
Plate Glass.....		4,121
Total .....	\$9,693,148	\$10,171,417





ere were 80 companies under  
ntendent of Insurance, being  
ear. They were engaged in

.....	41
lan.....	4
.....	22
.....	6
.....	5
.....	8
.....	8
.....	8

deposits held by the Receiver-  
policy-holders, amounted on  
\$10,774,201.

red for all forms of insurance

PANIES.			Total.
British.	American.		
\$	\$	\$	
51,999	1,956,581	9,693,148	
53,733	2,210,324	10,171,417	

the different classes in the

.....	\$4,980,128	\$4,552,400
.....	67,582	61,431
.....	311,418	231,736
.....	4,132,318	4,619,978
.....		93,771
.....	137,660	145,292
.....	64,042	62,718
.....		4,121
.....	\$9,693,148	\$10,171,417

## APPENDIX A.

### INDEX TO IMPORTS (PP. 149 TO 162) AND TARIFF AS THEN IN FORCE.

[For changes in the Tariff made during the session of 1887, see Appendix B.]

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A					
Absinthe.....	22	\$2 p. I. G.	Alum.....	14	Free.
Acid, acetic.....	14	25c. I. G., & 20 p. c.	Aluminum.....	26	Free.
“ boracic.....	14	Free.	“ chloride of.....	14	“
“ muriatic and ni- tric.....	14	20 p. c.	Amber.....	26	“
“ oxalic.....	14	Free.	Ambergris.....	23	“
“ sulphuric.....	14	1c. p. lb.	Amethyst.....	27	“
“ and nitric.....	14	25 p. c.	Ammonia, sulphate of.....	14	“
Account books.....	1	30 “	Anatomical prepara- tions.....	31	“
Aconite.....	14	Free.	Anchors.....	11	“
Adhesive felt.....	19	“	Anchovies, in oil.....	20	5, 24, 2c. p. b
Advertising bills.....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	“ other.....	20	30 p. c.
“ pamphlets.....	1	\$1 per 100.	Angle iron.....	28	Free.
“ pictures.....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Angles for ships.....	28	Free.
African teak.....	24	Free.	Angola hair.....	23	“
Agates, polished.....	27	10 p. c.	Aniline, arseniate of.....	14	“
“ not “.....	27	Free.	“ dyes.....	14	10 p. c.
Agaric.....	26	“	“ in bulk.....	14	Free.
Agricultural imple- ments.....	9	35 p. c.	“ oil.....	14	“
Agriculture, seeds for, in bulk.....	24	15 “	“ salts.....	14	“
Agriculture, seeds for, in packages.....	24	25 “	Animals, imported temporarily.....	29	“
Alabaster, ornaments of.....	31	30 “	“ for improvement of stock.....	29	“
Alcohol.....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.	“ living, N.E.S.....	29	20 p. c.
Ale, in bottles.....	22	18c. p. “	“ of settlers.....	29	Free.
“ in casks.....	22	10c. p. “	“ product of New- foundland.....	33	“
Alkanet root.....	14	Free.	Animal manures.....	23	“
Almonds, shelled.....	21	5c. per lb.	Aniseed.....	24	“
“ not “.....	21	3c. “	Annato.....	14	“
Aloes.....	14	Free.	“ seed.....	14	“
Alpaca, hair of.....	23	“	Anodes, nickel.....	28	10 p. c.
“ manufactures of.....	23	74c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Anodines, in liquid form.....	14	50 “
			“ all other.....	14	25 “
			Antelope skins, tan- ned.....	18	10 “
			Antimony.....	14	Free.
			Antiquities, collec- tions of.....	32	“



INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>A</b>			Bamboo reeds.....	24	Free.
Apparatus for schools, colleges, &c. ....	6	p. c.	" unmanufactured .....	24	"
Apparel, wearing.....	15	10c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.	Band iron .....	28	12½ p. c.
" settlers.....	31	Free.	Barrels, petroleum.....	24	40c. each.
" of subjects dying abroad.....	32	"	" exported, &c.....	31	Free.
Apple trees .....	30	2c. each.	Barilla .....	14	"
Apples, dried .....	21	2c. per lb.	Bark, cinchona .....	14	"
" green .....	21	40c. per bbl.	" hemlock .....	24	"
" essences of .....	21	\$1.90 p. gal. & 20 p. c.	" tanners .....	24	"
Aqua marine, stones.....	27	Free.	Barley .....	21	15c. p. bush.
Arabic gum .....	14	"	Bars, iron, puddled .....	28	10 p. c.
Archill, extract of.....	14	"	" hammered.....	28	17½ "
Argol dust .....	14	"	" railway .....	28	15 "
" crude .....	14	"	" rolled .....	28	17½ "
Articles not enumerated .....	32	20 p. c.	Barytes.....	26	Free.
" in separate parts.....	10	"	Batteries, electric, &c.....	6	25 p. c.
Army, articles for .....	31	Free.	Batting, cotton, not colored .....	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Arsenic .....	14	"	" cotton, colored.....	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Arsenate of aniline.....	14	"	Batts, cotton, not coloured.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Artificial flowers .....	18	25 p. c.	" coloured.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Asbestos, and manufactures of .....	28	25 "	Beads and bead ornaments .....	31	30 p. c.
Ashes .....	24	Free.	Beams, rolled.....	28	124 "
Asphaltum .....	31	"	" for ships.....	28	Free.
Attachments, binding.....	9	35 p. c.	" weighing.....	28	30 p. c.
Australian gum .....	14	Free.	Beans.....	21	15c. p. bush.
Awnings .....	19	25 p. c.	" locust.....	21	Free.
Axes .....	9	30 "	" nut vomica.....	14	"
Axle grease .....	23	1c. per lb.	" vanilla .....	14	"
Axles .....	10	25 p. c.	Bed quilts.....	17	27½ p. c.
<b>B</b>			Bed-tickings .....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Babbit metal.....	28	10 p. c.	Bedsteads, iron.....	28	35 p. c.
Bacon .....	20	2c. per lb.	Beet fluid, extract of .....	20	25 "
Bags containing salt.....	32	25 p. c.	Beer, in bottles .....	22	18c. p. I. G.
" cotton, N.E.S.....	17	30 "	" in casks .....	22	10c. p. "
" seamless .....	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.	Bees .....	29	Free.
Bagatelle tables .....	31	35 p. c.	Beet root juice.....	21	1 c. p. lb. 70 deg. test & 3½c. p. 100 deg. above 70
Baggage, travellers' .....	31	Free.	Belladonna leaves.....	14	Free.
Baking powder .....	14	6c. per lb.	Bells .....	28	30 p. c.
Balances .....	28	30 p. c.	" for churches.....	28	Free.
Balls, bagatelle.....	31	35 "			
" glass.....	26	30 "			

\*Charged with the same rate of duty as the finished article.





TARIFF IN FORCE, 1886.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
phoo reeds.....	24	Free.
unmanufactured	24	"
d iron.....	28	12½ p. c.
rels, petroleum.....	24	40c. each.
exported, &c.....	31	Free.
illa.....	14	"
k, cinchona.....	14	"
hemlock.....	24	"
tanners.....	24	"
ey.....	21	15c. p. bush.
s, iron, puddled.....	28	10 p. c.
hammered.....	28	17½ "
railway.....	28	15 "
rolled.....	28	17½ "
tes.....	26	Free.
eries, electric, &c.....	6	25 p. c.
ing, cotton, not		
colored.....	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
cotton, colored.....	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
s, cotton, not col-		
oured.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" coloured.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
ls and bead orna-		
nts.....	31	20 p. c.
us, rolled.....	28	12½ "
for ships.....	28	Free.
weighing.....	28	20 p. c.
s.....	21	15c. p. bush.
locust.....	21	Free.
nut vomica.....	14	"
vanilla.....	14	"
quilts.....	17	27½ p. c.
tickings.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
leads, iron.....	28	25 p. c.
fluid, extract of.....	21	25 "
in bottles.....	22	18c. p. I. G.
in casks.....	22	10c. p. "
	20	Free.
root juice.....	21	1 c. p. lb. 70 deg. test & 3½c. p. 100 lb. for each deg. above 70
adonna leaves.....	14	Free.
for churches.....	28	20 p. c.
	28	Free.
ne finished article.		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>B</b>			Boiler plate.....	28	12½ p. c.
Belts.....	7	25 p. c.	Boilers, ship's.....	28	25 "
Belting, India rubber.....	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Bolts.....	28	1c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" leather.....	23	15 p. c.	" stove.....	28	35 p. c.
Benzole.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.	" ½ in. diam. & less	28	35 p. c.
Berries for dyeing.....	14	Free.	Bolsters.....	13	35 "
Bibles.....	1	5 p. c.	Bolting cloths.....	31	Free
Bichromate of potash.....	14	Free.	Bones, crude.....	23	"
" of soda.....	14	"	Bone-ash.....	23	"
Bills, advertising.....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Bone-dust.....	23	"
Bill-heads.....	1	20 p. c.	Bone manufactures of,		
Billets, iron.....	28	30 p. c.	fancy.....	31	30 p. c.
Billiard tables, viz:—			Bonnets.....	18	25 "
Without pockets, 4½			Books, embossed.....	1	Free.
by 9 ft. or under,			" printed, N.E.S.....	1	15 p. c.
including furni-			" " over seven		
ture.....	31	\$22.50 each, & 15 p. c.	years.....	1	Free.
Over 4½ by 9 ft., in-			" for promotion of		
cluding furniture.....	31	\$25 each, & 15 p. c.	learning.....	1	"
With pockets, 5½ by			" for deaf and		
11 ft. or under, in-			dumb.....	1	"
cluding furniture.....	31	\$35 each, & 15 p. c.	" to be written or		
Over 5½ by 11 ft.....	31	\$40 each, & 15 p. c.	drawn upon... 1	30 p. c.	
Binders' cloth.....	17	10 p. c.	Bookbinders tools, &c.....	9	10 "
Bird cages.....	32	30 "	Boots, India rubber... 24	25 "	
Bismuth.....	28	Free.	" leather.....	18	25 "
Bison hair.....	23	"	Boot and shoe counters 24	4c. p. lb	
Letters, medicinal, li-			Boot, shoe and stay		
quid..... 14	50 p. c.		laces..... 18	30 p. c.	
" " all other... 14	25 "		Boric acid..... 14	Free.	
" other..... 22	\$1.90 p. I. G.		Borax..... 14	"	
Blackberries..... 21	4c. p. lb.		Bo..... 27	"	
Black diamonds..... 27	Free.		Boa-y, specimens of. 32	"	
Blacking..... 10	25 p. c.		Bo es, glass..... 26	30 p. c.	
Blankets..... 15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.		Box, s, fancy..... 31	30 "	
Blank books..... 1	3 p. c.		Boxwood..... 24	Free.	
Bloodstone..... 27	Free.		Brads..... 28	30 p. c.	
Blooms, iron..... 28	10 p. c.		Braces..... 18	30 "	
Blue black..... 14	20 "		Bracelets..... 18	30 "	
Blueing, laundry..... 14	25 "		Braids..... 18	30 "	
Board, leather..... 24	3c. p. lb.		Brandy..... 22	\$2 p. I. G.	
Boards, s a w n, not			Brass, old scrap, &c..... 28	Free.	
shaped..... 24	Free.		" bars, bolts and		
Boilers..... 9	25 p. c.		tubing..... 28	10 p. c.	
			" manufactures, N.		
			E.S..... 28	30 p. c.	
			" strips..... 28	15 "	
			" wire..... 28	Free.	
			" " cloth..... 28	20 p. c.	
			Breadstuffs, damaged. 21	20 "	
			Brick, for building... 12	20 "	
			" fire..... 12	20 "	



## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>B</b>			Candles, tallow.....	23	2c. per lb. *
Bridges, iron .....	28	25 "	" wax.....	23	5c. "
Brim moulds.....	31	Free.	" other .....	23	25 p. c.
Brimstone .....	14	"	Candy, sugar.....	21	1½c. per lb., 35 p. c.
Bristles .....	23	"	Cane juice, concen- trated.....	21	1c. p. lb., 70 deg. test & 3½ p. 100 lbs. above 70.
Britannia metal, pigs and bars.....	28	"	" other.....	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
" manufactures of.....	28	25 p. c.	Cane, split.....	24	25 p. c.
British copyright works, re-prints of...	1	15 p. c., & 12½ p. c.	Cans, tin, 1 quart and under.....	28	1½c. each.
British gum.....	14	Free.	" when exceeding 1 qt., an addi- tional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof...	28	.....
Bromine .....	14	"	Canvas for ships' sails.....	19	5 p. c.
Bronze, phosphar .....	28	10 p. c.	" floor oilcloth.....	19	Free.
Brooms .....	31	25 "	" jute, for .....	19	"
Broom corn.....	24	Free.	Caoutchouc .....	24	"
Brussels carpet .....	15	25 p. c.	Capes, fur.....	18	25 p. c.
Brushes.....	31	25 "	Caplins.....	18	20 "
Buchu leaves.....	14	Free.	Cans, cloth.....	15	10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Buckram.....	19	"	" N.E.S.....	18	25 p. c.
Buckskins, tanned.....	18	10 p. c.	" fur.....	18	25 "
Buckthorn fencing.....	28	1½c. p. lb.	" for umbrellas.....	28	20 "
Buckwheat .....	21	10c. p. bush.	Carbolic oil.....	25	10 "
" flour or meal.....	21	1c. p. lb.	Carboys .....	26	30 "
Buffalo hair.....	23	Free.	" containing liquids	26	10 "
Buggies .....	10	35 p. c.	Carbuncle .....	27	Free.
Building stone.....	26	\$1 p. ton.	Cardboard.....	24	30 p. c.
Builders' hardware.....	9	30 p. c.	Cards, Christmas and New Years, &c.	1	25 p. c.
Bullion .....	27	Free.	" N.E.S.....	1	30 "
Burgundy pitch.....	14	"	" Playing.....	1	6c. p. pack.
Burr stones.....	26	"	Card-cloth'g. machine	32	25 p. c.
Burrs, copper.....	28	"	Cardimon seed.....	24	Free.
Butter.....	20	4c. per lb.	Carmines.....	14	20 p. c.
Buttons.....	31	25 p. c.	Carpenters' tools.....	9	30 "
Button covers.....	31	10 "	Carpets, N.E.S.....	13	25 "
<b>C</b>			Carpet bags.....	23	30 "
Cabinet furniture.....	13	35 p. c.—	Carpets, Brussels .....	15	25 "
Cabinets of antiquities	32	Free.	" Dutch.....	13	25 "
" of coins.....	32	"	Carpet mats & squares	15	25 "
" of medals.....	32	"	" warps, colored.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Cabinetmakers' hard- ware.....	9	30 p. c.			
" tools.....	9	30 "			
Cages, bird .....	32	30 "			
Calbskins.....	23	15 "			
Calumba .....	14	Free.			
Camel hair.....	23	"			
Cameo .....	27	"			
Canada plates.....	28	12½ p. c.			



## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
tallow.....	23	2c. per lb.	Cement, raw.....	26	\$1 per ton.
x.....	23	5c. "	Chains, iron or steel.....	28	5 p. c.
per.....	23	25 p. c.	Chairs, iron railway.....	28	1 1/2 p. c.
sugar.....	21	1 1/2 c. per lb., 35 p. c.	Chalk stone.....	26	Free.
rice, concentrated.....	21	1c. p. lb., 70 deg. test & 3 1/2 p. 100 lbs. above 70.	Chamomile flowers.....	14	"
er.....	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.	Champagne, in bottles containing each not more than a qt. and more than a pt.	22	\$3 p. doz., & 30 p. c.
lit.....	24	25 p. c.	" in bottles con- taining not more than a pt. and more than half a pint.....	22	\$1.50 p. doz. & 30 p. c.
h, 1 quart and under.....	28	1 1/2 c. each.	" in bottles con- taining one half pint each or less.....	22	75c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
en exceeding qt., an addi- tional duty of 1c. for each additional qt.			" in bottles con- taining more than 1 qt. each	22	\$3 p. doz., \$1.50 p. I.G. & 30 p. c.
r fractional part thereof.....	28		Channels, iron.....	28	1 1/2 p. c.
or ships' sails.....	19	5 p. c.	Charts.....	1	20 "
r oilcloth.....	19	Free.	Cheese.....	20	3c. per lb.
p, for.....	19	"	Cheques.....	1	30 p. c.
ouc.....	24	"	Cherries.....	21	1c. p. qt.
P.....	18	25 p. c.	Cherry lumber.....	24	Free.
th.....	15	10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Cherry trees.....	30	4c. each.
S.....	18	25 p. c.	Cherry beat welding compound.....	14	Free.
umbrellas.....	18	25 "	Chestnut lumber.....	24	"
oil.....	28	20 "	Chicory, raw.....	22	3c. per lb.
ining liquids	26	30 "	" roasted, ground, &c	22	4c. "
E.....	26	10 "	Chimneys, glass lamp	13	30 p. c.
d.....	27	Free.	China clay.....	26	Free.
Christmas and New Years, &c.....	24	30 p. c.	" ware.....	26	30 p. c.
S.....	1	25 p. c.	Chinese blue.....	14	20 "
ing.....	1	30 "	Chloralum.....	14	Free.
ing machine	32	25 p. c.	Chloride of lime.....	14	"
seed.....	24	Free.	" of zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
s' tools.....	14	20 p. c.	Chocolate.....	22	20 "
N.E.S.....	9	30 "	Chrono. cards.....	1	25 "
gs.....	13	25 "	Chronometers.....	6	Free.
Brussels.....	13	25 "	Churches, articles for	27	"
ts & squares	15	25 "			
bs, colored.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C			ment at speci- fic rates as now provided.		
Carpet warps, not colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Cement, raw.....	26	\$1 per ton.
Carpeting, hemp.....	19	25 p. c.	Chains, iron or steel.....	28	5 p. c.
" jute.....	19	25 "	Chairs, iron railway.....	28	1 1/2 p. c.
Carpets, wool, treble ingrain.....	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.	Chalk stone.....	26	Free.
" warp of cotton.....	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.	Chamomile flowers.....	14	"
Carriages.....	10	35 p. c.	Champagne, in bottles containing each not more than a qt. and more than a pt.	22	\$3 p. doz., & 30 p. c.
" children's.....	10	35 "	" in bottles con- taining not more than a pt. and more than half a pint.....	22	\$1.50 p. doz. & 30 p. c.
" travellers', &c.....	10	Free.	" in bottles con- taining one half pint each or less.....	22	75c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Cars, baggage, under regulations.....	10	"	" in bottles con- taining more than 1 qt. each	22	\$3 p. doz., \$1.50 p. I.G. & 30 p. c.
" freight.....	10	"	Channels, iron.....	28	1 1/2 p. c.
" railway.....	10	"	Charts.....	1	20 "
" other.....	10	30 p. c.	Cheese.....	20	3c. per lb.
Car wheels.....	28	25 "	Cheques.....	1	30 p. c.
Carts, hand.....	10	35 "	Cherries.....	21	1c. p. qt.
" railway.....	10	35 "	Cherry lumber.....	24	Free.
Cases, fancy.....	31	70 "	Cherry trees.....	30	4c. each.
Caskets.....	24	35 "	Cherry beat welding compound.....	14	Free.
Cats' eyes.....	27	Free.	Chestnut lumber.....	24	"
Cattle for improv- ment of stock.....	29	"	Chicory, raw.....	22	3c. per lb.
Cartridges—gun, rifle and pistol.....	8	30 p. c.	" roasted, ground, &c	22	4c. "
Cases, jewel, &c.....	31	30 "	Chimneys, glass lamp	13	30 p. c.
Cast iron pipes.....	28	30 "	China clay.....	26	Free.
Cast as models.....	31	Free.	" ware.....	26	30 p. c.
Castings, other.....	28	25 p. c.	Chinese blue.....	14	20 "
" malleable iron.....	28	25 "	Chloralum.....	14	Free.
Cassimeres.....	15	7 1/2 c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Chloride of lime.....	14	"
Cat-gut.....	23	Free.	" of zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
" strings.....	23	"	Chocolate.....	22	20 "
Cream-colored ware.....	26	30 p. c.	Chrono. cards.....	1	25 "
Cedar, red.....	24	Free.	Chronometers.....	6	Free.
" Spanish.....	24	"	Churches, articles for	27	"
Celluloid.....	32	10 p. c.			
" in sheets, lumps or blocks.....	14	Free.			
Cement, burnt.....	12	7 1/2 c. p. cwt.			
" hydraulic.....	12	40c. p. brl.			
" in bulk.....	12	9c. p. bush.			
" Portland and Roman, to be classified with all other ce-					





## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>					
Churns.....	24	25 p. c.	Cocoa paste, contain- ing sugar.....	22	1c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
“ earthenware.....	26	2c. per gall.	“ paste, other pre- parations.....	22	1c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
Cider, not clarified.....	22	5c.	Cocoa bean, shells and nibs.....	22	Free.
“ clarified or re- fined.....	22	10c.	“ matting.....	19	25 p. c.
Cigars and cigarettes.....	22	\$1.20 per lb., & 20 p. c.	Cod liver oil.....	25	20 “
Cinchona bark.....	14	Free.	Coffee, green, from United States.....	22	10 “
Cinnibar.....	14	“	“ green, N.E.S.....	22	Free.
Cistern pumps.....	28	35 p. c.	“ roasted, United States.....	22	3c. per lb., & 10 p. c.
Citrons.....	21	Free.	“ other.....	22	3c. per lb.
Clay, pipe.....	26	“	Coffins.....	24	35 p. c.
Cliff stone.....	26	“	“ trimmings.....	27	30 “
Clippings.....	17	“	Coins, gold and silver.....	27	Free.
Cloaks, fur.....	18	25 p. c.	Coins, cabinets of.....	32	Free.
Clocks.....	6	35 “	Coir.....	19	“
“ springs.....	6	10 “	“ yarn.....	19	“
Cloth, horse collar.....	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	Coke.....	26	50c. per ton.
“ knitted.....	17	30 p. c.	“ gas, for manu- factures.....	31	Free.
Cloths, N.E.S.....	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	Collars, paper and linen, &c.....	18	30 p. c.
Clothing, cotton, N. E.S.....	17	30 p. c.	“ laces.....	18	30 “
“ woollen.....	15	10c. per lb., & 25 p. c.	Collar cloth, Union, not glossed.....	24	5 “
“ N.E.S.....	15	30 p. c.	“ Union, glossed.....	24	20 “
“ donations of.....	31	Free.	Collection of antiqui- ties.....	32	Free.
“ for army and navy, &c.....	31	“	Colleges, articles for.....	6	“
Coal, anthracite.....	26	50c. per ton.	Collodion.....	14	20c. p. I. G., & 20 p. c.
“ bituminous.....	26	60c.	Colors, N.E.S.....	14	20 p. c.
“ dust.....	26	20 p. c.	“ ground in oil.....	14	25 “
Coal oil.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.	“ dry.....	14	20 “
“ fixtures.....	23	30 p. c.	“ in pulp.....	14	20 “
“ products of.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.	“ metallic.....	14	Free.
Coats, fur.....	18	25 p. c.	Cologne, lakes.....	14	20 p. c.
Coatings.....	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	“ water, in 4-ounce bottles.....	22	50 “
Cobalt, ore of.....	26	Free.	“ water, in over 4- ounce bottles.....	22	\$2 per I. G., & 40 p. c.
“ metallic colors.....	14	“	Combs.....	23	25 p. c.
Cochineal.....	14	“	Communion plate.....	27	Free.
Cocconuts.....	21	\$1 per 100.	Compasses.....	6	“
“ direct importa- tion.....	21	50c. “			
“ desiccated.....	22	8c. per lb.			
“ paste, not sweet- ened.....	22	20 p. c.			



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Cocoa paste, contain- ing sugar.....	22	1c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
" paste, other pre- parations.....	22	1c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
Cocoa bean, shells and nibs.....	22	Free.
" matting.....	19	25 p. c.
Cod liver oil.....	25	20 "
Coffee, green, from United States.....	22	Free.
" green, N.E.S.....	22	Free.
" roasted, United States.....	22	1c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
" other.....	22	1c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
Coffins.....	24	25 p. c.
" trimmings.....	0	Free.
Coins, gold and silver	27	Free.
Coins, cabinets of.....	32	Free.
Coir.....	19	Free.
" yarn.....	26	50c. per ton.
" gas, for manu- factures.....	31	Free.
Dollars, paper and linen, &c.....	18	30 p. c.
" lace.....	18	20 "
Dollar cloth, Union, not glossed.....	24	5 "
" Union, glossed.....	24	20 "
Collection of antiqui- ties.....	32	Free.
Colleges, articles for.....	6	"
Collodion.....	14	20c. p. I. G., & 20 p. c.
Colors, N.E.S.....	14	20 p. c.
" ground in oil.....	14	25 "
" dry.....	14	20 "
" in pulp.....	14	20 "
" metallic.....	14	Free.
Cologne, lakes.....	14	20 p. c.
" water, in 4-ounce bottles.....	22	50 "
" water, in over 4- ounce bottles.....	22	\$2 per I. G., & 40 p. c.
Combs.....	23	25 p. c.
Communion plate.....	27	Free.
Compasses.....	6	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>			Corn, in cans, not over 1 lb.....	21	2c. per can.
Compositions, medi- cinal, in liquid.....	14	50 p. c.	" in cans, over 1 lb.....	21	2c. add'l p. can for each lb. or frac- tion of a lb.
" medicinal, other	14	25 "	Cornelian, unmanu- factured.....	27	Free.
Composition orna- ments.....	31	30 "	Corsets.....	17	30 p. c.
Concrete.....		1c. p. lb., 70" test, 3 1/2 p. 100 lbs for each deg. above 70.	Cotton, bleached, not printed.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Confection of liquor- ice.....	14	1c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	" bed quilts.....	17	2 1/2 p. c.
Confectionery.....	21	1 1/2c. per lb., & 35 p. c.	" grey.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" labels for.....	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	" unbleached.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Conium maculatum.....	14	Free.	" over 36 in. wide, for window shades.....	17	15 p. c.
Consuls general, ar- ticles for.....	31	"	" over 42 in. wide, enamelled cloth.....	17	15 "
Coopers' tools.....	9	30 p. c.	" printed or dyed, N.E.S.....	17	2 1/2 p. c.
Copai.....	14	Free.	" manufactures of, N.E.S.....	17	20 "
Copperplate bill-heads.....	1	30 p. c.	" Yarn for manu- factures.....	17	Free.
Copper.....	28	10 "	" waste.....	17	"
" manufactures of.....	28	30 "	" winceys.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" wire.....	28	Free.	" wool.....	24	Free.
" cloth.....	28	20 p. c.	" fillets for card clothing.....	17	"
" precipitate of.....	14	Free.	" rags.....	17	"
" sheets.....	28	"	Cotton-seed cake.....	24	"
" sub-acetate of.....	14	"	" meal.....	24	"
Copperas.....	14	"	Cottonades.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Copy books.....	1	30 p. c.	Counters, boot & shoe.....	24	1c. per pair.
Copyright works, re- prints of.....	1	15 p. c. & 12 1/2 p. c.	Coutilles, white.....	17	20 p. c.
Coral.....	27	Free.	" for corsetmakers.....	17	20 "
Cords.....	18	30 p. c.	Cranberries.....	21	30c. p. bush.
Cordage.....	19	1 1/2c. per lb., & 10 p. c.	Crapes.....	18	20 p. c.
Cordials.....	22	\$1.90 p. I. G.	" C.C." or cream col- ored ware.....	26	30 "
" medicinal— in liquid.....	14	50 p. c.	Cream of tartar.....	14	Free.
Cordova leather.....	23	25 "	Crocks, earthenware.....	26	2c. per gall.
Coriander seed.....	24	Free.	Crossedotte.....	27	Free.
Corks.....	24	30 p. c.	Crystal.....	27	"
Cork bark.....	24	Free.	Crysolite.....	27	"
" wood.....	24	"	Cubic nitre.....	14	"
Corn, Indian.....	21	7 1/2c. p. bush.			
" meal.....	21	40c. p. brl.			
" starch.....	24	2c. per lb.			





## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>					
Cudbear, extract of...	14	Free.	Drawings.....	3	20 p. c.
Cues, bagatelle.....	31	35 p. c.	Dressings, harness.....	10	25 "
Cuffs, paper, linen, &c.	18	30 "	Dried fruit, N.E.S.....	21	1c. per lb.
Currants, dried.....	21	1c. per lb.	Drillings, cotton.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" green.....	21	1c. per qt.	Drills: cotton,—not printed.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Currant wine, containing 26 p. c. or less of spirits.....	22	25c. p. I. G. & 30 p. c.	" cotton, dyed.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
And for each degree from 26 to 40.....		3c. per I. G. additional	" grain and seed... ..	9	35 p. c.
Cutlery, plated.....	27	30 p. c.	Drops, medicinal.....	14	50 "
" N.E.S.....	9	25 "	Druggets.....	13	25 "
Cutters.....	10	30 "	Dry putty.....	26	20 "
Cylinder needles.....	9	30 "	Dualin.....	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
<b>D</b>			Duck, for belting and hose.....	17	Free.
Damar, gum.....	14	Free.	Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Damask.....	17	25 p. c.	" dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" carpets.....	13	25 "	Dutch carpets.....	13	25 p. c.
Dates.....	21	1c. per lb.	Dyes, aniline.....	14	Free.
Decanters.....	26	30 p. c.	Dyeing articles, N.E.S.....	14	"
Deerskins, tanned.....	18	10 "	Dye, jet black.....	14	"
Demijohns.....	26	30 "	Dynamite.....	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" containing liquids.....	26	30 "	<b>E</b>		
" earthenware.....	26	2c. per gall.	Earthenware.....	26	2c. per gall.
Denims, cotton.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.	" white granite.....	26	30 p. c.
Departments, articles for.....	31	Free.	" decorated, &c.....	26	30 "
Desks, writing.....	31	30 p. c.	Ebony.....	24	Free.
Diamonds, black.....	27	Free.	Edge tools.....	9	30 p. c.
Diamond drills.....	9	"	Effects of subjects dying abroad.....	32	Free.
" dust.....	27	"	Eggs.....	20	"
" unset.....	27	"	Elder wine (See Currant wine).		
Doeskins, N.E.S.....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Electric batteries.....	6	25 p. c.
Dolls.....	31	30 p. c.	" lights, apparatus for.....	6	25 "
Dominion Governm't, articles for.....	31	Free.	Electro-plated ware.....	27	30 "
Doors for safes and vaults.....	9	25 p. c.	Electrotypes of books.....	28	10 "
Drafts.....	1	30 "	" of commercial blanks.....	28	20 "
Dragon's blood.....	14	Free.	" N.E.S.....	28	5c. per lb.
Drain pipes.....	12	25 p. c.	Elixirs, medicinal.....	22	32 p. I. G., & 30 p. c.
" tiles.....	12	20 "			
Drawers, cotton.....	17	30 "			
" woollen.....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.			



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Drawings.....	3	20 p. c.
Dressings, harness.....	10	25 "
Dried fruit, N.E.S.....	21	1c. per lb.
Drillings, cotton.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Drills, cotton, not printed.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" cotton, dyed.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" grain and seed.....	9	25 p. c.
Drops, medicinal.....	14	50 "
Druggists.....	13	25 "
For putty.....	20	20 "
Dualin.....	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Duck, for belting and hose.....	17	Free
Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Dutch carpets.....	13	25 p. c.
Dyes, aniline.....	14	Free.
Dyeing articles, N.E.S.....	14	"
Dye, jet black.....	14	"
Dynamite.....	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
<b>E</b>		
Earthenware.....	26	2c. per gall.
" white granite.....	26	30 p. c.
" decorated, &c.....	26	30 "
Ebony.....	24	Free.
Edge tools.....	9	30 p. c.
Effects of subjects dy- ing abroad.....	32	Free.
Eggs.....	20	"
Elder wine (See Cur- rant wine).....	6	25 p. c.
Electric batteries.....	6	25 p. c.
" lights, apparatus for.....	6	25 "
Electro-plated ware.....	27	30 "
Electrotypes of books of commercial blanks.....	28	20 "
" N.E.S.....	28	5c. per lb.
Elixirs, medicinal.....	22	\$2 p. l. G., & 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>E</b>			<b>F</b>		
Embossed books.....	1	Free.	Fancy grasses.....	24	Free.
" cards.....	1	25 p. c.	Fanning mills.....	9	35 p. c.
Embroideries.....	18	30 "	Farina.....	24	2c. per lb.
Emeralds, polished.....	27	10 "	Fashion plates.....	1	6c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" not polished.....	27	Free.	Feathers, artificial, N.E.S.....	18	25 p. c.
Emery.....	26	"	" ostrich and vul- ture, undress'd	18	20 "
" paper.....	9	25 p. c.	" ostrich and vul- ture, dress'd..	18	30 "
" wheels.....	32	25 "	Felloes.....	10	15 "
Enamelled leather.....	18	20 p. c.	Felt, adhesive.....	19	Free.
Engraved stones.....	27	Free.	" cloth, N.E.S.....	15	7c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Engravings.....	3	20 p. c.	" pressed.....	15	17 1/2 p. c.
Engines, fire.....	9	25 "	" printed.....	15	25 "
" locomotive.....	9	25 "	Fencing wire, barbed, " buckthorn and strip.....	28	1 1/2 c. per lb.
" stationary.....	9	25 "	Fennel seed.....	28	1c. per lb.
" steam, for ships.....	9	25 "	Fenugreek seed.....	24	Free.
" other.....	9	25 "	Ferrules for umbrellas	28	20 p. c.
" portable steam.....	9	35 "	Fibre, Mexican.....	24	Free.
Entomology, speci- mens of.....	32	Free.	Fibres.....	24	"
Envelopes, N.E.S.....	1	25 p. c.	Fibrilla.....	24	"
" printed, &c.....	1	30 "	Field seeds, in bulk.....	24	15 p. c.
Ergot.....	14	Free.	" in packages.....	24	25 "
Esparto.....	24	"	Figs.....	21	1c. per lb.
Essences, of apple, pear, &c.....	14	\$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.	Files.....	9	35 p. c.
" medicinal.....	14	50 p. c.	Fillets, cotton, for " card clothing.....	17	Free.
" fruit.....	14	\$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.	" rubber.....	24	"
" containing spir- its.....	22	\$3 per l. G., & 30 p. c.	Finger bars.....	28	17 1/2 p. c.
Essential oils for man- ufacturing purposes	14	20 p. c.	Firearms.....	8	20 "
Excelsior.....	32	20 "	Fire brick.....	12	20 "
Explosives.....	8	5c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	" clay.....	26	Free.
Extracts, containing spirits.....	22	\$2 p. l. G., & 30 p. c.	Fireproof paint.....	14	1c. per lb.
" of archill.....	14	Free.	Fireworks.....	5	25 p. c.
" of beef.....	20	25 p. c.	Fish, boneless.....	20	1c. per lb.
" of cudbear.....	14	Free.	" foreign caught.....	20	50c. per 100 lbs.
" fluid.....	22	\$2 p. l. G., & 30 p. c.	" labels for.....	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" of logwood.....	14	Free.	" all other, in bris. oil.....	20	1c. per lb.
" of madder.....	14	"	" oil.....	25	20 p. c.
" of oak bark.....	14	"	" in oil.....	20	30 "
" of saffron.....	14	"	" other, preserved or prepared.....	20	25 "
" of safflower.....	14	"			



## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>F</b>					
Fish, packag'rs. ....	20	25 p. c.	Foot grease. ....	24	Free.
“ smoked. ....	20	1c. per lb.	Force pumps. ....	28	35 p. c.
“ hooks. ....	9	Free.	Forgings, N.E.S. ....	23	25 “
Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. ....	20	20 p. c.	Forks, cast iron, not handled. ....	23	10 “
Fishing rods. ....	5	30 “	“ hay, straw, manure & mining. ....	28	35 “
Fish plates, railway. ....	28	17½ “	Forms, commercial blank. ....	1	30 p. c.
Fixtures, gas, coal oil, &c. ....	28	30 “	Fossils. ....	26	Free.
Flagstones, &c. ....	26	\$1.50 p. ton.	Fowls, pure bred. ....	29	“
Flagnels, Canton, not printed. ....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.	Frames, picture. ....	4	35 p. c.
“ Canton, dyed, &c. ....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.	Freestone. ....	26	20 “
“ cotton, not printed. ....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.	French odors, pr'serv'd. ....	31	15 “
“ cotton, dyed, &c. ....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.	Fringes. ....	18	30 “
“ “ N.E.S. ....	15	7½c. per lb. & 20 p. c.	Frogs and frog points. ....	28	17½ “
Flasks. ....	26	30 p. c.	Fruit, dried, other. ....	21	1c. per lb.
Flat irons. ....	28	17½ “	“ green, apples. ....	21	40c. p. bri.
Flax, canvas. ....	19	5c. per lb.	“ in cans, not over 1 lb. ....	21	3c. per can.
“ fibre. ....	19	1c. “	“ in cans, over 1 lb. ....	21	3c. “ & 3c. addit'l for each lb. or fraction of a lb.
“ hackled. ....	19	2c. “	“ labels for. ....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
“ seed. ....	24	10c. p. bush.	“ N.E.S. ....	21	20 p. c.
“ tow of. ....	19	½c. per lb.	“ preserved in brandy. ....	21	\$1.90 p. I. G.
“ seed oil. ....	25	25 p. c.	“ essences of. ....	14	\$1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c.
Flints. ....	26	Free.	“ trees, apple. ....	30	2c. each.
“ stones, ground. ....	26	“	Fuel, wood for Mani-toba and N.W.T. ....	24	Free.
“ paper. ....	9	25 p. c.	Fullers' earth. ....	26	“
Flower odors, pre-served. ....	31	15 “	Furniture. ....	13	35 p. c.
Flowers, artificial. ....	18	25 “	“ iron. ....	28	35 “
Flower seeds, in bulk. ....	24	15 “	Furs, dressed. ....	18	15 “
“ in packages. ....	24	25 “	“ hatters'. ....	23	Free.
Flour, damaged. ....	21	20 “	“ manufactures of. ....	18	25 p. c.
“ of buckwheat. ....	21	½c. per lb.	Fur skins, undressed. ....	23	Free.
“ rice. ....	21	2c. “	<b>G</b>		
“ rye. ....	21	50c. per bri.	Galvanic batteries. ....	6	25 p. c.
“ sago. ....	21	2c. per lb.	Game. ....	20	20 “
“ starch. ....	24	2c. “	Garden seeds, in bulk. ....	24	15 “
“ wheat. ....	21	50c. per bri.	“ in packages. ....	24	25 “
Fluid extracts. ....	22	\$2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c.	Garnets, polished. ....	27	10 “
Folders. ....	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	“ not polished. ....	27	Free.
Folia digitalis. ....	14	Free.	Gas coke. ....	31	“
			“ fixtures. ....	28	30 p. c.





ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Foot grease.....	24	Free.
Force pumps.....	28	35 p. c.
Forgings, N.E.S.....	23	25 "
Forks, cast iron, not " handled.....	23	10 "
" hay, straw, man- " ure & mining.....	28	35 "
Forms, commercial " blank.....	1	30 p. c.
Fossils.....	26	Free.
Fowls, pure bred.....	29	"
Frames, picture.....	4	35 p. c.
Freestone.....	26	20 "
French odors, preserv'd.....	31	15 "
Fringes.....	18	60 "
Frogs and frog points.....	28	174 "
Fruit, dried, other.....	21	1c. per lb.
" green, apples.....	21	40c. p. hb.
" in cans, not over " 1 lb.....	21	3c. per can.
" in cans, over 1 lb.....	21	3c. " & 3c. addit'l for each lb. or fraction of a lb.
" labels for.....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" N.E.S.....	21	20 p. c.
" preserved in " brandy.....	21	\$1.90 p. I. G.
" essences of.....	14	\$1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c.
" trees, apple.....	30	2c. each.
Fuel, wood for Mani- toba and N.W.T.....	24	Free.
Fullers' earth.....	26	"
Furniture.....	13	35 p. c.
" iron.....	28	35 "
Furs, dressed.....	18	15 "
" hatters'.....	23	Free.
" manufactures of.....	18	25 p. c.
" skins, undressed.....	23	Free.
<b>G</b>		
Galvanic batteries.....	6	25 p. c.
Game.....	20	20 "
Garden seeds, in bulk.....	24	15 "
" in packages.....	24	25 "
Garnets, polished.....	27	10 "
" not polished.....	27	Free.
Gas coke.....	31	"
" fixtures.....	28	30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>G</b>					
Gass pipes, cast iron.....	28	30 p. c.	Glucose, dutiable as sugar.....	21	According to grade by D. S. in color.
" light shades.....	13	30 "	" syrup.....	21	2c. per lb.
Gentian root.....	14	Free.	Goat hair.....	23	Free.
German mineral.....	14	"	" manufactures of.....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" potash salts.....	14	"	Gold leaf.....	27	25 p. c.
" silver, not plat'd.....	28	25 p. c.	" coins.....	27	Free.
" " in sheets.....	28	10 "	" manufactures of.....	27	20 p. c.
" " for manu- facturing.....	28	Free.	" N.E.S.....	27	20 p. c.
Giant powder.....	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	" beaters' moulds.....	31	Free.
Gigs.....	10	35 p. c.	" skins.....	21	4c. per lb.
Giltware.....	27	30 "	Gooseberries.....	21	Free.
Ginger, ground.....	22	25 "	Government, books printed by any.....	1	Free.
" unground.....	22	10 "	Governor General, ar- ticles for.....	31	"
" wine, containing 26 p. c. or less of spirits.....	22	25c. p. I. G., & 30 p. c.	Grain, damaged.....	21	20 p. c.
And for each deg. from 26 up to 40.....		3c. per I. G. additional.	Granite ware.....	26	30 "
Ginghams.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.	Grapes.....	21	2c. per lb.
Gin, genera.....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.	Grape sugar (see glu- cose).....		
" Old Tom.....	22	1.75 "	Grass, esparto.....	24	Free.
Ginseng root.....	14	Free.	" manilla.....	24	"
Glass, bent.....	26	"	" plaits.....	24	"
" colored, not fig- ured, &c.....	26	20 p. c.	" pulp of.....	24	"
" figured, stained, &c.....	26	30 "	" other.....	24	"
" obscured white.....	26	30 "	Grasses, fancy.....	24	"
" plate, not over 30 sq. ft.....	26	6c. p. sq. ft.	Gravels.....	26	"
" over 30, not over 70 sq. ft.....	26	8c. "	Grease, soap stock.....	23	"
" over 70 sq. ft.....	26	9c. "	" axle.....	23	1c. per lb.
" silvered plate.....	26	30 p. c.	Grindstones.....	26	\$2 per ton.
" windows, stain'd.....	26	30 "	Guano.....	23	Free.
" window, com- mon, &c.....	26	30 "	Gums.....	14	"
" other and manu- factures of.....	26	20 "	Gumwood.....	24	"
Glass paper.....	9	25 "	Gunpowder, blasting and mining.....	8	3c. per lb.
Gloves, glasses, for lanterns, &c.....	13	30 "	" cannon & musk't canister.....	8	4c. "
Globules.....	26	20 "	" giant.....	8	5c. " & 20 p. c.
Glove leathers.....	23	10 "	Guns, shot.....	8	20 "
Gloves.....	18	30 "	Gut.....	23	Free.
			Gutta percha, manu- factures of.....	24	25 p. c.
			" crude.....	24	Free.
			Gypsum, crude.....	25	"
			ground.....	25	10c. p. c.



## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>H</b>			Hops .....	22	6c. per lb.
Hair, braids, chains or			Hoofs .....	23	Free.
cords of.....	23	30 p. c.	Horn .....	23	"
" not curled.....	23	Free.	" strips .....	23	"
" cloth .....	23	30 p. c.	" manufactures.		
" curled.....	23	20 "	" fancy.....	31	20 p. c.
Hair oils.....	22	50 "	" tips .....	23	Free.
Hams.....	20	2c. per lb.	Hosiery, cotton.....	17	30 p. c.
Hand carts .....	10	30 p. c.	" woollen.....	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Hand frame needles...	9	30 "	Horses, improvement		
Hangings, paper.....	24	2c. per roll.	of stock .....	29	Free.
" N.E.S.....	24	30 p. c.	Horse clothing.....	15	10c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
Handkerchiefs .....	17	25 p. c.	" " shaped, N.		
Hardware .....	9	30 "	E.S.....	15	30 p. c.
" carriage .....	9	35 "	" collar cloth .....	15	74c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" house furnish-			" hair .....	23	Free.
ings .....	9	30 "	" powers .....	9	35 p. c.
Harness and parts of.	16	30 "	" shoes .....	23	30 "
Harrows.....	9	35 "	" nails .....	28	30 "
Harvesters .....	9	25 "	Hose, India rubber...	24	5c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Hats, fur .....	18	25 "	House of Commons,		
" Leghorn, unfin-			articles for .....	31	Free.
ished .....	18	20 "	Household furniture		
" N.E.S.....	18	25 "	of settlers .....	31	"
Hatters' furs.....	23	Free.	Hubs .....	10	15 p. c.
" plush .....	31	"	Human hair .....	23	Free.
Hay forks .....	9	35 p. c.	Hymn books .....	1	5 p. c.
" rakes .....	9	35 "	Hyoscamus .....	14	Free.
Head lights.....	13	30 "	<b>I</b>		
Hemlock bark .....	24	Free.	Ice .....	31	Free.
" leaf .....	14	"	Iceland moss .....	14	"
" seed .....	14	"	Illustrations, pictorial,		
Hemp, canvas .....	19	5 p. c.	for schools .....	6	"
" undressed .....	24	Free.	Imitation precious		
" carpeting, mat-			stones .....	31	10 p. c.
ting and mats	19	25 p. c.	Incarnated stones .....	27	Free.
" rugs .....	17	Free.	Indigo .....	14	"
Henbane leaf.....	14	"	" auxiliary .....	14	"
Herrings .....	20	4c. per lb.	" paste .....	14	"
Hickory .....	24	Free.	Indian hemp.....	14	"
" lumber, sawn for			" madder .....	14	"
spokes .....	24	"	" corn .....	21	7½c. p. bush.
Hides, raw .....	23	"	India rubber manufac-		
Hoes .....	9	35 p. c.	tures.....	24	25 p. c.
Hog hair .....	23	Free.	" belting, hose, &c.	24	5c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Hollow-ware, of cast					
or wrought iron	28	25 p. c.			
" of sheet iron.....	28	25 "			
Honey .....	20	3c. per lb.			
Hoop iron .....	28	12½ p. c.			
" for manufacture					
of rivets .....	28	Free.			





ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Hops .....	22	5c. per lb.
Horns .....	23	Free.
" strips .....	23	"
" manufactures, fancy .....	31	30 p. c.
" tips .....	23	Free.
Hosiery, cotton .....	17	30 p. c.
" woollen .....	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Horses, improvement of stock .....	29	Free.
Horse clothing .....	15	10c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
" " shaped, N. E. S. ....	15	20 p. c.
" collar cloth .....	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" hair .....	23	Free.
" powers .....	19	35 p. c.
" shoes .....	28	30 "
" nails .....	28	30 "
Hose, India rubber .....	24	5c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
House of Commons, articles for .....	31	Free.
Household furniture of settlers .....	31	"
Hubs .....	10	15 p. c.
Human hair .....	23	Free.
Hymn books .....	1	5 p. c.
Hyosciamus .....	14	Free.
I		
Ice .....	31	Free.
Iceland moss .....	14	"
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools .....	6	"
Imitation precious stones .....	31	10 p. c.
Incarnated stones .....	27	Free.
Indigo .....	14	"
" auxiliary .....	14	"
" extracts .....	14	"
" paste .....	14	"
Indian hemp .....	14	"
" madder .....	14	"
" corn .....	21	7½c. p. bush.
India rubber manufactures .....	24	25 p. c.
" belting, hose, &c. ....	24	5c. per lb., & 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I					
India rubber clothing, unmanufactured .....	24	35 p. c.	Japan .....	24	20c. p. I. G., & 20 p. c.
" vulcanized .....	24	Free.	Japanned leather .....	23	20 p. c.
" handles .....	24	10 p. c.	" ware .....	23	25 "
Ink, writing .....	14	25 "	Jars, glass .....	26	30 "
" shoemakers .....	10	25 "	Jean-cotton, for corset makers .....	17	20 "
Inlaid stones .....	27	Free.	" Kentucky .....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Iodine, crude .....	14	"	" white cotton .....	17	20 p. c.
Insulators, lightning rods .....	26	30 p. c.	Jellies .....	21	5c. per lb.
" telegraph .....	26	30 "	Jewellery .....	27	20 p. c.
Intaglio .....	27	Free.	Jewel cases .....	31	30 "
Ipecacuanha .....	14	"	Jugs, earthenware .....	26	2c. per gall.
Iris .....	14	"	Junk, old .....	24	Free.
Iron or steel, barbed wire fencing .....	28	1½c. per lb.	" butts .....	24	"
" buckthorn or strip fencing .....	28	1½c. "	Jute carpeting .....	19	25 p. c.
" hoop for tubular rivets .....	28	Free.	" cloth, for bags .....	19	Free.
" liquor .....	14	"	" only .....	19	Free.
" pig .....	28	\$2 per ton.	" matting .....	19	25 p. c.
" work, ornamental .....	28	25 p. c.	" manufactures, N. E. S. ....	19	20 "
" for ships .....	28	Free.	" rags .....	17	Free.
" masts .....	28	"	" cloth, unfinished .....	19	"
" old .....	28	"	" yarn, plain .....	19	"
" rails .....	28	15 p. c.	K		
" sand .....	26	20 "	Kainite .....	14	Free.
" scrap .....	28	Free.	Kelp .....	24	"
" structural work .....	28	25 p. c.	Kentucky jeans .....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" wire, 15 gauge .....	28	Free.	Kerosene oil .....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" not otherwise provided for .....	28	17½ p. c.	Kid, leather .....	23	15 p. c.
" stone ware .....	26	30 "	Knees for ships .....	28	Free.
Ivory, unmanufactured .....	24	Free.	Knife blades, rough .....	28	10 p. c.
" black .....	23	"	" blanks .....	28	10 "
" manufactures, fancy .....	14	10 p. c.	Knitted cloth, cotton .....	17	30 "
" " .....	31	30 "	" goods, woollen .....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" nuts, unmanufactured .....	23	Free.	Knitting yarn .....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" vaccine points .....	31	"	Kryolite .....	26	Free.
" veneers .....	24	"	L		
J			Labels .....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Jalap root .....	14	Free.	Lac, dye .....	14	Free.
Jams .....	21	5c. per lb.	Laces .....	18	30 p. c.
			" boot, shoe & stave .....	18	30 "
			Lacquers .....	24	20c. p. I. G., & 20 p. c.



INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>L</b>					
Lakes in pulp.....	14	20 p. c.	Linseed oil .....	25	25 p. c.
Lampblack .....	14	10 "	Liquor, iron.....	14	Free.
Lamps, glass .....	13	30 "	" red.....	14	"
Lampwicks.....	17	30 "	Liquorice root .....	14	"
Lanterns, magic.....	5	25 "	" paste, extract of	14	15 p. c.
Lard, oil .....	25	20 "	" stick .....	14	1c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" tried .....	20	2c. per lb.	Literary societies, arti-		
" untried.....	20	11c. "	cles for .....	6	Free.
Latch needles.....	9	30 p. c.	Litharge.....	26	"
Lawn trees .....	30	20 "	Lithographic stones...	26	20 p. c.
Lava.....	26	Free.	Lithographed bill		
Lead, acetate of.....	28	5 p. c.	heads.....	1	30 "
" nitrate of.....	28	5 "	Literary papers.....	1	Free.
" bars, blocks and			Locks.....	9	30 p. c.
sheets.....	28	60c. p. cwt.	Litmus .....	14	Free.
" old, scrap & pig	28	40c. "	Locomotive engines...	9	25 p. c.
" pipe.....	28	11c. p. lb.	" tires .....	23	10 "
" manufactures, N			Locust beans .....	21	Free.
E. S.....	28	30 p. c.	Logs .....	24	"
" shot.....	8	11c. p. lb.	" pine, export duty	24	\$2 per M.
" red .....	14	5 p. c.	" spruce .....	24	\$1 "
" white .....	14	5 "	Logwood, extract of .	14	Free.
Leaf, gold and silver.	27	25 "	Loops, iron.....	28	10 p. c.
Leather belting.....	23	25 "	Lozenges, medicinal..	14	25 "
" and sole, dressed	23	15 "	Lubricating oil .....	25	25 "
" board .....	24	3c. p. lb.	Lumber, N. E. S.....	24	20 "
" Cordova.....	23	25 p. c.	" sawn, not shaped	24	Free.
" dressed & waxed	23	20 "	<b>M</b>		
" Japanned, pat-			Mace.....	22	25 p. c.
ent, &c.....	23	20 "	Machine, card clothing	32	25 "
" lambskins.....	23	15 "	Machines, mowing....	9	35 "
" sole.....	23	10 "	" portable.....	9	35 "
" upper.....	23	15 "	" sewing .....	9	\$2 each and 20 p. c.
" manufactures, N.			Machinery, other.....	9	25 p. c.
E. S.....	23	25 "	" ships .....	9	25 "
" all other, N. E. S.	23	20 "	Mackerel .....	20	1c. per lb.
Leghorn hats, unfin-			Madder.....	14	Free.
ished.....	18	20 p. c.	Magazines .....	1	"
Leeches.....	29	Free.	Magic lanterns.....	5	25 p. c.
Lemons .....	21	20 p. c.	Mahogany .....	24	Free.
" for candying....	21	Free.	Malleable ir'n castings	28	25 p. c.
Lemon wine ( <i>see</i> gin-			Malt .....	21	15c p. bush.
ger wine).....			" extract.....	14	25 p. c.
Lichens .....	14	Free.	Manganese, oxide of..	14	Free.
Lignite, products of..	25	71c. p. I. G.	Manilla, grass.....	24	"
Lignumvita .....	24	Free.	" hoods.....	18	20 p. c.
Lime, chloride of.....	14	"	Mantels, slate.....	12	30 "
" sulphate of.....	26	"	Manures, animal .....	23	Free.
Linen rags .....	17	"	" vegetable.....	14	"
Lines for fisheries....	9	"			
Liniments.....	14	50 p. c.			



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Linseed oil .....	25	25 p. c.
Liquor, iron.....	14	Free.
" red.....	14	"
Liquorice root .....	14	"
" paste, extract of.....	14	15 p. c.
" stick.....	14	1c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Literary societies, articles for.....	6	Free.
Litharge.....	26	"
Lithographic stones.....	26	20 p. c.
Lithographed bill heads.....	1	25 "
Literary papers.....	1	Free.
Locks.....	9	30 p. c.
Litmus.....	14	Free.
Locomotive engines.....	9	25 p. c.
" tires.....	25	10 "
Locust beans.....	21	Free.
Logs.....	24	"
" pine, export duty.....	24	\$2 per M.
" spruce.....	24	\$1 "
Logwood, extract of.....	14	Free.
Loops, iron.....	28	10 p. c.
Lozenges, medicinal.....	14	25 "
Lubricating oil.....	25	25 "
Lumber, N. E. S.....	24	20 "
" sawn, not shaped.....	24	Free.
M		
Mace.....	22	25 p. c.
Machine, card clothing.....	32	25 "
Machines, mowing.....	9	35 "
" portable.....	9	35 "
" sewing.....	9	\$2 each and 20 p. c.
Machinery, other.....	9	25 p. c.
" ships.....	9	25 "
Mackerel.....	20	1c. per lb.
Madder.....	14	Free.
Magazines.....	1	"
Magic lanterns.....	5	25 p. c.
Mahogany.....	24	Free.
Malleable iron castings.....	28	25 p. c.
" extract.....	21	15c p. bush.
" manganese, oxide of.....	14	25 p. c.
" manganese, oxide of.....	14	Free.
Manilla, grass.....	24	"
" hoods.....	18	20 p. c.
Manuels, slate.....	12	30 "
Manures, animal.....	23	Free.
" vegetable.....	14	"

## TARIFF IN FORCE, 1886.

## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M			Metal coffin trimming.....	9	30 p. c.
Manure forks.....	9	35 p. c.	Microscopes.....	6	25 "
Manuscripts.....	31	Free.	Mill board.....	24	10 "
Maps.....	1	20 p. c.	Mills, fanning.....	9	35 "
Marble blocks, less than 15 cub. ft.....	26	10 "	" portable saw.....	9	35 "
Marble, blocks, over 15 cubic feet.....	26	Free.	Milk food.....	14	30 "
" rough.....	26	10 p. c.	Militia, Canadian, articles for.....	31	Free.
" sawn.....	26	20 "	Mineral waters.....	22	"
" slabs.....	26	10 "	Mineralogy, specimens of.....	26	"
" manufactures, N. E. S.....	26	30 "	Mining forks.....	9	35 p. c.
Maroon, in pulp.....	14	20 "	Mitts, all kinds.....	18	30 "
Masts, iron.....	11	Free.	Models.....	31	Free.
Mastic, gum.....	14	"	Molasses, concentrated.....	21	1c. p. lb., 70° test, 34c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
Mats, hemp.....	19	25 p. c.	" other, imported direct.....	21	15 p. c.
" jute.....	19	25 "	" not direct.....	21	20 "
" India rubber.....	24	5c. per lb., & 25 p. c.	" for refining.....	21	5c. per I. G. additional
Matting, hemp.....	19	25 p. c.	" sugar-house.....	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
" jute.....	19	25 "	Morocco skins, tanned.....	23	10 p. c.
" India rubber.....	24	5c. per lb., & 25 p. c.	Moss, crude.....	14	Free.
Mattresses.....	13	35 p. c.	" for beds and mattresses.....	24	"
Meal, buckwheat.....	21	3c. per lb.	Moulds for gold beaters.....	31	"
" corn.....	21	40c. per bbl.	Mouldings, gilded, &c.....	4	30 p. c.
" oat.....	21	4c. per lb.	" wood, plain.....	4	25 "
" oil cake, cotton seed cake and palm nut cake.....	24	Free.	Mowing machines.....	9	35 "
" damaged.....	21	20 p. c.	Muck iron.....	28	10 p. c.
Meats, dried, smoked.....	20	2c. per lb.	Muffs, fur.....	18	25 "
" or preserved.....	20	1c. "	Munjeet.....	14	Free.
" fresh or salted.....	20	1c. "	Muriate of potash.....	14	"
" labels for.....	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	Music, printed.....	1	10c. per lb.
Mechanics' tools.....	9	30 p. c.	Musical instruments.....	2	25 p. c.
Medals, copper.....	27	Free.	" N. E. S.....	2	25 p. c.
" gold.....	27	"	" for bands, &c.....	2	Free.
" silver.....	27	"	Musk.....	23	"
" cabinets of.....	32	"	Muskets.....	8	20 p. c.
Medicines, proprietary.....	\$2 per I. G., & 30 p. c.		Mustard, cake.....	22	20 "
Medicinal preparations, liquid.....	14	50 p. c.	" ground.....	22	25 "
" all other.....	14	25 "	" seed.....	22	15 "
Meerchaum.....	4	Free.	N		
Melado, imported direct (see cane juice).....	7 1/2	p. c. duty additional	Nail plate, iron or steel.....	18	25 p. c.
" not direct.....	7 1/2	p. c. duty additional			





## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>N</b>					
Nail rods .....	22	7½ p. c.	Odors, preserved.....	31	15 p. c.
Nails, clout.....	28	20 "	Oils, benzole .....	25	7½ p. I. G.
" composition .....	28	20 "	Oils, carbolic or heavy	25	10 p. c.
" cut .....	28	½ c. per lb., & 10 p. c.	" coal.....	25	7½ p. I. G.
" horse shoe .....	28	20 p. c.	" " products of..	25	7½ c.
" Hungarian .....	28	20 "	" cocoanut .....	25	Free.
" iron wire.....	28	20 "	" coal liver.....	25	20 p. c.
" sheathing .....	28	20 "	" essential, For		
" wrought or pres-			manufacturing	14	20 "
sed .....	28	½ c. per lb., & 10 p. c.	" fish .....	25	20 "
Naphtha .....	25	7½ p. I. G.	" flaxseed .....	25	25 "
Navy, articles for .....	31	Free.	" kerosene .....	25	7½ p. I. G.
Neats-foot oil.....	25	20 p. c.	" larl.....	25	20 p. c.
Needles, steel.....	9	30 "	" lignite, products		
Netting, cotton.....	17	10 "	of.....	25	7½ p. I. G.
" silk plush .....	16	15 "	" linseed .....	25	25 p. c.
" woollen.....	15	10 "	" lubricating, cost-		
Nets for fisheries .....	9	Free.	ing 30c. p. I. G.		
Newfoundland, pro-			and over.....	25	25 "
ducts of .....	33	"	" lubricating, cost-		
Newspapers .....	1	"	ing less than		
" miniature .....	1	20 p. c.	30c. p. I. G....	25	7½ p. I. G.
Nickel .....	26	Free.	" lubricating, all		
" anodes .....	28	10 p. c.	other.....	25	25 p. c.
" silver, not plated	28	25 "	" medicinal .....	14	50 "
" " in sheets..	28	10 "	" naphtha .....	25	7½ p. I. G.
Nitrate of soda .....	14	Free.	" neatsfoot.....	25	20 p. c.
Nitro-glycerine .....	8	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	" olive .....	25	20 "
Non-enumerated ar-			" palm.....	25	Free.
ticles.....	32	20 p. c.	" petroleum.....	25	7½ p. I. G.
Notches for umbrellas	28	20 "	" " products of		
Nut galls.....	14	Free.	salad .....	25	20 p. c.
Nutmegs .....	22	25 p. c.	" sesame seed .....	25	20 "
Nuts .....	21	3c. per lb.	" shale products..	25	7½ p. I. G.
" iron or steel.....	28	1c. per lb., & 15 p. c.	" sperm.....	25	20 p. c.
" stove .....	28	35 p. c.	" whale.....	25	20 "
Nux vomica beans ...	14	Free.	Oil cake.....	24	Free.
<b>O</b>			" meal .....	24	"
Oak .....	24	Free.	Oil cloth, in piece, &c.	19	5c. p. sq. yd. & 10 p. c.
" bark .....	24	"	" floor .....	19	30 p. c.
" extract of.....	14	"	Ointments .....	14	25 "
Oakum .....	24	"	Onyx .....	27	Free.
Oats .....	21	10c. p. bush.	Opals, polished .....	27	10 p. c.
Oatmeal .....	21	½ c. per lb.	" not polished .....	27	Free.
Ochres .....	14	10 p. c.	Opium, drug.....	14	20 p. c.
			" for smoking...	14	45 per lb.
			Optical instruments...	6	25 p. c.
			Oranges .....	21	20 "
			" for candying ..	21	Free.
			Orange, mineral...	14	5 p. c.
			" wine (See Ginger		
			wine).		



TS—Continued.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
lors, preserved.....	31	15 p. c.
ls. benzole .....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
ls. carbolic or heavy	25	10 p. c.
" coal.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" products of.....	25	7½c. "
" cocoanut.....	25	Free.
" cod liver.....	25	20 p. c.
" essential, for		
manufacturing	14	20 "
" fish.....	25	20 "
" faxseed.....	25	25 "
" kerosene.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" lard.....	25	20 p. c.
" lignite, products		
of.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" linseed.....	25	25 p. c.
" lubricating, cost-		
ing 30c. p. I. G.		
and over.....	25	25 "
" lubricating, cost-		
ing less than		
30c. p. I. G.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" lubricating, all		
other.....	25	25 p. c.
" medicinal.....	14	50 "
" naphtha.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" neatfoot.....	25	20 p. c.
" olive.....	25	20 "
" palm.....	25	Free.
" petroleum.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" products of.....	25	7½c. "
" salad.....	25	20 p. c.
" sesame seed.....	25	20 "
" shale products.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" sperm.....	25	20 p. c.
" whale.....	25	20 "
" oil cake.....	24	Free.
" meal.....	24	"
" oil cloth, in piece, &c.	13	5c. p. sq. yd. & 10 p. c.
" floor.....	10	30 p. c.
" liniments.....	14	25 "
" nyx.....	27	Free.
" ovals, polished.....	27	10 p. c.
" not polished.....	27	Free.
" opium, drug.....	14	20 p. c.
" for smoking.....	14	45 per lb.
" optical instruments.....	6	25 p. c.
" ranges.....	21	20 "
" for candying.....	21	Free.
" range, mineral.....	14	5 p. c.
" wine (See Ginger		
wine).....		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O					
Organs, cabinet, not			Paints, N. E. S.....	14	20 p. c.
more than 2			Palm leaf.....	24	Free.
sets of reeds.....	2	\$10 each & 15 p. c.	" nut cake.....	24	"
" cabinets, over 2			" meal.....	24	"
and not over 4			Pamphlets, advertis'g	1	\$1 per 100.
reeds.....	2	\$15 each & 15 p. c.	" N. E. S.....	1	15 p. c.
" cabinet, over 4			Pantaloons, stuffs, cot-		
and not over 6			ton.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
reeds.....	2	\$20 each & 15 p. c.	Paper, calandered.....	1	22½ p. c.
" cabinet, over 6			" N. E. S.....	24	20 p. c.
sets of reeds.....	2	\$30 each & 15 p. c.	" glazed, plated,		
" pipe.....	2	25 p. c.	" &c.....	24	30 "
Organzine.....	16	15 "	" hangings.....	24	30 "
Ornamental ironwork.	28	25 "	" in rolls of		
" trees.....	30	20 "	8 yards.....	24	2c. per roll.
Ores.....	26	Free.	" ruled.....	24	25 p. c.
Orris root.....	14	"	" manufactures, N.		
Osiers.....	24	"	E. S.....	1	25 "
Ottar of roses.....	14	"	" union collar		
Overcoatings.....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	cloth, glossed	24	20 "
Oysters, canned, not			" not glossed	24	5 "
over 1 pint.....	20	3c. per can.	" tissue.....	24	10 "
" over 1 pint and			" waste.....	17	Free.
not over 1 qt.....	20	5c. "	Paraffine wax.....	23	3c. per lb.
" canned, over 1			Parasols.....	18	30 p. c.
qt. or fraction			" materials for.....	28	20 "
of a qt.....	20	5c. per qt.	Paris green.....	14	10 "
" in the shell.....	20	25 p. c.	Pastes, medicinal.....	14	25 "
" prepared or pre-			" toilet.....	22	30 "
served.....	20	25 "	Patent leather.....	23	20 "
Oysters, shell'd, in bulk			Patent medicines, liq-		
Oxalic acid.....	14	Free.	uid.....	14	50 "
P					
Packages, fish.....	20	25 p. c.	" all other.....	14	25 "
Packing, India rubber	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Peaches.....	21	1c. per lb.
Paddy.....	21	17½ p. c.	Pear, essence of.....	14	\$1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c.
Pails.....	24	25 p. c.	" trees.....	30	4c. each.
Paintings.....	3	20 "	Pearl, ash.....	24	Free.
of Canadian art-			" mother of.....	27	"
ists.....	3	Free.	" not polished.....	27	"
" by artists of merit	3	"	Pease.....	21	10c. p. bush.
Paint, fire-proof.....	14	½c. per lb.	Pelts.....	23	Free.
Paints, ground.....	14	25 p. c.	Pencils, lead.....	31	25 p. c.
			Perfumed preparat'ns		
			spirits in bottles		
			not more than		
			4 oz. each.....	22	50 p. c.
			" spirits in bottles		
			flasks or pack-		
			ages, more than		
			4 oz. each.....	22	\$2 p. I. G., & 40 p. c.





## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>P</b>					
Perfumery.....	22	30 p. c.	Pitcher spout pumps.....	28	35 p. c.
Periodicals, illustrat'd advertising.....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Plaids, cotton.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" N. E. S.....	1	15 p. c.	Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan.....	24	Free.
Persis.....	14	Free.	Planks, sawn, not shaped.....	24	"
Petroleum.....	25	7½c. p. l. G.	Plants.....	30	20 p. c.
" preparations of, bulk.....	14	4c. per lb.	Plaster of Paris, cal- cined.....	26	15c. per 100 lbs., or 45c. p. brl. not over 300 lbs.
" in bottles or pkgs. not over 1 lb.....	14	6c. per lb.	" not calcined.....	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
Pheasants.....	29	Free.	Plasters, medicinal.....	14	25 p. c.
Phials, glass.....	26	30 p. c.	Plated ware.....	27	30 "
Philosophical instru- ments.....	6	Free.	" for churches.....	27	Free.
Phosphorus.....	14	"	Plates, boiler and Canada.....	28	12½ p. c.
Phosphor bronze.....	28	10 p. c.	" engraved.....	3	20 "
Pianofortes, square, whether round cornered or not, not over 7 octaves.....	2	\$25 each, & 15 p. c.	" for ships.....	28	Free.
" square, all other	2	\$30 each, & 15 p. c.	Platinum wire.....	28	"
" upright.....	2	\$30 each, & 15 p. c.	Playing cards.....	1	6c. per pack.
" concert, semi- concert or par- lor grand.....	2	\$50 each, & 15 p. c.	Ploughs.....	9	35 p. c.
" parts of.....	2	25 p. c.	Plumbago.....	28	10 "
Pickles.....	22	25 "	" manufactures of.....	28	20 "
Pictorial illustrations for schools.....	6	Free.	Plums.....	21	30c. p. bush.
Picture frames.....	4	35 p. c.	Plum trees.....	30	5c. each.
Pig iron.....	28	\$2 per ton.	Plush, hatters'.....	31	Free.
Pills.....	14	25 p. c.	Pocket books.....	23	30 p. c.
Pillows.....	13	35 "	" Pointes de Paris.....	28	30 "
Pineapple, essences of.....	14	\$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.	nails.....	31	15 "
Pine logs, export duty	24	\$2 per M. ft	Pomades.....	22	30 "
Pins.....	28	30 p. c.	Pomatums.....	26	30 "
Pipe clay.....	26	Free.	Porcelain ware.....	22	18c. p. l. G.
Pipes, cast iron.....	28	30 p. c.	Porter, in bottles.....	22	10c. "
Pistols.....	8	20 "	" in casks.....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Pitch pine, sawn, not shaped.....	24	Free.	Posters.....	24	Free.
Pitch, Burgundy.....	14	"	Potashes.....	14	"
" coal.....	24	10 p. c.	Potash, crude.....	14	"
" pine.....	24	Free.	" bichromate of.....	14	"
			" German mineral	14	"
			" muriate of.....	14	"
			" red prussiate of.....	14	10 p. c.
			Potatoes.....	21	10c. p. bush.
			" sweet.....	21	20 p. c.
			Powders, tooth and	22	30 "
			other.....	14	25 "
			" medicinal.....	20	26 "
			Poultry.....	20	26 "



INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Pitcher spout pumps.....	28	35 p. c.
Plaids, cotton.....	17	2c. p. s. yd., & 15 p. c.
Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan.....	24	Free.
Planks, sawn, not shaped.....	24	"
Plants.....	30	20 p. c.
Plaster of Paris, cal- cined.....	26	15c. per 100 lbs., or 45 c. p. brl. not over 300 lbs.
" not calcined.....	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
Plasters, medicinal.....	14	25 p. c.
Plated ware.....	27	30 "
" for churches.....	27	Free.
Plates, boiler and Canada.....	28	12½ p. c.
" engraved.....	3	20 "
" for ships.....	28	Free.
Platinum wire.....	28	"
Playing cards.....	1	6c. per pack.
Ploughs.....	9	35 p. c.
Plumbago.....	28	10 "
" manufactures of.....	28	20 "
Plums.....	21	30c. p. bush.
Plum trees.....	30	5c. each.
Plush, hatters'.....	31	Free.
Pocket books.....	23	30 p. c.
" Pointes de Paris.....	28	30 "
" nails.....	31	15 "
Pomades.....	22	30 "
Pomatums.....	26	30 "
Porcelain ware.....	22	18c. p. I. G.
Porter, in bottles.....	22	10c. "
" in casks.....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Posters.....	24	Free.
Potashes.....	14	"
Potash, crude.....	14	"
" bichromate of.....	14	"
" German mineral.....	14	"
" muriate of.....	14	"
" red prussiate of.....	14	10 p. c.
Potatoes.....	21	10c. p. bush.
" sweet.....	21	20 p. c.
Powders, tooth and other.....	22	30 "
" medicinal.....	14	25 "
Poultry.....	20	20 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P					
Prayer books.....	1	5 p. c.	Rasps.....	9	35 p. c.
Precious stones.....	27	10 "	Raspberries.....	21	4c. per lb.
" imitation of.....	27	10 "	" essence of.....	14	\$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.
" not polished.....	27	Free.	" wine of (see gin- ger wine).....	22	"
Precipitate of copper.....	14	"	Ratan, split.....	24	25 p. c.
Presses, printing.....	9	10 p. c.	" unmanufactured.....	24	Free.
Prints.....	3	20 "	Reapers.....	9	35 p. c.
Printed matter, N.E.S.....	1	30 "	Receipts, printed.....	1	30 p. c.
Proprietary medicines in liquid.....	14	50 "	Red cedar.....	24	Free.
" all other.....	14	25 "	" lead.....	14	5 p. c.
" containing spirits.....	14	\$2 per I. G., & 30 p. c.	" liquor.....	14	Free.
Prunella.....	17	10 p. c.	Red prussiate of potash.....	14	10 p. c.
Prussian blue.....	14	20 "	Reeds, unmanufactured.....	24	Free.
Prunes, dried.....	21	1c. per lb.	" for organs.....	2	25 p. c.
Palm books.....	1	5 p. c.	Rennet.....	23	Free.
Pulp of grasses.....	24	Free.	Resin.....	24	"
Pumice.....	26	"	Rhubarb root.....	14	"
" stone.....	26	"	Ribbons, all kinds.....	18	30 p. c.
Pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.	Ribs, brass or iron, for umbrellas.....	28	20 "
Purses.....	23	30 "	Rice.....	21	1c. p. lb.
Putty.....	14	25 "	" flour.....	21	2c. "
" dry, for polish- ing.....	26	20 "	" uncleaned.....	21	17½ p. c.
Q					
Quails, improvement of stock.....	29	Free.	Rifles.....	8	20 "
Quartz, crystalized.....	26	"	Rings, for umbrellas.....	28	20 "
Quercitron.....	14	"	Rivets, iron or steel.....	28	1c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Quicksilver.....	14	"	" ½ in. in diameter, or less.....	28	35 p. c.
Quills.....	32	20 p. c.	" copper.....	28	30 "
Quilts, cotton.....	17	27½ "	Rockingham ware.....	26	30 "
Quinces.....	21	30c. p. bush.	Rods, nail and spike.....	28	17½ "
Quince trees.....	30	2½ c. each.	" roll'd, round wire.....	28	10 "
Quinine.....	14	Free.	" " " steel.....	28	5 "
R					
Rags.....	17	Free.	Rose lakes.....	14	20 "
" woollen.....	15	"	" wood.....	24	Free.
Rakes.....	9	35 p. c.	Roots, medicinal.....	14	"
Rails, iron.....	28	15 "	Rounds, iron.....	28	17½ p. c.
" steel.....	28	Free.	Rubber fillets.....	17	Free.
Railway bars, iron.....	28	15 p. c.	" hard, crude.....	24	"
" " steel.....	28	Free.	" recovered.....	24	"
" cars.....	28	30 p. c.	" substitute.....	24	"
Raisins.....	21	1c. per lb., & 10 p. c.	Rubies, not polished.....	27	"
			Rugs, all kinds.....	13	25 p. c.
			Ruling machines.....	9	10 "
			Rum.....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.
			" shrub.....	22	\$1.90 "
			Runners, for umbrellas.....	28	20 p. c.
			Rye.....	21	10c. p. bush.
			" flour.....	21	50c. p. brl.



## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>			Scientific societies,		
Saddlery and parts of	10	30 p. c.	books printed by...	1	Free.
Safflower .....	14	Free.	Schiedam schnapps...	22	\$1.90 p. I. G.
" extract of .....	14	"	Schools, articles for...	6	Free.
Saffron .....	14	"	Screws, N. E. S. ....	28	30 p. c.
" extract of .....	14	"	" wood screws.....	28	35 "
" cake .....	14	"	Scythies .....	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Safes, iron.....	28	25 p. c.	Sea grass .....	24	Free.
" doors for .....	28	25 "	" weed .....	24	"
Sago flour .....	21	2c. per lb.	" " N. E. S. ....	24	"
Sails .....	19	25 p. c.	Seeds for agricultural		
Sail twine .....	19	5 "	purposes (N. E.		
Salad oil .....	25	20 "	Garden seeds).		
Sal ammoniac.....	14	Free.	" medicinal .....	24	"
Sal soda .....	14	"	Scines for fisheries ..	9	"
Salmon, pickled .....	20	1c. per lb.	Senate, articles for...	31	"
Salt, cake .....	14	Free.	Senna .....	14	"
" from U. K., or			Separators .....	9	35 p. c.
for fisheries....	26	"	Sesame seed oil.....	25	20 "
" N. E. S., in bulk	22	8c. p. 100 lbs.	Settlers' effects .....	31	Free.
" in bags, barrels,			Sewer pipes.....	12	25 p. c.
&c. ....	22	12c. "	Sewing machines .....	9	\$2 each and
Salts, German potash.	14	Free.			20 p. c.
Saltpetre.....	14	20 p. c.	Shades, gas light.....	13	30 p. c.
Salves, medicinal....	14	25 "	" imitatu porcelain	26	20 "
Sand .....	23	Free.	" lamp.....	13	30 "
Sandal-wood .....	24	"	Shade trees.....	30	20 "
Sandaric .....	14	"	Shale, products of ..	25	7c. p. I. G.
Sand paper .....	9	25 p. c.	Shawls.....	17	25 p. c.
Sandstones.....	26	\$1 per ton.	Sheep, improvement		
Sapphires, polished...	27	10 p. c.	of stock.....	29	Free.
Sapphires, not polish'd	27	Free.	" skins, tanned....	23	15 p. c.
Sardines, in oil, boxes			Sheetings, cotton.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd.
5 X4 by 2½ in..	20	5c. per box.			& 15 p. c.
" 5 X4 by 1½ in..	20	2½c. "	Sheets, iron or steel,		
" 4½ X3½ by 1½ in..	20	2c. "	for ships.....	28	Free.
" other.....	20	30 p. c.	" iron .....	28	12½ p. c.
Sardonyx.....	27	Free.	" " manufactures		
Sarsaparilla.....	14	"	of, &c.....	28	25 "
Satchels .....	23	30 p. c.	Shellac .....	14	Free.
Satin, white, colors...	14	20 "	" white .....	24	"
" wood .....	24	Free.	Shells, manufactured,		
Sauces .....	22	25 p. c.	fancy.....	31	30 p. c.
Sausage casings .....	22	Free.	" unmanufactured	23	Free.
" skins .....	22	"	Shingle bolts, export		
Sawdust .....	24	"	duty.....	24	\$1.50 p. cord.
Saw mills, portable...	9	35 p. c.	Shingles.....	24	20 p. c.
Saws .....	9	30 "	Ships—On the hull,		
Scales.....	28	30 "	rigging and all		
Scarlet colors.....	14	20 "	appurtenances		
Scientific societies, ar-			except mach'y.		
ticles for.....	6	Free.	" beams, sheets,	11	10 "
			plates, &c., for	28	Free.





ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Scientific societies.		
books printed by...	1	Free.
Schiedam schnapps...	22	\$1.90 p. I. G.
Schools, articles for...	6	Free.
Screws, N. E. S. ....	28	30 p. c.
" wood screws.....	28	35 "
Seythies.....	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Sea grass.....	24	Free.
" wood.....	24	"
" N. E. S. ....	24	"
Seeds for agricultural purposes (See Garden seeds).		
" medicinal.....	24	"
Seines for fisheries.....	9	"
Senate, articles for...	31	"
Sennas.....	14	"
Separators.....	9	35 p. c.
Sesame seed oil.....	25	20 "
Settlers' effects.....	31	Free.
Sewer pipes.....	12	25 p. c.
Sewing machines.....	9	\$2 each and 20 p. c.
Shades, gas light.....	13	30 p. c.
" imitat'n porcelain	26	20 "
" lamp.....	13	30 "
Shade trees.....	30	20 "
Shale, products of.....	25	7½ p. I. G.
Shawls.....	17	25 p. c.
Sheep, improvement of stock.....	29	Free.
" skins, tanned.....	23	15 p. c.
Sheetings, cotton.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Sheets, iron or steel, for ships.....	28	Free.
" iron.....	28	12½ p. c.
" manufactures of, &c.....	28	25 "
Shellac.....	14	Free.
" white.....	24	"
Shells, manufactured, fancy.....	31	30 p. c.
" unmanufactured.....	23	Free.
Single bolts, export duty.....	24	\$1.50 p. cord.
Shingles.....	24	20 p. c.
Ships—On the hull, rigging and all appurtenances except mach'y.....	11	10 "
" beams, sheets, plates, &c., for	28	Free.

## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S					
Shirt fronts, paper, &c.....	18	30 p. c.	Slate " other colors	12	\$1 p. c.
Shirtings, cotton.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.	" school & writing	26	25 p. c.
Shirts, cotton.....	17	30 p. c.	Sleighs.....	22	30 "
" woollen.....	15	7½ c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Snuff.....	22	30c. p. lb., & 12½ p. c.
Shoes, India rubber...	24	25 p. c.	Soap, brown and yellow, common...	23	12c. per lb.
Shoes, leather.....	18	25 p. c.	" Castile & white...	23	25 "
Shot guns.....	8	20 "	" perfumed.....	22	10c. " & 10 p. c.
Show cases.....	24	\$2 each and 35 p. c.	" powders.....	22	2c. per lb.
" cards, pictorial.....	1	6c. per lb., & 25 p. c.	Socks.....	15	10c. " & 25 p. c.
Shoulders, meat.....	20	2c. per lb.	Soda ash.....	14	Free.
Shovels.....	9	35 p. c.	" ashes.....	24	"
Shrubs.....	30	20 "	" bichromate of.....	14	"
Side lights.....	13	30 "	" caustic.....	14	"
Sides, meat.....	20	2c. p. lb.	" nitrate of.....	14	"
Silex.....	26	Free.	" sal.....	14	"
Silk cocoons.....	23	"	" silicate of.....	14	"
" in the gum.....	16	15 p. c.	Sodium sulphide of.....	14	"
" manufactures, N. E. S.....	16	30 "	Soil pipes, cast iron...	28	30 p. c.
" plush netting.....	16	15 "	Spading forks.....	9	35 "
" raw.....	13	Free.	Shades.....	9	25 "
" sewing.....	16	25 p. c.	Spanish cedar.....	24	Free.
" twist.....	16	25 "	" glass.....	24	"
" velvets.....	16	30 "	Spar, ornaments of.....	31	30 p. c.
" waste.....	23	Free.	Sparkling wines (see champagne).		
Silver coin.....	27	"	Specifics, liquid, for any diseases.....	14	50 "
" for manufacturing	28	"	" all other.....	14	25 "
" German, manufactures of.....	28	25 p. c.	Spelter.....	28	Free.
" leaf.....	27	25 "	Sperm candles.....	23	25 p. c.
" manufactures, N. E. S.....	27	20 "	" oil.....	25	20 "
" nickel.....	28	25 "	Spices, unground.....	22	10 "
" rolled.....	28	10 "	" ground.....	22	25 "
Skates.....	28	30 "	Spikes, composition.....	28	20 "
Skins, dried.....	23	Free.	" cut.....	28	½ c. p. lb., & 10 p. c.
" pickled.....	23	"	" rods.....	28	17½ p. c.
" salted.....	23	"	" wrought and pressed.....	28	½ c. p. lb., & 10 p. c.
" tanned, N. E. S.....	23	20 p. c.	Spirits, not sweetened	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.
" undressed.....	23	Free.	perfumed, 4 oz. bottles.....	22	50 p. c.
Slabs, iron.....	28	10 p. c.	" " over 4 oz. bottles.....	22	\$2 p. I. G., & 40 p. c.
Slate, mantels.....	12	30 "	" N. E. S.....	22	\$1.90 p. I. G.
" other manufactures.....	12	25 "	" unenumerated...	22	\$1.75 "
" roofing, black or blue.....	12	50c. p. sq' are			



## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>			Stick extract of liq'rice	14	1c. per lb. & 20 p. c.
Spirits of wine.....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G	Stilts for earthenware	26	Free.
Spokes.....	19	15 p. c.	Stockings.....	15	10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Spools, cotton.....	17	20 "	Stone, cement.....	26	\$1 per ton.
Sprigs.....	28	30 "	" dressed.....	26	20 p. c.
Spring steel, wire of..	28	Free.	" flagstones.....	26	\$1.50 p. ton.
Spruce logs, export duty	24	\$1 p. M. ft.	" grindstones.....	26	\$2.00 "
Spurs for earthenware	26	Free.	" rough.....	26	\$1.00 "
Squares, iron.....	28	1 1/4 p. c.	Stone ware, jugs, crocks, &c.....	26	2c. per gal.
Squills.....	14	Free.	".....	26	30 p. c.
Sterea.....	24	2c. per lb.	Stones, inlaid or incrustated.....	27	Free.
Statuettes.....	31	30 p. c.	Stoves.....	28	25 p. c.
Steam engines, fire....	9	25 p. c.	".....	28	35 "
" " locomotive.....	9	25 "	Stove bolts and nuts..	21	4c. per lb.
" " ".....	9	25 "	Strawberries.....	14	\$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.
" " ships.....	9	25 "	" essences of.....		
" " stationary.....	9	25 "	" wine of (see ginger wine).....	22	
" " other.....	9	25 "	Straw board.....	24	40c. per 100 lbs.
Stearine.....	23	3c. per lb.	" forks.....	9	35 p. c.
Steel bars.....	28	\$3 p. ton, & 10 p. c.	" platts.....	24	Free.
" for saws.....	28	Free.	Strip fencing.....	28	1 1/2c. per lb.
" " skates.....	28	"	Structural iron work..	28	25 p. c.
" " ships.....	28	"	Sugar, candy.....	21	1 1/2c. per lb., & 35 p. c.
" " umbrellas &c.....	28	20 p. c.	" imported direct for refining.....	21	1c. p. lb., 70° test, and 3 1/2c. p. 100 lbs. for ea. deg. above 70.
" " manufactures	28	Free.	" not direct.....	21	7 1/2 p. c. of duty additional.
" " shovels and spades.....	28	"	" above No. 14.....	21	1 1/2c. per lb., & 35 p. c.
" ingots.....	28	\$3 p. ton, & 10 p. c.	" not above No. 14	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
" manufactures N. E. S. ....	28	20 p. c.	" syrups.....	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
" needles.....	28	30 "	Sulphate of ammonia..	14	Free.
" old.....	28	Free.	" iron.....	14	Free.
" rails.....	28	"	" lime.....	14	"
" railway bars.....	28	"	" quinine.....	14	"
" scrap.....	28	"	" soda.....	14	"
" sheets.....	28	\$3 p. ton, & 10 p. c.	" zinc.....	14	6 p. c.
" for straw cutters	28	Free.	Sulphide sodium.....	14	Free.
" wire, 15 gauge..	28	"			
" " coarser.....	28	20 p. c.			
" " rods, rolled round.....	18	10 "			
" " for manufactures	28	5 "			
" plate bill-heads..	1	30 "			
Stereotypes of commercial blanks	28	20 "			
" of books.....	28	10 "			
" N. E. S.....	28	5c. per 15.			





S—Continued.

## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Black extract of liquorice	14	1c. per lb. & 20 p. c.
Bricks for earthenware	26	Free.
Brickings.	15	10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Cement.	26	\$1 per ton.
Dressed.	26	20 p. c.
Flagstones.	26	\$1.50 p. ton.
Grindstones.	26	\$2.00 "
Rough.	26	\$1.00 "
House ware, jugs, crocks, &c.	26	2c. per gal.
	26	30 p. c.
Knives, inlaid or inlaid.	27	Free.
Nuts.	28	25 p. c.
Re bolts and nuts.	28	35 "
Raspberries.	21	4c. per lb.
Essences of.	14	\$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.
Wine of (see ginger wine)	22	
Raw board.	24	40c. per 100 lbs.
Forks.	9	35 p. c.
Plating.	24	Free.
Ship fencing.	28	14c. per lb.
Structural iron work.	28	25 p. c.
Sugar, candy.	21	14c. per lb., & 35 p. c.
Imported direct for refining.	21	1c. p. lb., 70c. test, and 34c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
Not direct.	21	74 p. c. of duty additional.
Above No. 14.	21	14c. per lb., & 35 p. c.
Not above No. 14.	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
Syrups.	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
Phosphate of ammonia.	14	Free.
Iron.	14	Free.
Lime.	14	"
Quinine.	14	"
Soda.	14	"
Zinc.	14	6 p. c.
Phosphate of sodium.	14	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>					
Sulphur.	14	Free.	Timber, sawn, not shaped.	24	Free.
Sunshades.	18	30 p. c.	" N.E.S.	24	20 p. c.
Suspenders.	18	30 "	Tin, manufactures, N.E.S.	28	25 "
Swine, improvement of stock.	29	Free.	" blocks, pigs, hams, &c.	28	Free.
Syrups, medicinal.	14	50 p. c.	" cans, not exceeding 1 qt.	28	14c. each.
" sugar.	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.	" cans, exceeding 1 qt.	28	14c. additional for each qt. or part of.
<b>T</b>					
" T " iron.	28	124 p. c.	" caps for umbrellas.	28	20 p. c.
Table ware.	26	30 "	" colors.	14	Free.
Tables, bagatelle.	31	35 "	" crystals.	28	20 p. c.
" billiard (see billiard tables).	31		" foil.	28	Free.
Tacks.	28	30 p. c.	" ware.	28	25 p. c.
Tafia.	22	\$1.90 p. l. G.	Tinctures.	14	50 "
Tagging metal.	28	Free.	" containing spirits.	22	\$2 p. l. G., & 30 p. c.
Tails, undressed.	23		Tippets, fur.	18	25 p. c.
Tallow.	23	1c. per lb.	Tires, locomotive.	28	10 "
Tampico fibre.	24	Free.	Tissue paper.	24	10 "
" white and black.	24		Tobacco.	22	30c. per lb., & 124 p. c.
Tanners bark.	13	25 p. c.	" unmanufactured.	22	Free.
Tapestry carpets.	24	10 "	Toilet preparations.	22	30 p. c.
Tar, coal.	24	Free.	Tomatoes.	21	30c. p. bush.
" pine.	24	Free.	" in cans (see corn in cans).	21	
Tarpaulin.	17	30 p. c.	Tonics.	14	50 p. c.
Tassels.	31	30 "	Tools, edge.	9	30 "
Tea, from U.S.	22	10 "	" mechanics.	9	30 "
" all other.	22	Free.	Tooth powders.	22	30 "
Taraxacum.	14		Topaz.	27	Free.
Teasels.	31		Tortoise shell.	23	
Teak, African.	24		Tow of flax.	19	4c. per lb.
Telegraph instruments.	6	25 p. c.	Towels.	17	25 p. c.
Telephones.	6	"	Toys, all kinds.	5	30 "
Telescopes.	6	"	Tragacanth.	14	Free.
Tents.	19	25 p. c.	Travellers' baggage.	31	
Terra cotta, ornaments of.	31	30 "	Tree-nails.	31	
" japonica.	14	Free.	Trees, forest.	30	
Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks.	17	124 p. c.	" fruit, apples.	30	2c. each.
" " on spools.	17	20 "	" N.E.S.	30	20 p. c.
Threshers.	9	35 "	Trimnings, coffin.	9	30 "
Tickets.	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	Troches.	14	25 "
Tiles, drain.	12	20 p. c.	Trunks.	23	30 "
" fire.	12	20 "	Trusses.	7	25 "
Timber, round, unmanufactured.	24	Free.			



## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>T</b>			Vegetables, potatoes..		
Tubing, brass.....	28	10 p. c.	“ in cans ( <i>see</i> corn)	21	10c. p. bush.
“ copper.....	28	10 “	“ hirc.....	24	Free.
“ iron, not			“ “ natural.....	24	“
threaded.....	28	15 “	“ labels for.....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
“ “ plain.....	28	30 “	“ manures.....	14	Free.
“ zinc.....	28	10 “	“ others, N.E.S.....	21	20 p. c.
Tubs.....	24	25 “	Vegetable substances		
Turmeric.....	14	Free.	for beds.....	24	Free.
Turpentine, raw.....	14	“	Vehicles.....	10	35 p. c.
“ spirits of.....	14	10 p. c.	“ settlers effects.....	31	Free.
Turtles.....	20	Free.	Velveteens.....	17	20 p. c.
Turquoise.....	27	“	Velvets, cotton.....	17	20 “
Tuscan plaits.....	24	“	“ silk.....	16	30 “
Tweeds.....	15	7½c. per lb. & 20 p. c.	Veneers.....	24	Free.
Twine for fisheries....	9	Free.	“ ivory.....	24	“
“ N.E.S.....	19	25 p. c.	Venetian carpets.....	13	25 p. c.
“ sail.....	19	5 “	Verdigris.....	14	Free.
Twist, silk.....	16	25 “	Vinegar.....	22	15c. p. l. G.
Type.....	28	20 “	Vitriol, blue.....	14	Free.
“ metal.....	28	10 “			
<b>U</b>			<b>W</b>		
Ultramarine blue.....	14	Free.	Wadding, colored, &c.	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Umber, raw.....	14	20 p. c.	“ not colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Umbrellas.....	18	30 “	Waggons, farm.....	10	35 p. c.
“ materials for.....	28	20 “	Wall paper, N.E.S.....	1	20 p. c.
Undertakers' hardw're	9	30 “	Wall paper, in rolls of		
Unenumerat'd articles	32	20 “	s yards, &c.....	1	2c. per roll.
Union collar cloth pa-			Walnut wood.....	24	Free.
per, glossed, &c.	24	20 “	Ware, China and por-		
“ not glossed.....	24	5 “	celain.....	26	30 p. c.
Upholsterers' hardw're	9	30 “	“ earthen stone, &c.	26	30 “
			“ table, glass.....	26	30 “
<b>V</b>			Waters, medicinal.....	14	50 “
Vaccine.....	31	Free.	Warps, colored.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Valentines.....	1	25 p. c.	“ cotton, on beams	17	1c. p. yd., & 15 p. c.
Valerian.....	14	Free.	“ “ No. 60.....	17	15 p. c.
Valises.....	23	30 p. c.	“ not colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Vanilla, essence of.....	14	\$1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c.	Washers, iron.....	28	1c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
“ beans.....	14	Free.	Washes, perfumery.....	22	30 p. c.
Varnish.....	24	20c. p. l. G. & 20 p. c.	Waste, for paper.....	17	Free.
“ for ships' use.....	24	Free.	Watch actions.....	6	20 p. c.
Vaseline, in bulk.....	14	4c. per lb.	“ cases.....	6	25 “
“ in bottles, not			“ and jewel cases.	31	30 “
over 1 lb. ....	14	6c. “	“ movements.....	6	20 “



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Vegetables, potatoes..	21	10c. p. bush.
" in cans ( <i>see</i> corn)	24	Free.
" fibre.....	24	Free.
" " natural.....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" labels for.....	14	Free.
" manures.....	21	20 p. c.
" others, N.E.S.....	24	Free.
Vegetable substances	10	35 p. c.
for beds.....	31	Free.
" chicles.....	17	20 p. c.
" settlers effects..	17	20 " "
dyeteens.....	16	30 " "
dyets, cotton.....	24	Free.
" silk.....	24	Free.
knives.....	24	Free.
" ivory.....	24	Free.
Median carpets.....	13	25 p. c.
dydits.....	14	Free.
negar.....	22	15c. p. I. G.
triot, blue.....	14	Free.
W		
adding, colored, &c.	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" not colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
aggon, farm.....	10	35 p. c.
all paper, N.E.S.....	1	30 p. c.
all paper, in rolls of	1	2c. per roll.
yards, &c.....	24	Free.
thut wood.....	26	30 p. c.
re, China and por-	26	30 " "
celain.....	26	30 " "
earthen stone, &c	26	30 " "
table, glass.....	14	50 " "
aters, medicinal.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
aps, colored.....	17	1c. p. yd., & 15 p. c.
" cotton, on beams	17	15 p. c.
" " No. 60....	17	15 p. c.
" not colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
shers, iron.....	28	1c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
shes, perfumery....	22	30 p. c.
ste, for paper.....	17	Free.
ch actions.....	6	20 p. c.
cases.....	6	25 " "
and jewel cases.....	31	30 " "
movements.....	6	20 " "

## TARIFF IN FORCE, 1886.

## INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W					
Watches.....	6	25 p. c.	Wire, iron or steel, 15	28	20 p. c.
Water colors, by Can-	3	Free.	" " and coarser	28	Free.
" " adian artists...	3	" "	" rigging.....	11	" "
" " other.....	3	" "	" rods—for wire	28	35 p. c.
Water pipes, cast iron.	28	30 p. c.	" manufacture...	28	35 p. c.
" " lime.....	12	40c. p. barr'l.	" rods, steel.....	28	5 p. c.
Wax, paraffine.....	23	3c. per lb.	" spring steel, 9	28	Free.
" " candles.....	23	5c. "	" gauge.....	28	20 p. c.
Weighing beams.....	28	30 p. c.	" steel.....	28	20 p. c.
Welding compound,	14	Free.	" work.....	28	25 " "
" cherry heat.....	28	35 p. c.	Wooden ware.....	24	25 " "
Well pumps.....	23	Free.	Wood for fuel.....	24	25 p. c.
Whale bone.....	25	20 p. c.	" manufactures...	24	25 p. c.
" oil.....	21	15c. p. bush.	" mouldings.....	4	30 " "
Wheat.....	21	50c. p. barrel	" gilded.....	4	25 " "
" flour.....	10	30 p. c.	" mouldings, plain	28	35 " "
Wheelbarrows.....	10	15 " "	" screws.....	24	Free.
Wheel, parts of.....	10	15 " "	" sawn or split....	24	Free.
Whips.....	10	30 " "	" veneers.....	24	Free.
Whip gut.....	14	20 p. c.	Wool, class one.....	23	3c. per lb.
White, fine washed...	26	30 " "	" other, N.E.S....	23	Free.
White glass, enamell'd	26	30 " "	Woollen manufactures	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" " obscured	26	30 " "	" fabrics, N.E.S...	15	22½ p. c.
Whiskey.....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.	" rags.....	15	Free.
White lead, dry.....	14	5 p. c.	Worm gut.....	23	" "
" " in pulp....	14	5 " "	Worsted, manufac-	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" zinc.....	14	5 " "	" N.E.S.....	15	22½ p. c.
Whiting.....	26	Free.	Writing slates.....	26	25 " "
White shellac.....	24	" "	X		
" wood.....	24	" "	Nyotite.....	14	Free.
Willow.....	24	" "	Y		
Winces, N.E.S.....	15	22½ p. c.	Yarn, cotton, not col-	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
" cottons.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.	" " colored, &c.....	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Window glass, com-	26	30 p. c.	" cotton, colored,	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
mon.....	26	30 " "	" &c.....	17	Free.
Windows, stain'd glass	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.	" cotton, for man-	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Wines, except spark-	22	Free.	" ufactures.....	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
ling ( <i>see</i> ginger wine)	22	Free.	" hosiery—not col-	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Wine, spirits of.....	22	15c. per lb.	" ored.....	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Wines, sparkling ( <i>see</i>	22	15c. per lb.	" hosiery, colored.	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
champagne).....	22	15c. per lb.			
Wire, brass.....	28	15c. per lb.			
" buckthorn & strip	28	15c. per lb.			
" cloth.....	28	20 p. c.			
" copper.....	28	20 p. c.			
" covered.....	28	25 p. c.			
" fencing, barbed...	28	15c. per lb.			
" 15 gauge or smal-	28	Free.			
ler.....	28	Free.			





INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>Y</b>			Yellow metal.....	28	Free.
Yarn, knitting, not colored .....	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.	<b>Z</b>		
“ knitting, colored .....	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.	Zinc, blocks .....	28	Free.
“ woollen, finger- ing, &c.....	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	“ chloride of.....	14	5 p. c.
“ woollen knitting.....	15	7½ “ “	“ colours.....	14	Free.
“ “ worsted.....	15	7½ “ “	“ manufactures, N. E.S. ....	28	25 p. c.
Yeast cakes, 1 lb. or over .....	14	6c. per lb.	“ pigs .....	28	Free.
“ 1 lb., compressed.....	14	6c. “	“ salts of.....	14	5 p. c.
“ less than 1 lb....	14	8c. “	“ sheets.....	28	Free.
			“ sulphate of.....	14	5 p. c.
			“ tubing.....	28	10 “
			“ white.....	14	5 “



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff
Yellow metal.....	28	Free.
Z		
Zinc, blocks .....	28	Free.
chloride of. ....	14	5 p. c.
colours*.....	14	Free.
manufactures, N.		
E. S. ....	28	25 p. c.
pigs .....	28	Free.
salts of.....	14	5 p. c.
sheets.....	28	Free.
sulphate of.....	14	5 p. c.
tubing .....	28	10 "
white .....	14	5 "

## APPENDIX B.

## CHANGES IN THE TARIFF, MAY, 1887.

The duties of Customs imposed by the "*Act respecting the Duties of Customs*," chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, on the articles mentioned below, are hereby repealed, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively, and if any such article is now free of duty, the duty mentioned below and set opposite to it is hereby imposed on it, that is to say:—

1. Advertising pamphlets, not illustrated ..... 1c. each.
2. Advertising pictures, pictorial show-cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, and tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs and other cards, pictures or artistic works of similar kinds produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and being for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, card board or other material ..... 6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
3. Barrels containing salted meats..... 20c. each.
4. Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink ..... 30 p. c.
5. Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds ..... 30 "
6. Braces or suspenders..... 35 "
7. Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing..... 10 "
8. British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing..... 1c. per lb.
9. Buttons of vegetable ivory or horn ..... 10c. per gross, and 25 p. c.
10. Buttons, all other, N.E.S..... 25 p. c.

## CARRIAGES.

11. Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than fifty dollars..... \$10 each, and 20 p. c.  
Costing fifty dollars and less than one hundred dollars.... \$15 each, and 20 p. c.
12. All such carriages, costing one hundred dollars each and over ..... 35 p. c.





13. Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering..... \$2 per lb., and 25 p. c.
14. Clay tobacco pipes..... 35 p. c.
15. Clothes wringers ..... \$1, and 30 p. c.
16. Cocoa matting ..... 30 p. c.
17. Clothing made of cotton or other material, not otherwise provided for, including corsets and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for..... 35 p. c.
18. Collars of cotton or linen ..... 24c. per doz., and 30 p. c.
19. Colored fabrics, woven, of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or part jute and part cotton yarn, or other material, except silk, N. E. S..... 25 p. c.
20. Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds ..... 30 "

## COTTONS.

21. Bed comforters or cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes ..... 35 p. c.
22. Cotton sewing thread on spools..... 25 "
23. Jeans and coutilles, when imported by corset-makers for use in their factory ..... 25 "
24. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, N. E. S..... 32½ "
25. Cuffs of cotton or linen ..... 4c. per pair, and 30 p. c.
26. Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed ..... 35 p. c.
27. Earthenware and stoneware, namely, demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks..... 3c. per gall.
28. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, Rockingham ware, white, granite, or iron stoneware, C. C. or cream colored ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N. E. S..... 35 p. c.
29. Flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed ..... \$2 per ton.
30. Flasks and phials of 8 oz. capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware..... 5c. per dozen, and 30 p. c.
31. Gas meters ..... 30 p. c.
32. Glass carboys and demijohns, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than 8 oz..... 30 "
33. Glue, sheet, broken and ground..... 3c. per lb.
34. Gold and silver leaf..... 30 p. c.
35. Gooseberry bushes..... 2c. each.
36. Grape vines, costing 10c. and less..... 3c. "
37. Harness and leather dressing..... 25 p. c.
38. Harness and saddlery of every description..... 35 "



of cigarettes to include

.....	\$2 per lb., and
.....	25 p. c.
.....	35 p. c.
.....	\$1, and 30 p. c.
.....	30 p. c.

material, not otherwise  
and similar articles  
or, also tarpaulin plain  
other composition, and  
of the needle, not other-

.....	35 p. c.
.....	24c. per doz.,
.....	and 30 p. c.

colored cotton yarn, or  
other material, except

.....	25 p. c.
.....	30 "

not including woven

.....	35 p. c.
.....	25 "

by corset-makers for

.....	25 "
.....	32½ "
.....	4c. per pair,
.....	and 30 p. c.
.....	35 p. c.

y, demijohns or jugs,

.....	3c. per gall.
-------	---------------

colored, Rockingham

ware, C. C. or cream

or sponged, and all

.....	35 p. c.
.....	\$2 per ton.

and over, telegraph and

glass balls, and cut,

.....	5c. per dozen,
.....	and 30 p. c.
.....	30 p. c.

and decanters, flasks

.....	30 "
.....	3c. per lb.
.....	30 p. c.
.....	2c. each.
.....	3c. "
.....	25 p. c.
.....	35 "

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### IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ.:-

39. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured..... \$2 per ton.
40. Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of steel..... \$2 "
41. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron..... \$4 "
42. Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings..... \$9 "
43. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, and bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S..... \$13 "
44. Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, 15 gauge and coarser, N.E.S..... 25 p. c.
45. Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned, No. 9 gauge or smaller, N.E.S..... 20 "
46. Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 gauge, N.E.S., including nail plate of iron or steel, 16 gauge and thicker..... \$13 per ton.
47. Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel not less than 30 inches wide and not less than ¼ inch in thickness..... 12½ p. c.
48. Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge..... \$13 per ton.
49. Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 gauge..... 12½ p. c.
50. Railway fish plates..... \$12 per ton.
51. Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S..... ½ c. per lb., and 10 p. c.
52. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard..... 12½ p. c.
53. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than ¾ of an inch thick, nor less than 15 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges..... 12½ p. c.
54. Iron bridges and structural iron-work..... 1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.



55. Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S..... 1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
56. Steel ingots, coggled ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for, valued at 4c. or less per pound..... 30 p. c., but not less than \$12 per ton.
- Except ingots, coggled ingots, blooms and slabs upon which the specific duty shall be ..... \$8 per ton.
57. When of greater value than 4c. per lb..... 12½ p. c.
58. Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for..... 30 "
59. On all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape, or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering..... 1 c. per pound additional.
60. Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.
61. Provided further, that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.
62. Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S..... \$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
63. Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S. \$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.





Cast iron of whatever shape and manufacture, N.E.S.	1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Blooms and slabs, by whatever means, bands, hoops, strips and widths, all of above classes of iron, valued at 4c. or less	30 p. c., but not less than \$12 per ton.
Blooms and slabs upon which	\$8 per ton.
Cast iron per lb.	12½ p. c.
Cast iron, and steel not specially treated	30 "
Cast iron, strips, or steel sheets, of all iron or steel bars of irregular shape, rolled, cold hammered or produced by the ordinary process of manufacture	1 c. per pound additional.
Cast iron produced from iron or its ores, of whatever description, reduced to the percentage of carbon by the cementation process, or by the electric, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, open hearth process, or by the electric combination of two or more processes, or by any fusion or reduction from iron or its ores a fibrous in structure, which is known as malleable iron and denominated as steel	
Cast iron articles rated as iron or manufacture with the same rate of steel and iron combined, provided for.	
Cast steel castings, N.E.S.	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cast steel plates and irons, sad irons, and castings of iron, N.E.S.	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.

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64. Cast iron pipe of every description.	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
65. Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages other than railway or tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture	1 c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
66. Iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs, N.E.S., without reference to the stage of manufacture.	\$30 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
67. Fire engines.	35 p. c.
68. Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S.	30 p. c.
Provided that any locomotive which with its tender weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of.....	
69. Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture.	\$2,000 each.
70. Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel	35 p. c.
71. Tubes not welded, nor more than one and one-half inch in diameter, of rolled steel	15 "
72. Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter inch in diameter and over, but not over two inches, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and for petroleum refineries	20 "
73. Wrought iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter	15 "
74. Other wrought iron tubes or pipes	10 c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
75. Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams, of iron or steel	35 p. c.
76. Skates	20 c. per pair, and 30 p. c.
77. Wire rope of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for	25 p. c.
78. Screws, commonly called "wood screws," two inches or over in length	6 c. per lb.
One inch and less than two inches	8 c. "
Less than one inch	11 c. "
79. Hardware, viz.:—Builders', cabinet makers' and carriage hardware and locks; tinsmiths' tools and harness makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs	35 p. c.



80. Muskets, rifles and other firearms, and surgical instruments.....	20 "
81. Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter.....	1½c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
82. Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, N.E.S., and horse, mule, or ox shoes.....	1½c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
83. Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand.....	2c. per 1,000.
84. Exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand.....	2c. per lb.
85. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts and bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, N.E.S.....	1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
86. Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel.....	1c. per lb.
87. Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under a half inch in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails.....	20 p. c.
88. Iron or steel railway bars and rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.....	\$6 per ton.
89. Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured.....	30 p. c.
90. Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills, and folders.....	15c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
91. Leather, sole.....	½c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
92. Leather, belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned or dressed, but not colored, waxed or glazed.....	15 p. c.
93. Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled.....	25 "
94. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled.....	30 p. c.
95. Liquorice root, paste extract of.....	2c. per lb.
96. Macaroni and vermicelli.....	2c. "
97. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over.....	10 p. c.
98. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet.....	15 "
99. Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.....	15 "
100. Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides.....	25 "





as, and surgical instru-	20 "
without threads, or nut	
ee-eighths of an inch in	
.....	1½c. per lb.,
.....	and 30 p. c.
essed, galvanized or not,	
wire nails, and all other	
E.S., and horse, mule, or	
.....	1½c. per lb.,
.....	but not less
.....	than 35 p. c.
ceeding sixteen ounces	
.....	2c. per 1,000.
ous and .....	2c. per lb.
shers, iron or steel rivets,	
or nuts and bolt blanks.	
blanks, N.E.S.....	1c. per lb., and
.....	25 p. c.
eel.....	1c. per lb.
era half inch in diameter,	
nails.....	20 p. c.
is for railways and tram-	
not punched, N.E.S.....	\$6 per ton.
not specially enumerated	
olly or in part of iron or	
holly manufactured .....	30 p. c.
t, fish, confectionery and	
rs, advertising bills, and	
.....	15c. per lb.,
.....	and 25 p. c.
.....	1c. per lb., and
.....	15 p. c.
upper leather, including	
aned or dressed, but not	
.....	15 p. c.
nelled.....	25 "
led.....	30 p. c.
.....	2c. per lb.
.....	2c. "
in the rough or sawn on	
lly shapen, containing 15	
.....	10 p. c.
in the rough or sawn on	
ially shapen, containing	
.....	15 "
an two sides.....	15 "
more than two sides.....	25 "

## CHANGES IN THE TARIFF, 1887.

101. Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S...	35 "
102. Mucilage .....	30 "
103. Newspapers, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada .....	25 "
104. Oil cloth, floor.....	5c. per sq. yd., and 20 p. c.
105. Oil cloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for.....	5c. per sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
106. Opium (drug) .....	\$1 per lb.
107. Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet.....	25c. per box.
In one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet.....	13c. per half box.
In cases and all other packages.....	10c. per c. f.
In bulk .....	\$1.60 p. 1,000.
In barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel.....	55c. per barrel
108. Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of 8 yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :—	
a. Brown blanks.....	2c.
b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins.....	3c.
c. Single print bronzes .....	7c.
d. Colored bronzes .....	9c.
e. Embossed bronzes .....	11c.
f. Colored borders, narrow .....	8c.
g. Colored borders, wide .....	10c.
h. Bronze borders, narrow .....	15c.
i. Bronze borders, wide.....	18c.
j. Embossed borders.....	20c.
109. Paper of all kinds, N.E.S.....	25 p. c.
110. Manufactures of paper, including ruled and bordered papers, papeteries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books...	35 p. c.
111. Paper, tarred.....	1c. per lb.
112. Peach trees.....	4c. each.
113. Photographic dry plates.....	15c. per sq. ft.
114. Pianofortes, square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves .....	\$25, & 20 p. c.
All other square pianofortes.....	\$30, & 20 "
Upright pianofortes .....	\$30, & 20 "
Concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes.....	\$50, & 20 "
115. Pickles in bottles, and in jars, pottles, or other vessels.....	40c. per gall.
116. Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or vinegar and mustard .....	35c. "
And in brine.....	25c. "



117. Plated cutlery, namely, knives plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per dozen .....	50c. per doz., and 20 p. c.
118. Plated ware, all other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part.....	30 p. c.
119. Plumbago .....	10 "
120. Plumbago, all manufactures of, N.E.S.....	25 "
121. Potatoes .....	15c. per bush.
122. Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters .....	10 p. c.
123. Raspberry and blackberry bushes.....	1c. each.
124. Rice.....	1½c. per lb.
125. Rose bushes .....	5c. per plant.
126. Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty).....	10c. p. 100 lbs.
127. Salt, fine, in bulk .....	10c. "
128. Salt in bags, barrels or other packages.....	15c. "
129. Sand paper, glass, flint and emery paper .....	30 p. c.
130. Sauces and catsups, in bottle .....	40c. per gall., and 20 p. c.
131. Screws of iron, steel, brass or metal, not otherwise pro- vided for.....	35 p. c.
132. Seedling stock for grafting, viz.: Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.....	10 p. c.
133. Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines .....	\$3 each, and 20 p. c.
134. Shirts of cotton or linen.....	\$1 p doz., and 30 p. c.
135. Slates, school and writing slates .....	1c. each, and 20 p. c.
136. Slates, roofing slate, black or blue.....	80c. p. square.
" red, green and other colors.....	\$1 "
(In each case when split or dressed only.)	
137. Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S.....	1c. per sq. ft., and 25 p. c.
138. Socks and stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal.....	10c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
139. Spectacles and eye glasses .....	30 p. c.
140. " " " parts of, unfinished.....	25 p. c.
141. Tomatoes, fresh .....	30c. per bush, and 10 p. c.



# NDIX B.

plated wholly or in part, zen .....	50c. per doz., and 20 p. c.
-plated or gilt, of all kinds, n part.....	30 p. c.
.....	10 "
f, N. E. S.....	25 "
.....	15c. per bush.
olding machines and paper .....	10 p. c.
hes.....	1c. each.
.....	1½c. per lb.
.....	5c. per plant.
lt imported from the United ssession, or salt imported for fisheries, which shall be free .....	10c. p. 100 lbs.
.....	10c. "
ackages.....	15c. "
ery paper .....	30 p. c.
.....	40c. per gall., and 20 p. c.
r metal, not otherwise pro- .....	35 p. c.
riz.: Plum, pear, peach and .....	10 p. c.
heads or parts of heads of .....	\$3 each, and 20 p. c.
.....	\$1 p doz., and 30 p. c.
tes .....	1c. each, and 20 p. c.
blue.....	80c. p. square.
blors.....	\$1 "
(or dressed only.) actures of, N. E. S.....	1c. per sq.-ft., and 25 p. c.
n, wool, worsted, the hair of ke animal.....	10c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
.....	30 p. c.
rts of, unfinished.....	25 p. c.
.....	30c. per bush., and 10 p. c.

## CHANGES IN THE TARIFF, 1887.

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### TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

142. Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, N.E.S..... 35 p. c.
143. Chopping axes..... \$2 p. doz., and  
10 p. c.
144. Garden rakes, two and three-pronged forks of all kinds,  
and hoes..... 5c. each, and  
25 p. c.
145. Hay knives, and four, five and six pronged forks of all  
kinds ..... \$2 p. doz., and  
20 p. c.
146. Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters  
without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky  
and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural  
machines and implements not otherwise provided for... 35 p. c.
147. Picks, mattocks, blacksmiths' hammers, sledges, track  
tools, wedges and crowbars of iron or steel ..... 1c. p. lb., and  
25 p. c.
148. Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks..... \$1 p. doz., and  
25 p. c.
149. Trunks of all kinds, pocket books and purses. .... 30 p. c.
150. Valises, satchels, carpet bags, cases for jewels and watches  
and other like articles, of any material..... 10c. each, and  
30 p. c.
151. Varnishes, lacquers, japan, japan driers, liquid driers, col-  
lodion and oil finish, N.E.S..... 20c. per gall.,  
and 25 p. c.
152. Vegetables (including sweet potatoes), N.E.S..... 25 p. c.
153. Veneers of wood, sawn only ..... 10 "
154. Watch actions or movements ..... 10 p. c.

### WOOLLENS.

155. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted,  
the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, not  
otherwise provided for, on all such goods, costing 10c.  
per yard and under..... 22½ p. c.
156. Costing over 10c. and under 14c..... 25 "
157. Costing 14c. and over..... 27½ "
158. As regards items 155, 156 and 157, the half-penny sterling  
shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and  
larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the  
same ratio.
159. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel, of every  
description, including cloth caps and horse clothing,  
shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted,  
the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, made  
up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not other-  
wise provided for..... 10c. per lb.,  
and 25 p. c.





## ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

160. Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the Departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the Departments thereof for the use of the Canadian militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
161. The following articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
162. Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the blind, and deaf and dumb.
163. Brick, fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures.
164. Coal, anthracite.
165. Cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.
166. Gannister.
167. Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac and tragacanth.
168. Iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories.
169. Locomotive tires of steel in the rough.
170. Quills in their natural state or unplumed.
171. Redwood planks and boards, sawn, but not further manufactured.
172. Rolled rods of steel under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter or under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.
173. Steel rails, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.
174. Steel valued at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.
175. Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.
176. Steel bowls for cream separators.
177. Steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.
178. Veneers of ivory, sawn only.
179. Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, No. 16 gauge or smaller.



TO THE FREE LIST.

the use of the Dominion Gov-  
partments thereof, or by and  
of Commons, including the  
imported by the said Govern-  
e Departments thereof for the  
a :—Arms, military clothing,  
bands, military stores and

imported by and for the use of  
us, military or naval clothing,  
bands, military stores and

exclusively by and for the use  
nd deaf and dumb.  
in processes of manufactures.

40, unbleached, bleached or  
ature of Italian cloths, cot-  
s.

alian, copal, damar, mastic,  
acanth.

e rods, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diam-  
ie manufacturers for use in

e rough.  
unplumed.  
sawn, but not further manu-

h in diameter or under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch  
knob or lock manufacturers  
ly in such manufactures in

than 25 lbs. per lineal yard,

nd upwards, for use in the

and fit only to be re-manu-  
recovered from any vessel  
y the jurisdiction of Canada.  
rs.

iles, when imported by file  
eir factories.

ed or tinned, No. 16 gauge

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF, 1887.

EXPORT DUTIES.

'Shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of  
being made into shingle bolts ..... \$1.50 per 128  
cubic feet.

The foregoing provisions shall be held to have come into  
force on the thirteenth day of May in the present year one  
thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to apply and  
to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of ware-  
house for consumption on or after the said day.

All goods actually purchased on or before the said thir-  
teenth day of May at any place out of Canada, for importa-  
tion into Canada, on evidence to the satisfaction of the  
Minister of Customs of the purchase having been so made,  
and all goods in warehouse in Canada on such day, may be  
entered for duty at the rate of duty in force immediately  
before the said day; but these provisions shall cease to  
have force and effect on the first day of July in the present  
year, excepting that goods from the United Kingdom or any  
British possession, carried by way of Cape Horn, may be  
entered in British Columbia under the provisions aforesaid,  
until the first day of November in the present year.





## ADDENDA.

Page 19, par. 37. During the last session of Parliament it was decided to unite the departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, under the title of the Department of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister designated accordingly, and in the place of the two Ministers of the amalgamated departments, to appoint two Comptrollers, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, but shall not necessarily have seats in the Cabinet. Provision was also made for the appointment of a Solicitor General in connection with the Department of Justice.

Page 20, par. 41. Revising officers, returning officers, election clerks, &c., are only disqualified from voting in the electoral districts in which they are engaged as such. They can vote in any district in which they do not hold any one of such positions.

Page 27. Through a typographical error, the date of Hon. A. W. McLenahan's appointment as Postmaster General is given as in 1877 instead of 1887.

Pages 29 and 30. "Ontario." Sir Alexander Campbell was appointed Lieutenant Governor on the 8th February, 1887.

Page 35. "British Columbia." Hon. Hugh Nelson was appointed Lieutenant Governor on the 8th February, 1887.

In consequence of the death of the Hon. Wm. Smith in March, 1887, the following changes in the Executive Council were made:—

Premier, Attorney General and President of the Council, Hon. A. E. B. Davie.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. Forbes George Vernon.

Page 37. Sir Charles Tupper resigned the position of High Commissioner in London, on accepting that of Minister of Finance, but continued to attend to the duties of the office, and is now again in England acting as High Commissioner.

Page 47, par. 75. In the table, the percentage of persons born in the British Isles should read 10·87.

Page 69, par. 98. If the number of persons, viz., 3,694, which comprised the population of the territory taken from Manitoba and added to Ontario, be deducted from the census figures of 1881, the increase in the total population of the Province will be found to have been 74·49 per cent.

Page 144, par. 226. The year 1885 is given as an average date, the latest returns ranging from 1883 to 1886.

Page 147, par. 236. Since this paragraph was written Lady Cartier has died.



ADDENDA.

Page 253, par. 402. The sum of \$1,000,000 was voted by Parliament for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Page 249. Since the table of Telegraphs on this page was compiled, more complete returns have been received from the various companies, of the business done in Canada, which bring the total number of messages sent up to 5,577,684, whence it will be seen that this number was only exceeded in 8 countries in the world.

Page 320, par. 558. The actual registered tonnage of the United States was only 1,287,999 tons, the remaining 2,977,924 tons being made up of licensed and enrolled vessels



# ADDENDA.

of \$1,000,000 was voted by Parliament for the  
rie Canal.

of Telegraphs on this page was compiled, more  
ived from the various companies, of the business  
e total number of messages sent up to 5,577,684,  
s number was only exceeded in 8 countries in

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g 2,977,924 tons being made up of licensed and

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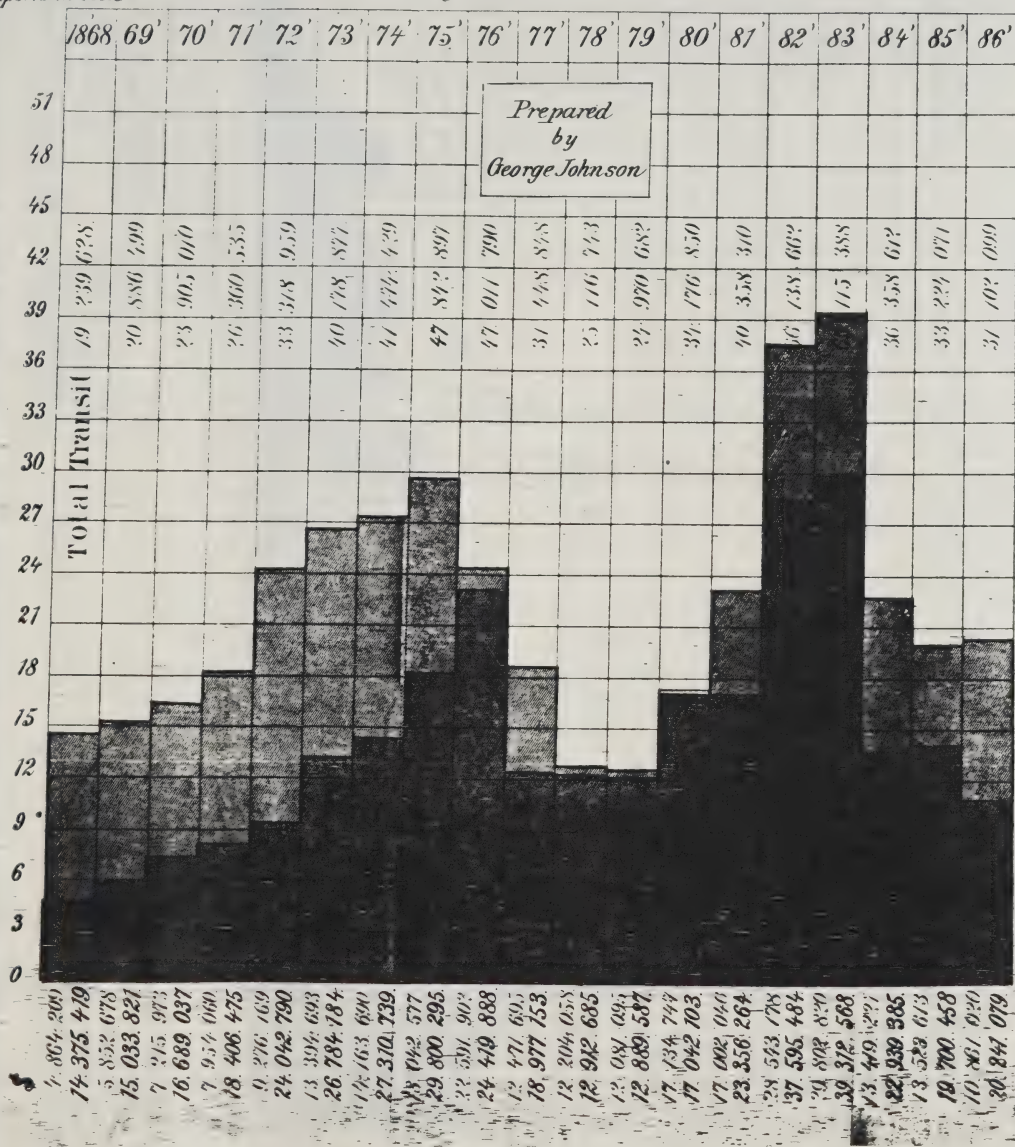


From U. S. Seaports  
to Canada in Black  
From Canada to U. S.  
Seaports in Red

# TRANSIT TRADE of CANADA. through the United States.

Prepared  
by  
George Johnson

Each square represents 1 million Dollars



Total \$ 702,228,864.  
Annual Average - 37,000,000.  
Annual Average - last 5 Years - 47,187,766





# EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

BY CANADA.

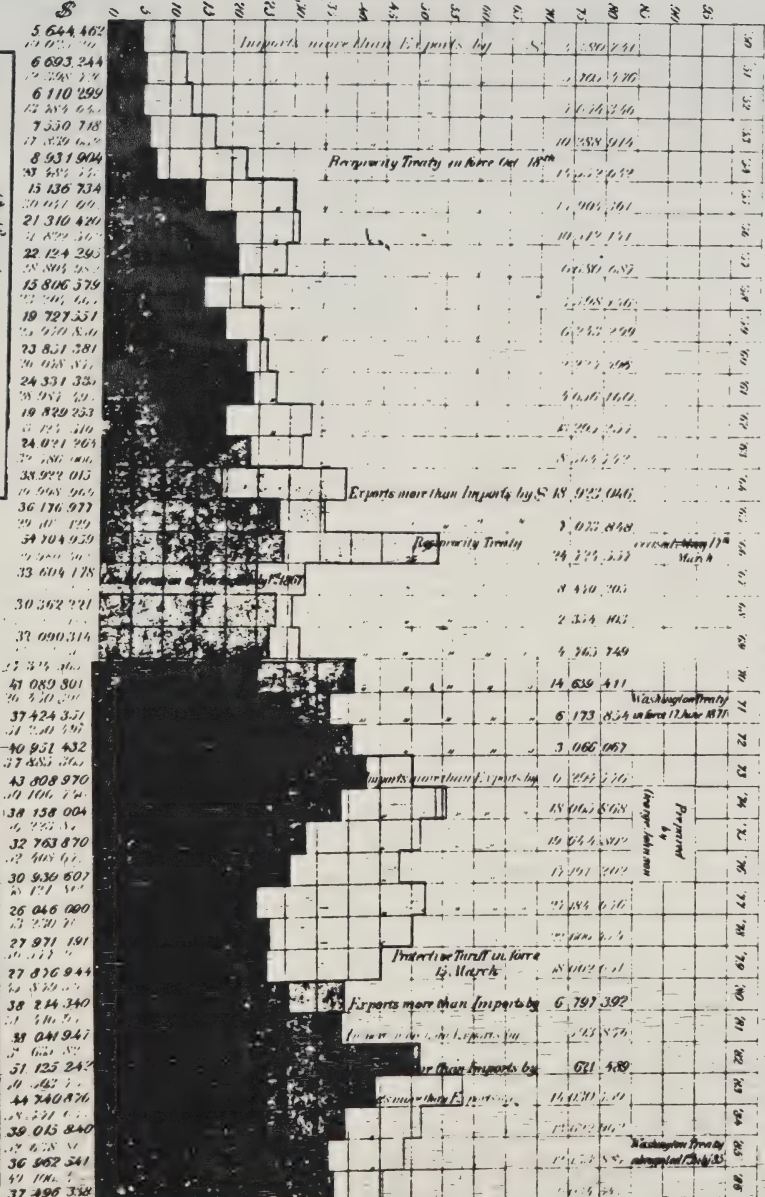
(INCLUDING NEWFOUNDLAND)

Imports from U.S. in fiscal  
Exports to U.S. in fiscal

Imports from Canada taken from U.S. accounts  
Imports into Canada taken from B.L. accounts

June 30, 1918.

Each square represents 5 Million dollars



By Statistics

1850-54 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1855-59 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1860-64 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1865-69 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1870-74 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1875-79 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1880-84 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1885-89 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1890-94 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1895-99 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1900-04 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1905-09 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1910-14 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119  
1915-18 Imports into Canada from U.S. \$4,000,119  
Exports from Canada to U.S. \$4,000,119

Total Imports from U.S. \$ 1,277,449,875  
Total Exports to U.S. \$ 1,070,348,427  
Total Imports from U.S. \$ 1,277,449,875  
Total Exports to U.S. \$ 1,070,348,427  
Balance against U.S. \$ 207,101,448













